

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, A U G U S T 16, 1780.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
An ADDRESS from the Supreme Executive Council to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,
WHEN first we resolved to resist the tyrannical encroachments of Britain, and rather to meet her in the field as an enemy, than submit to her illegal domination; mankind beheld our determination with wonder and astonishment, and however they acknowledged the justice of our cause, and greatness of our spirit, trembled for the event. Britain in the zenith of glory, mistress of the ocean, great in arms, and connected by friendship or alliance with every nation in Europe. America, without a friend to consult, or ally to give aid, unpractised in arms, and without funds or resources. The contest appeared so unequal, that the long enjoyment of liberty, and the consideration that death had charms, when compared to slavery, would alone justify our proceedings. But commending ourselves to the Ruler of the Universe, and confiding in the goodness of our cause, we clothed with the appeal to arms, and braving danger and difficulty in the service of freedom, boldly despised the disparity of strength, determining to maintain our cause, or fall in the conflict. The love of liberty, and equal government, inspired our resolutions, and to fall in so glorious a contest was worthy of freemen; but it rested with Him who directs the councils of mankind, fully to reward the generous effort. Our ambition would have been gratified with a redress of grievances, and the repeal of a few obnoxious Acts of Parliament, but He determined to raise us to glory and to empire, and from the humble dependants on a distant Island in the Atlantic, to give us rank among the nations. Under His conduct and direction, we have baffled the most strenuous efforts of the best disciplined, well appointed, and formidable armies, and humbled beyond the conceptions of mankind, and our own most sanguine expectations, the haughtiest and proudest nation in Europe. There now therefore remains but one vigorous exertion to put an eternal period to her insolence, her power, and her cruelty.

The time is come when an honourable peace must be the most ardent wish to every friend to happiness and mankind, and the war has been so conducted on the part of the enemy, as must satisfy the most obstinate of her adherents, that he who inclines to reside in America, must maintain her Independence. But to obtain these much wished for objects, the states must first be cleared of the enemy. We have often been amused with the prospects of approaching peace. The commotions in Ireland, committees in England, and favourable sentiments of European powers, have been held up as omens prognosticating this happy event. But it ought to be engraven on the heart of every American, that the pride, the obstinacy, and the vengeful disposition of the power we contend with, will never grant us a peace worth accepting, while she can maintain a single post in our country, or the shadow of an army amongst us: The lust of power, the hopes of division, the false information of the distressed, and the rapacity of her armies, will induce her to reinforce, and tempt a continuation of the war. To oblige her to peace, we must sweep her armies off the continent, and even British folly cannot hope to replace them.

To men who in the cool moments of temperate deliberation pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honours, and who appealing to Heaven for the justice of their cause, the rectitude of their intentions, and the firmness of their resolutions, drew the sword in defence of their liberties, every attempt to animate to action may be deemed unnecessary. But as no other period of the contest has furnished such cogent reasons for vigour and activity, nor could any combination of circumstances exhibit a more glorious prospect, we have been induced to address you on this interesting occasion.

Our enemies having long since relinquished the idea of conquest by arms, have converted a war of manly offence into one of mean distress and pitiful depredation, hoping to weary us out; and by that wicked industry for which fraud and art are often conspicuous, sow dissensions, and thereby encourage that momentary supineness, to which they owe the few successes they have to boast. It is their last resource; and perhaps the only instance in which their pride and ignorance have yielded to motives of discretion.

But it is also universally acknowledged that we are able by one common effort to crush the remaining force of the foe, terminate the war, and remain possessed of that Peace, Liberty, and Safety, for which we have hitherto encountered such difficulties and so freely bled. Were this not the case, our great and

generous ally, inspired with the purest zeal for the common interests, affection to our cause, and respect for our virtue, has sent to our aid such a reinforcement as puts it entirely in our power. And Providence by granting the enemy a late partial success, has so divided her force that it is impossible for the one to give aid to the other. If we mean not then to be wanting to ourselves, regardless of our allies, and to renounce the favourable interposition of Heaven; if we mean not to furnish our unfeeling and haughty enemy with a barbarous triumph, let us by one heroic exertion, convince those cruel spoilers that we are able and determined to expel them our country.

There is not an evil of which we complain, but is comprehended in the continuation of the war, and the longer it remains the more they will accumulate. Put a successful period to the one, and the other terminates of course. The credit of our money will instantly revive, taxes become moderate, commerce return to its proper channels, and avarice be forced to content itself with moderate gain; speculation and monopoly will cease forever, and foreigners of all ranks flock to our country, to enjoy the liberty for which we have so gallantly fought. Shall we forever complain of the distress of the times, and yet have it in our power to end them whenever we please? Shall we be thoroughly sensible of the designs of the enemy, and never take measures effectually to counteract and defeat them? If we wish peace, prosperity and happiness to return, nothing is wanting but to drive the foe from our country. The secret machinations of disaffection and treason will only cease with their expulsion. It rests therefore with ourselves whether we shall be the victors or the vanquished; whether we shall establish a great, extensive and free empire, or whether we shall finally surrender at discretion to the treachery of toyism, and the rapacity of tyranny.

In conjunction with our Sister States we are called upon to join our accomplished General and his virtuous and brave army, to co-operate with the forces of his Most Christian Majesty in the reduction of New-York. Can any thing equal the advantage and renown attending this glorious achievement? Who that has one spark of spirit or patriotism within him, could bear to have it recorded in history and transmitted to posterity, that Pennsylvania, whose exertions have equally declared her spirit and ability, after five years exhibiting the most unshaken firmness and unconquered resolution; after rescuing the Continent from apparent ruin, in the crisis of her fate, and after so eminently maintaining the weight of the war, and supporting by the credit and liberality of her citizens, the armies of the Union, shrunk back from the contest in the last moment of action, and tarnished the glory of years by the folly of an hour?

Besides the honour and advantage which will result to this in common with the other states, from a happy termination of the war; Pennsylvania has peculiar reason to exert herself with uncommon energy and effect. The immediate accession of wealth and inhabitants which she will acquire by the event, makes it highly her interest to push on the operations of the campaign with extraordinary vigour. And our affairs are so circumstanced, that every man in the state may be usefully employed, and enjoy the exquisite pleasure of relating to his offspring in the peaceful hour of domestic security the share he had in the contest; and how much his exertions contributed to the salvation of his country. The benevolent hand of all-bountiful Heaven in a plentiful harvest, has furnished the means of supplying our armies for the campaign, and on that supply depends the success of their operations; every man therefore whether at home or in the field, has it equally in his power to assist in closing the war and stopping the further effusion of blood.

We entreat you to repress the spirit of discontent, and uncharitableness towards our rulers, or each other, ever remembering that our great strength lays in union, and that a state of war is always attended with many unavoidable calamities and distresses. You will also remember how difficult it is for those entrusted with the conduct of affairs, to regulate to advantage our internal police, or to call to account the public defaulters, while their whole time is employed in furnishing the means of resisting the attacks, or stopping the progress of the common enemy. In vain shall we bewail the distresses of the times, and the laying waste our country; unjustly shall we arraign the conduct of our rulers, if we do not step forward with the most determined activity to support the present exertions of authority, crush the murmurs of obstinacy and discontent, and oblige every man, and even disaffection itself to contribute to the immediate relief of America. Placed at the head of government, and entrusted with the power of enforcing every salutary measure, we wish to be indebted to your feelings as

patriots rather than to any possible exertion of authority. We call upon you therefore, by every consideration which can animate men, enliven hope, or invigorate resolution, not to suffer the curse of another campaign to rest on America, so far as depends on you. The forces of our ally have crossed the ocean, and already taken the field in our favour, determining to share with us the danger and glory of terminating the war. The eyes of all Europe are upon us. The devastation of our frontiers, the cries of women and children flying in distress before inhuman savages, and unoffending infants butchered in the presence of their captured parents, point to the field. The ghosts of our fellow-citizens suffocated in prison-ships, and starved in the gaol of New-York, demand vengeance on the enemy, and Providence seems to declare its purpose, that where the crimes were committed, there the criminals should suffer, and appointed us to the honourable service.—Rouse then, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, at the call of your country! Set one more example worthy of Pennsylvania to your Sister States. View that Liberty, that darling Liberty, for which you so cheerfully flew to arms. Behold that peace, safety and independence you have so long sighed for. All are within your grasp, and will be the reward of your vigorous exertions. Furnish in time the supplies to the army, follow with alacrity your Commanding Officer to the field, partake with him and your brethren in the neighbouring states in the glory of finishing the contest, and hasten the happy hour when agriculture shall flourish, commerce revive, peace be in your borders, and plenty in all your dwellings.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council-Chamber,

August 7, 1780.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 25, 1780.

CAPT. Uvedale, late commander of his Majesty's ship Ajax, and Capt. Bazely, of his Majesty's ship the Pegafus, arrived late last night with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the leeward islands, to Mr. Stevens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Sandwiche, off Fort Royal bay, Martinique, April 26, 1780.

"SINCE acquainting their Lordships of my arrival at Barbados and St. Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his Majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line, and 8 frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of surprizing the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by Gen. Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear-Admiral Parker. They retired into Fort Royal bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros-Islet bay on the 27th of March.

"As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready, I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly on the 2d of April proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort Royal bay, where, for two days, offered the enemy battle, the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port. I thought it most proper for his Majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper-bottom'd ships to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice should they attempt to sail. With the other I anchored in Gros-Islet bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort Royal bay.

"In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th inst. when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort Royal bay, and the road of St. Pierre's, on the 16th we got sight of them about 8 leagues to leeward of the Pearl Rock. A general chase to the north-west followed; and at 5 in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of 23 sail of the line, one fifty gun ship, 3 frigates, a lugger and cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates to keep between his Majesty's and the enemy's fleets to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Captain Furgusson.

"The manœuvres the enemy made during the night, indicated a wish to avoid battle, which I was

determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

"At daylight in the morning of the 17th, we saw the enemy distinctly beginning to form their line a-head: I made the signal for the line a-head at two cables length distance. At 45 minutes after six I gave notice by public signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force, which signal was answered by every ship in the fleet. At 7 A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the signal for the line of battle at one cable's length a-head only. At 30 minutes after 8. A. M. I made a signal for a line of battle a-breast, each ship bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This signal was penetrated by them, who discovered my intention, wore and formed a line of battle on the other tack. I immediately made the signal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle a-head. At 9 A. M. made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

"The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

"The manoeuvres made by his Majesty's fleet will appear to their Lordships by the minutes of the signals made before and during the action. At 11 A. M. I made the signal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At 50 minutes past 11 A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 21st article of the additional fighting instructions. At 55 minutes past 11 A. M. I made the signal for battle. A few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and of course the Admiral's ship to be the example. A few minutes before one, P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At one P. M. the Sandwich in the centre, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for a close action. The action in the centre continued till 15 minutes after 4 P. M. when Mons. Guichen, in the Couronne, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the Triumphant and Fendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and a half, bore away. The superiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to sustain so unequal a combat; though before attacked by them, she had beat three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral.

"At the conclusion of the battle the enemy might be said to be completely beat; but such was the distance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of several ships, particularly the Sandwich, who for 24 hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impossible to pursue them that night without the greatest disadvantage: However, every endeavour was used to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 20th we again got sight of the enemy's fleet, and for three successive days pursued them, but without effect, they using every endeavour possible to avoid a second action, and endeavoured to push for Fort Royal, Martinique. We cut them off: (For the remainder see the last page.)

U T R E C H T, April 23.

WE hear that the states of Gueldres have not only taken a resolution to refuse the succours demanded by England of this Republic, but also to furnish their quota for the intended equipment of fifty-two ships of war. Their Noble Mightinesses have moreover enjoined their deputies to the States General to declare, "how pleased their Noble Mightinesses are with the declaration and invitation of the Court of Russia for a quadruple alliance, desiring to see very soon the advantages realized, by a speedy adhesion to the views of the Court of Russia."

The Province of Groningen have also sent their opinion to the Assembly of the States General, respecting the two Memorials of Sir Joseph Yorke, demanding from this Republic the succours which England thinks she has a right to require; that opinion is, to refuse the said succours; so that the Seven Provinces have all been of the same opinion.

Stockholm, April 30. The Danish Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, has lately presented a memorial to our Minister, in which he notifies "that the King of Denmark, his master, had acceded to the propositions and the invitation of the Empress of Russia, for establishing a system of armed neutrality at sea, for the protection of the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects, inviting moreover our Monarch, in the name of his Danish Majesty, to accede likewise to the said propositions." Our Court has not yet returned an answer; but there is no doubt of our Sovereign adopting the same system.

Leghorn, April 6. Letters from Constantinople, dated March 3, mention an earthquake at Tauris, the capital of the province of Aderbigan, in Persia, which has been more fatal than that which happened in 1651. If we are to credit these first accounts, this town which contained 15000 houses, and many magazines of commerce, exhibits nothing but a parcel of ruins. Many citizens they add, are destroyed by this disaster.

Madrid, April 23. Admiral Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ships from going thither, but the operations from our

camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cause of this delay, but all sensible persons are persuaded that Court has got reasons for it.

Hamburg, April 29. Some letters from Copenhagen say, that the Court of Denmark has followed the example of those of Peterburgh and Sweden; and had even sent orders to the Governors of the forts situated along the coasts, not to suffer any ships, carrying the flag of the powers at war, to commit any hostilities within cannon shot of the forts.

Hague, May 5. It was observed in the Memorial presented by the French Ambassador to the States General a few days ago, that the following passage was inserted in it: "His Majesty listened with pleasure to the representations made to him by several Members of the States, and particularly the Prince, who is at the head of the Republic, relative to the hindrances which the trade of several of the Provinces met with in his kingdom, &c." This passage has awakened the attention of many people, most of whom imagine it to be foisted in by the Court of Versailles, to render our good Prince suspected by the Court of London; but it is too gross to remain undisturbed.

London, May 12. Yesterday an account was received at the Admiralty from Admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following most unhappy and melancholy intelligence; that a terrible storm happened on Tuesday last off that harbour, which had shattered several ships then lying off the dock, and that there was every reason in the world to believe that two of the best men of war in the service, the Ramilies of 74, and the Bienfaisant of 64 guns, had both been lost in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempest began, and were driven off to sea in spite of every manœuvre they could use to the contrary. Wednesday morning they were seen from the heights, both dismasted and all pumps going. Soon after they disappeared totally, and no account of any kind has since been received concerning them. At this peculiar crisis of national distress, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered so much the more terrible from the circumstance that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thousand men, must have met a premature death on this shocking occasion. The Bienfaisant was one of the swiftest sailing vessels in the service, and they were both in a state of complete equipment, both as to building and men. The loss which this event will be attended with to the kingdom, cannot be estimated at less than 140,000l. independent of the immense inconvenience which must arise from the deprivation of so large a number of brave and experienced seamen.

The idea of appointing Commissioners, who shall cross the Atlantic, and treat for peace with the Americans, is again revived. It is proper (from an authority that cannot be overthrown) to warn the public, that such a measure will only serve to aggravate the burthen of the national expences. Mr. Adams, (a Plenipotentiary, now at Paris) is near at hand; and although not permitted to make the first propositions is totally and absolutely empowered to listen, in the name of the United States, to general, but not particular, overtures.

The Irish have lately commenced a violent attack on the Duke of Leinster, charging him with tergiversation, and asserting that he has accepted the promise of a blue ribbon, as the means of peace between him and government. Should his Grace quit the patriotic cause there, his interest joined with that of Lord Shannon, can give any turn to a parliamentary question that they may judge proper.

B O S T O N, July 24.

We hear from Pawnaborough, that about ten days ago a party of Tories surrounded the house of Cushing, Esq. Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, in the night, took him out of bed, and carried him off to the enemy.

July 27. The public account given by Admiral Rodney, of his first action in the West-Indies with the French fleet, we must suppose, for the honour of the Admiral, was garbled by the ministry. He completely beat the French, he tells us, without being able to mention a single effect of this complete victory; not a ship taken or sunk, or even disabled. He acknowledges that the Count Guichen demonstrated himself to be a brave and gallant officer, and that he was nobly supported by his fleet, and yet this brave and gallant officer, so nobly supported, was completely beaten by an inferior force, and ran away before he had a single ship materially injured. Such victories are only the dishonour of the nation that claims them, and the triumph of the vanquished. The published account of Admiral Rodney must afford the Count Guichen a keen pleasure. The British Admiral will no doubt make a still greater victory of his last action, in which even Rivington tells us he was greatly mortified.

By a vessel in a short passage from Statia, we have a confirmation of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the West-Indies, which still remained at windward; making in all 32 sail of the line, while the British had but 17. The Spanish land forces designed to act in conjunction with those of the French in that quarter, are said to amount to 14,000. In the late action, our accounts add, between the Count Guichen and Admiral Rodney, the British fleet suffered much, having five or six ships of the line greatly disabled. One of their capital ships, and another of 50 guns, had failed to Europe with a convoy of merchantmen, and their crippled ships were like to

remain at St. Lucy, unfit for sea. The combined forces of France and Spain appeared to be on the point of some important operations, but their destination was not known. The British windward islands were in consternation, flocking with their effects to Statia, particularly from St. Kitts, where they were under apprehensions of an immediate attack: Statia was crowded, and a single room could not be hired there but at an astonishing high price: There were great quantities of provisions and stores at that island, from which our allies were plentifully supplied, towards whom the Dutch evidently discovered a particular favour.

Arrived a brig, in 16 days from Martinico, which brings an account that a fleet of 33 sail of the line had left that port before they came away, bound on an expedition against St. Kitts.

Extract from the journal of the ship Protecor, John Foster Williams, Esq. Commander.

"Friday, June 9, 1780—wind W.S.W. At 7 A. M. saw a large ship to windward, bearing down for us under English colours; she hauled up her courses in order for action. At 11 A. M. we came along side of her under English colours—hailed her, she answered from Jamaica—I shifted my colours and gave her a broadside—She soon returned us another—The action was heavy for near 3 glasses, when unfortunately she took fire and blew up—got out our boats to save the men, took up 55 of them, among them was the 3d mate, and the only officer saved;—the greatest part of them very much wounded and burnt. She was called the Admiral Duff, a large ship of 50 guns, commanded by Richard Stranger, from St. Kitts and St. Eustatia, laden with sugar and tobacco, bound to London. We lost in the action one man (Mr. Benjamin Scolly) and had five wounded—Received in the action several shot in our hull, and had several of our throats and flays shot away—lat. 27. 50. long. 46. 37. Nothing more remarkable till July 1, except the prisoners dying fast, and our ship's crew growing sickly, occasioned by the number of sick and wounded prisoners on board."

July 31. Last Sunday returned from a cruise, the privateer ship Missin, Capt. Babcock, having taken several prizes, as mentioned some time since.

Yesterday arrived the brig —, Capt. Somes, in ten days passage from Statia.

A prize snow arrived at Salem yesterday, said to be very valuable, taken by a letter of marque from that port.

A vessel arrived here last Wednesday, in 33 days from Cadiz, the master of which informs, That when he sailed from thence there were 43 Spanish and seven French men of war of the line, besides a number of frigates, lying in the harbour, ready to put to sea on the shortest notice; but their destination a profound secret.

Capt. Tyler arrived here last Wednesday, in a short passage from Martinico, who brings the following important intelligence, viz.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, to the Hon. Board of War of this state, dated July 8, 1780.

"A fleet of 23 French ships of the line, with 2000 troops on board, in company with 9 Spanish capital ships, are gone from Fort Royal to Guadaloupe, to join a body of 12,000 Spanish troops at that island. It's thought they intend to make a descent on St. Christophers, where there is a large fleet of outward bound merchantmen that have completed their cargoes, and ready to sail for Europe."

Friday last arrived here, a cartel from Halifax, with a number of American prisoners. By this vessel we learn, that a packet had arrived there from New-York, in consequence of which, the Robust of 64 guns, and a number of other ships of war, had sailed for New-York. The Delight sloop of war, of 16 six pounders, being the only vessel of force that was to remain there.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 29.

Advice is received here, that a considerable body of the enemy's troops were last week landed on Long Island from New-York, and that transports had come through Hell-Gate into the Sound, to receive them on board. Whatever may be the enemy's views, it behoves every man to be ready.

Thursday last the letter of marque sloop Happy Return, Capt. Holloway, arrived here in 17 days from St. Eustatia. He informs, that 32 sail of the line, (French and Spanish) were at Martinico and Guadaloupe, with a large number of transports, having on board 12,000 land forces, bound on an expedition against St. Kitts; and that many families had removed, and were removing, from St. Kitts to Statia.

Sunday last a small privateer schooner, mounting 6 carriage guns, arrived here, prize to the General Washington, Capt. Monro, of this port. She was fitted out at Bermuda, and was one of the infamous Goodrich's fleet.

Last Sunday a body of French troops, which lately arrived at Boston, passed through this town, on their way to Newport.

Early yesterday morning the air-furnace in this town took fire, and was consumed.

N E W P O R T, July 29.

Last Monday arrived in this town the Marquis de la Fayette, from Head-Quarters.

On Monday last the Hon. General Assembly presented Addresses to their Excellencies the French General and Admiral, to which they were pleased to return very friendly and polite answers; but not hav-

ing been able to procure them in season for this day's paper, we are obliged to omit them till our next.

Thursday arrived here the privateer ship Washington, Capt. Monro, from a cruize. The Washington was chased by several of the British fleet lying off Block-Island, neither of which could come up with her.

The British fleet of 16 or 17 sail, which have been off Block-Island for some time past, remained nearly in the same situation the day before yesterday, since which the weather has been so thick only three have been discovered from hence.

Extract of an intercepted letter from Ireland.

"As to public news I can tell you England, Ireland and Scotland are in a great ferment; some of the ministry likely to be brought to condign punishment. There are this minute above 50,000 volunteers armed and disciplined in this kingdom, which is a vast deal considering that these associations were in their infancy when you left England; and indeed forming and disciplining those companies is the most useful thing that ever was instituted in Ireland; for by the volunteers we are prepared against any foreign enemy; they keep peace and good order at home, and have done more than that (O wonderful to say it!) made our Parliament honest; in a word, from the Lord to the Juror of a Sheriff's court, we are volunteers; so that until time makes them corrupt, Ireland will reap the benefit."

CHATHAM, August 9.

Certain intelligence having been received that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntington bay, on his way to Rhode-Island, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, His Excellency General Washington marched from his camp at Prackness the 29th of July, and crossed the North river the 31st, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of Major General Howe. His Excellency had resolved, in case the enemy should continue their course to Rhode-Island, to march immediately to New-York and attack it. All the necessary preparations were made for this purpose, when intelligence arrived that the enemy had put back the 31st instant. It is to be regretted that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them, and they could have met with nothing but disgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reason to expect, from the spirit and number of our troops, the most decisive and glorious success. Sir Henry no doubt relinquished his project in consequence of this movement of our army; and it must be confessed that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army crossed the river having ceased, the whole re-crossed the 4th instant, and are marching towards Dobb's ferry, in prosecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

The following, we are told, are the vessels that composed Admiral Graves's Squadron, viz. The London, Bedford, Royal Oak, Prudent, America, and Shrewsbury, with the Amphitrite frigate.

Last week a party of our troops took, near the English Neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light-horse, and killed one of their riders.

BALTIMORE, August 1.

Since our last a number of inward bound vessels have been driven ashore by the enemy, near Cape Henry; but the crews having got their guns and ammunition on shore, and erected a battery, have effectually prevented the Free-booters from taking or destroying the vessels and cargoes, all of which, it is said, will be saved, except a brig laden with salt.

Arrivals since our last—The sloop Lark, Captain Outon, and schooner Phoenix, Capt. Daugherty, from St. Croix, schooner Antelope, Capt. Yalot, and Felicity, Capt. Folger, from St. Eustatius, both in 7 days from land to land; brig Ranger, Capt. Thomas Johnson, and schooner Luzerne, Capt. Ward, from Martinico.

Captain Johnson brings advice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 35 sail of the line, a number of frigates and cutters, with 120 sail of transports, having on board 18,000 land forces, sailed from Martinico on the first July; touched at Guadalupe and Porto Rico, where, having augmented their troops to 26,000 effective men, they proceeded to Jamaica; an attack on that island being now past all doubt. The rest of the above fleet and armament passed by the island of St. Croix: That the British fleet under Admiral Rodney, was at St. Lucia; and that a British 74 gun ship, in the last engagement with M. Guichen, was so disabled that after being towed into port by a ship of the line and three frigates, sunk in fifteen fathom water.

Capt. Johnson was attacked on Friday last off the capes by a 16 gun brig, which he engaged in close action for near half an hour; but a 20 gun ship, and another brig of the enemy, bearing down upon him, he set all his sails, and narrowly escaped falling into their hands.

The Luzerne was also chased by the above vessels, and obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

The Ranger, on her passage from Martinico, captured the sloop Friendship, Capt. Smith, from New-York, bound to New-Providence, which prize arrived safe last evening.

The House of Delegates of the state of Virginia, on the 6th ult. passed a resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate, to oblige the Members of the Ge-

neral Assembly, to give unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the cause of America.

The contributions of the patriotic Ladies in this town, for the use of the soldiers in the continental army, we hear, already amount to 80,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edenton, North-Carolina, dated July 22.

"The enemy have retired from their posts, and our General has occupied them. Our little army to the southward consists of 10,000 regulars and militia.— We have an account from a gentleman who has just left Charlestown, that the British officers and soldiers treat the inhabitants very ill, and especially those who were disaffected to the American cause.

"Our General Rutherford hearing of about 1000 Tories being embodied and well equipped, going to join the enemy; he immediately detached Col. Lock with about 400 militia to reconnoitre them, when Col. Lock came in sight of them he found them feeding their horses, and a good deal off their guard, the Col. seizing the favourable opportunity, a battle immediately ensued; when our lines were twice broke but our men rallied again, and broke the enemy's lines, which they could never form again, and fled into the woods as fast as possible. Col. Lock pursued them, killed 70 on the field, took 400 and upwards prisoners, and 700 horses with their baggage;—all this was completed with about 20 of our men killed. I wish our arms may always prove as successful."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, (Ireland) dated March 2, 1780.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that our native country, Ireland, is become at length a free country, having the same liberty of trade both in our imports and exports as Britain. The Test act repealed and the abolition of Poyning's law at present in agitation, which we expect will not be withheld by England, as they are in such good humour at present with us, that they do not chuse to refuse any thing asked by the Irish nation. All this has been gained by the firmness of our Parliament, backed by the spirit of sixty thousand independent volunteers, armed completely, accoutred and disciplined at their own expence. At our first sitting out in this way, almost all the great, the court and the tools of it discountenanced, and endeavoured to crush it, but the people having arms in their hands, and knowing their own importance, as well as the wants and distresses of their country, persisted, until at length a command in the independent battalions was looked on as the highest honour by all the good and great of our country. In this town are four companies, about 250 men, in the county are upwards of 2500 men besides, which may give you some idea of our numbers, for several counties are before us in number. This city, however, has the honour of being the third in Ireland which adopted the glorious institution. You may have some guests from whence we took the example, but all we want now is peace with America."

TRENTON, AUGUST 16.

By Captain Reiley, of the Pennsylvania line, who passed thro' this place yesterday, from Head-Quarters, charged with dispatches to Congress, we are informed, that the second division of the French fleet had a few days ago arrived on the coast from the West-Indies, consisting of six ships of the line and 4000 land forces; and that it was reported in camp that Admiral Arbuthnot had returned to New-York with several ships of war, where the enemy were busily employed in getting their heavy cannon on board the shipping in the harbour.

Dr. Moses Bloomfield, Jonathan Bloomfield, a town collector, and Ensign Britton Moores, were lately made prisoners at Woodbridge, by a party of Refugees from Staten-Island, and carried to New-York.

We are informed that a Packet bound from England to New-York, was sent into the Delaware a few days ago by the Holker, Fair American, and a New-England privateer. She is a ship of considerable force, was carried by boarding her, and had a number of British officers on board. Her cargo consists of ten tons of English cheese, a large quantity of porter, and some dry goods.

We hear that Head-Quarters a few days ago was at Tappan.

The enemy have evacuated and destroyed the Blockhouse in Bergen county, in consequence, it is said, of our army returning to this side of the North River.

Since our last a number of the Pennsylvania militia have arrived here from different parts of that state, and are daily coming in, this being the place of rendezvous. They are under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Lacey, who came to town on Sunday last.

Last week a ship, captured by the privateer brig Fair American and Holker, arrived at Philadelphia, with 380 pipes of Madeira wine.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
THE MILITIA of this STATE is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Trenton,

A MILCH COW with red and white spots, her tail short and the end bushy, four years old. Whoever takes up the above cow, if stolen, and secures the thief, shall have a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by
August 2, 1780. 3 w* ISAAC BRITTON.

BEING informed by Col. John Taylor, of Hutterdon county, that a report has been propagated injurious to his character, respecting his conduct whilst on duty in June last at Springfield.

In justice to the above Gentleman, I inform the Publick, his behaviour on that tour of duty was unexceptionable, and he was dismissed with reputation.

Col. Taylor has repeatedly served under my command, and I ever found him an active, spirited, attentive, good officer, whose exertions were uncommon, when the distress of America was the greatest.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, M. Gen.

Hermitage, August 14, 1780.

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A LIST of LETTERS in the Post-Office, in TRENTON.

B. WILLIAM Benion, near Trenton. Oliver Barnett, Esq. New-Germantown.

C. Cornelius Cooper, Monmouth. Miss Betty Cadwalader, Trenton.

B. Amy Ellis, near Haddonfield.

G. James Gliffon, near Trenton.

H. Samuel Henry, Trenton.

K. Anthony Keelby, Salem.

P. James Parker, Esq. Pitts-Town, two.

W. John Wright, Bordentown.

V. Joseph Vanhorn, near Sherard's ferry.

Aug. 8, 1780.

BENJ. SMITH, P. M.

Pennington, August 8, 1780.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letters C. A. and on her buttock with m. l. appears to be 14 years old; trots well, and has good courage. Any person proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to
STEPHEN KERR.

Burlington, August 10, 1780.

BROKE out of Burlington gaol last night, two notorious villains: The one named Joseph Heigh-ton, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 24 or 25 years of age; had on a lightish coloured jacket without sleeves, a pair of striped overalls and boots; had no coat or hat: The other named Asher Levy, about the same age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on a fashionable hat, brown broadcloth coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of new shoes without buckles. It is supposed they are gone towards Amboy in order to make their escape to the enemy. Whoever takes up and delivers them at the gaol aforesaid, shall have
FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by
J. PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm commonly known by Douglass Tract, on the river Delaware, joining Trenton ferry on the one side, and the Lambertson landing on the other; containing about 190 acres, with all the buildings and improvements. Its situation is beautiful for prospect up and down the river, and for improvement, by building wharfs and store-houses at Lambertson.

Any person inclined to purchase, are requested to apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, or Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, who will shew them the premises, and let them know the terms of sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A good iron-bound WAGGON, two HORSES, and Gears complete.

Enquire of JOHN DUNCAN at Cranberry-Neck.

A few Hogheads of excellent

WEST-INDIA RUM,

To be sold by the Subscriber at Princeton.

iw*

ENOS KELSEY.

Council-Chamber, June 9th, 1780.

A PETITION from Thomas Marshall, setting forth, that Randall Marshall his father purchased of John Hinchman a tract of land, in the county of Gloucester, and paid him therefor; but by the said John Hinchman's going over to the enemy, he has been prevented from getting a deed for the same, and praying relief, was read; whereupon,

Ordered, That the Petitioner have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose mentioned in his said petition, at the next sitting, upon giving three weeks notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, and also by advertising the same in three of the most publick places in the said county.

A true Copy,

BOWES REED.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON the 17th instant, from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright BAY MARE, her near hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead; her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack and pace; about 14 hands one inch high. Whoever has found the same and will deliver her to the owner, or give information so that she may be had again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

To whom it may concern.

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of importance.

By ORDER,

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Raritan, August 12, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.
Yesterday arrived here the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, from Falmouth, by whom we have the following accounts, taken from the English prints brought by her.

LONDON, April 25.
THE Court is in the highest disgust with Mons. Simolin, the Ambassador from Russia, on account of a discovery from which has been made of the extreme duplicity of the power with which he represents, towards this unfortunate country.—It seems administration have received recent dispatches from Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, informing them that Mons. Simolin was in Holland previous to his arrival in London, and that he has the greatest reason from certain circumstances which he has been able to discover, though the transaction was conducted with the utmost secrecy and finesse, to believe that the whole of the Russian and Dutch affairs, with regard to this country, has been carried on by mutual concert and design, and that the ill success of Sir Joseph's repeated memorials, as well as the late memorial from the Empress herself, were the result of their joint councils, and reciprocal confidence.

May 25. About half past five Governor Pownall moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to enable the King to make a convention or truce, or to conclude a peace with the Colonies on terms convenient and necessary, &c." He stated previously his unwillingness to offer such a motion, unless upon reading it to the House he should observe a disposition to receive and adopt it. He took notice also of the mischief attending debates on such topics, unless they tended to something certainly useful, and therefore declined enlarging further on the subject till he should bring in the bill, &c.

He was seconded by Mr. Dempster, who, among other topics, pointed out the awkward situation of conducting so great a war, in which no person could enter the island to propose or consult upon terms of peace, without being liable to be seized as a criminal.

The Speaker then put the question, which seemed likely to pass without any dissent.

When Mr. Eden interrupted it.
Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.
"Mr. Adams, who is deputed by Congress to assist at any conferences that may take place for the purpose of bringing about a peace, has been here some time, and has had the honour of being introduced to their Majesties and the Royal Family.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.
"The States of Holland resumed their deliberations this day.

"The Province of Zealand, in consequence of the petition made by this state for the fitting out of 52 men of war, have agreed to it *in solidum*, with this restriction, "That the quota of this Province shall not exceed the expences of what is really fitted out by the Admiralty of Zealand, and that the equipment as well what is, as what shall be fitted out, shall not be employed without the further consent of that Province, and only conformable to the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 8th of November, 1778, which is exactly agreeable to the sentiments of the Province explained in their resolutions of the 29th of April and 24th of September of the same year.

"In consequence of which, upon the report, "what equipment will be necessary for the year 1780? and what money will be required over and above that granted by the petition of the 3d of November, 1778?" their High Mightinesses think that for the service till the 1st of May, 1781, as well for the defence of the Republic as for the convoys, the Admiralty of the Meze should equip two 70 gun ships, one of 60, three frigates of 36 guns, and one of 20. The Admiralty of Amsterdam should equip one of 70 guns, three of 60, seven of 50, six frigates of 40 guns, six of 36, and five of 20. The Admiralty of Zealand should equip two ships of 60 guns, one frigate of 36 guns, and two of 20.

"The Admiralty of West-Friesland, and of the Northern quarter, should furnish two frigates of 36 guns, and two of 20, and the Admiralty of Friesland two 50 gun ships, one frigate of 36 guns, and one of 20 of this equipment, one ship of 70 guns, and four of 40 are to guard the coast, and the others serve out at sea, and 13,960 men are to be employed on board this fleet.

"The Deputies for maritime affairs have been requested to examine and deliberate upon the best manner of furnishing money for provision, wages, repairs, naval stores, &c.

"The petition for the making good one half of the expences amounting to 2,623,590 florins, three sols, six doigts, for the above equipment, and which is to be divided among the different Provinces, has also been agreed to, except two fums, amounting to 477,507 florins, 16 sols, five doigts, destined for unprovided expences."

May 26. Advices are received from Holland, that the Dutch are putting full garrisons into the sea-ports of the Republic; and that the same steps are to be taken immediately, with respect to the barrier and frontier towns.

Extract of a letter from Drogheda, May 12.
"This evening has furnished a most horrid deed to relate, no less than five of our townsmen's corpse are now lying in the Tholfal, from the army firing upon the populace: What gave rise to the above was trifling, only a little dispute that was agitated on account of two men enlisting. One of the persons killed proved fatally to be Mr. Samuel Woodhouse, a most deserving and respectable character, and a member of our

volunteer association. There were also two men desperately wounded.

"The soldiers were lodged in gaol, as also some of the mob. It is suspected they will attempt a rescue to-night. All the volunteers are under arms; we apprehend very desperate work."

Extract of a letter from Brest, May 9.
"All hands are at present at work to fit out a second squadron, which is soon to follow that of Mr. de Ternay, and which is to convoy the second division of the army under the command of the Count de Rochambeau. Four ships destined for that expedition, viz. le Cesar, le Bien-Amie, le Actif, and le Alexandre, are already armed and dropped down the road, where two more will join them in a few days. This second division of the army consists of 55,000 men, now under the orders of Count Witgenstein. The greatest part of the troops are already arrived, and more are daily expected.

"We are also daily expecting a fleet from Bourdeaux with ammunition, wine, and other provisions, for the complete equipment and victualling of the several ships fitted and fitting out at this port."

Extract of a letter from Toulon, May 7.
"His Majesty's ships le Zelee and le Marcellles, of 74 guns each, accompanied by two frigates, have this day sailed from this port, and it is generally believed that they are going to Cadiz. As soon as the Terrible, of 114 guns, is ready, she will also sail with the Sagittaire of 50 guns, for the same port, destined for our West-India Islands. This and several other reasons give room to suppose, that the squadron of French ships, now lying at Cadiz, will not fail for Brest, but will meet the second squadron, now fitting out at Brest, in a certain latitude, and then proceed immediately to the West-Indies."

June 3. Yesterday morning pursuant to a resolution of the Protestant Association, a number of persons met in St. George's Fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about 11 o'clock. Between 11 and 12 they set out (six a-break) over London bridge, thro' Cornhill and the City, to the amount of about 50,000 men, to the House of Commons, with the Protestant Petition against the Bill passed last session in favour of the Roman Catholics, which was carried on a man's head, where Lord Gordon presented it.

The number of persons who had put blue cockades in their hats, no sooner reached the avenues to the two Houses of Parliament than they began to exercise the most arbitrary and dictatorial power over both Lords and Commons. Some of the members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the act passed last year for granting liberty of conscience to the Roman Catholics; and almost every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out, "No Popery, No Popery." It happened, we believe, rather by accident than design that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal received most interruption from them. They stopped the Archbishop of York, and grossly insulted him. They next seized on the Lord President of the Council, whom they pushed about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs.

Lord Mansfield was also daringly abused and traduced to his face. They stopped Lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the most imprudent liberties with his Lordship, who was as it were in their possession for near half an hour, and would not perhaps have so soon got away, had not a gentleman jumped into his Lordship's carriage, and by harranguing the mob persuaded them to desist. The Duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Bishop of Litchfield had his gown torn, the Bishop of Lincoln's wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his Lordship almost by miracle escaped any personal damage. The Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Townsend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and most grossly insulted. His Lordship would have felt their fury more, had not Lord Townsend, whom some of them recollected, and professed a friendship for, been with him; as it was, they were greatly pushed about, and sent into the House without their bags, and with their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. Lord Willoughby de Brocks, Lord Boston, and Lord Ashburnham, were exceedingly roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffeted about, not only with an insolent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a merciless and unmanly severity for a considerable time. Lord St. John, Lord Dudley, and many other Lords were insulted and personally ill treated. We do not hear that any of the members of the House of Commons received much insult, further than verbal abuse, excepting only Wellbore Ellis, Esq. whom the mob pursued to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front glass of Lord Trentham's *viz-a-viz*, and were extremely insulting to his Lordship, whom they detained in his carriage a considerable time.

The avenues of the House of Commons were so filled with them from the outer door up to the very door of the House, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmost difficulty the members got in or out of the House. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the House of Peers, but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door-keepers under his direction, all the passages

from the street door, and round the House, were kept clear.

The above is only a hasty account of such of the particulars of the conduct of the mob yesterday, as suddenly reached the writer while he was himself employed in the discharge of his public duty below the bar in the House of Lords. Possible more and worse consequences followed Lord George Gordon's assembling such a number of persons yesterday for the purposes which his Lordship has already avowed. What the writer has stated, he presumes is sufficient to make every friend to peace and good government heartily wish that those in power may take effectual means to prevent so gross an insult to Parliament, and so daring a violation of the quiet of the city of Westminster, from being again repeated on any occasion. It is in vain to talk of the liberties of a country, where the democracy can at the pleasure, at the caprice, or in consequence of the mistaken zeal of any individual, let his rank be ever so exalted, be summoned together in large bodies, and being so assembled, can exercise the most lawless and oppressive tyranny, and let the civil power at defiance.

June 5. Lord George Gordon's conduct on Friday at the House of Commons, was very extraordinary; he rather abetted the mob than endeavoured to appease them; he rose frequently from his seat to talk to them in the lobby, and inform them of what was passing in the house. At length the door being locked, he went up and harrangued them from the balustrade of the passage which looks down on the lobby. As he was speaking from this situation, observing the Chaplain near him, he asked him to address the people, and, upon his declining, desired that they would call upon the Clergyman of the House of Commons, to declare whether he approved of the Popish Bill. Lord George continuing to urge the Chaplain to give his sentiments he replied with a becoming warmth, that "the only opinion which he thought himself at liberty to give, was, that all the fatal consequences that might happen that night would be entirely owing to his Lordship."

June 6. Yesterday morning a Privy Council was held on the subject of the present disturbances, and the lawless proceedings of the mob, as well in respect to their violences on the chapels of the foreign ministers, as to their indecent and unruly behaviour to other persons, and in other places. The result of the determinations of this most august meeting was confidently declared in the drawing room to be, that a proclamation should instantly be issued, offering a reward of 500l. to those who would discover, and give such testimony as should bring to conviction the person or persons principally concerned in destroying and setting fire to the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and injuring that of the Bavarian Ambassador on Friday evening. It was also said, with equal confidence, that a commission was to be made out, authorizing certain persons therein named, to bring to trial without delay those who should be charged as principals in the late and present riots, in order that by making an immediate example of the most heinous offenders, future disturbances may be prevented, and the lives of thousands saved.

Yesterday the mob which take part with the Protestants, continued very riotous in Ropemakers-Alley, Moorfields; they continued to burn every thing they could find in the Chapel school-house, and dwelling houses belonging to the Roman Catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find, and burned it, the roof of the buildings not escaping. They pulled down a house belonging to the Roman Catholic schoolmaster, in Moorfields, in about one hour yesterday, which when done, some thousands went to the Roman Catholic school in Charles Square, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards are placed at the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambassadors chapels night and day.

Last night a large mob of riotous persons suddenly attacked the House of Sir George Saville in Leicester fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of best part of the furniture, which they piled up in the street, and set fire to; a party of the horse-guards being sent for, the mob dispersed, but the furniture was consumed.

On Saturday last died, at his house near Brompton, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. late Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, in the 69th year of his age.

June 7. About 7 o'clock a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the persons of the 4 men committed for setting fire to the Romish chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their request: They then broke into Mr. Akerman's house, and set it on fire, which was done so effectually that in a little time the whole of that vast building was one continued flame. In the mean time they broke in and released every prisoner, amongst whom were several persons under sentence of death; so deliberately did the prisoners make their escape, that they took time to carry off their bedding, and such utensils as they had in prison. A man who was to have been executed to-morrow, was so affected at the unexpected change in his situation, that he fainted away whilst his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the Public Office in Bow-street, the inside of which they presently destroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the street. These triumphs were succeeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make thro' the cities of London and Westminster.

Lord Petre's house in Park-lane was gutted last