

as far as Albany, but had returned; and that among the many difficulties he had to struggle with, he mentioned, with a strong emphasis, the want of waggon and draft-horses; also that he could get no provisions, but what were sent from Canada, and that they were only the salt provisions sent from England.

The commander in chief is so much incensed at the misconduct of General Prescott, that he has refused to exchange him till the king's pleasure is known, notwithstanding General Washington has made overtures for that purpose.

The Hessian General declared in the council held in Jersey, upon the expediency of attacking Washington, that "100,000 men were not equal to it."

It was yesterday reported at the west end of the town, that General Burgoyne, flushed with success, had taken too hasty strides after the rebels, who had drawn him into a snare, and that they had surrounded him on all sides, inasmuch that he was reduced to the alternative of his army being cut in pieces, or surrender themselves prisoners of war.

BOSTON, November 24.

We hear the noted Col. Stephen Holland, of Londonderry, who was some time ago committed, with a number of others, to the goal of Exeter, (New-Hampshire) for counterfeiting the bills of publick credit of that State, has been tried and condemned to be hanged.

The Eastern post informs that he heard at Exeter, that Gen. Stark fell in with a party of 900 of the enemy coming with provisions to Gen. Burgoyne; and that he took the whole party, with all the provisions.

Extract of a letter from Albany, Nov. 24, 1777. "Ticonderoga is evacuated and totally destroyed, the enemy having gone to Canada."

Yesterday the General Mifflin privater arrived here from France, in nine weeks; as did also a small ship from Bourdeaux, but lost from St. Peters, Newfoundland. Also yesterday returned a flag from Halifax, with about 60 prisoners.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

Extract of a letter from the Bay of Honduras, Oct. 6.

A few days after you sailed, the Washington privater, commanded by Hezekiah Anthony, came in here. As usual when vessels arrive, several gentlemen went on board, but to their great surprize were stopped, and Mr. Potts detained as an hostage until the captain came on shore and demanded a supply of rum, sugar, and a pilot, which, as you know, in our defenceless state, we could not refuse. He next day went to Sherboon, where he took the ship Spears, bound for Glasgow, the brig Union, belonging to London, and another vessel, and Capt. Kirkpatrick sails for Jamaica, with a petition to the Admiral and Governor for a man of

FISH-KILL, December 4.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Sept. 17, 1777.

"Business still continues dull, but am in hopes of a speedy change, as it seems by the last accounts from Amsterdam, that a war with France and England is inevitable. Lord Stormont, the English ambassador, has left the court of France, upon meeting with an unsatisfactory answer relative to the French supporting the Americans, which they and the Spaniards are determined to do; and you may expect soon to see a number of vessels from their Christian and Catholic Majesty's dominions in America, with necessary supplies of all kinds for carrying on the war; and the King of Prussia has opened the port of Embden for the Americans to carry their prizes in, and to trade. Stocks have fell in England fifteen per cent, upon the ambassador's leaving the French court."

A letter from Mr. Bingham to Congress, dated Martinique, 7th September, confirms the foregoing. Mr. Lee has obtained leave from the King of Prussia to admit all American vessels. A reinforcement of 5000 men have sailed from France for Martinique.

James Delancey, late sheriff of Westchester, and Colonel of the enemy's militia, was taken last week by one of our scouts; the Colonel was found under a bed, and for better defence had himself surrounded with a bulwark of baskets. He was dragged from his humble redoubt, put under a proper guard, and sent to a place better secured.

BALTIMORE, December 2.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, dated York, Nov. 28, 1777. 8 o'clock, P. M.

"About an hour ago letters were received from General Gates, which inform that the enemy had abandoned Ticonderoga with the greatest precipitation. They were so much alarmed, that they did not wait to carry off their cannon, but spiked them up. We are now in possession of that important post. What frightened these poltroons away, I don't know, but suppose it to have been the approach of General Stark's volunteers."

The Congress frigate of war arrived safe in Virginia, from France, some time last week, with 40,000l. sterl. worth of woollens.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 17.

His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq. Governor of this State, has appointed a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol-Delivery to be held in the county of Monmouth, on the 20th day of January next.

On Friday last a brigade of Highlanders and Anspachers embarked at Philadelphia on board transports, said to be destined for New-York.

On Sunday, the 23d ult. died at Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, Joseph Parker, Esq. a gentleman who had ever distinguished himself as the friend of liberty and his country; his loss in publick as well as private life is deservedly and greatly lamented.

As several acts of petty larceny have been lately committed in this city, we may inform the publick, that the gentlemen in authority are determined to take effectual measures to discover and bring the perpetrators thereof to condign punishment.

We hear from good authority, that this day se'night the enemy entirely demolished and evacuated Billingsfort; and that since our people left Red Bank, several of the enemy's vessels have been lost on the chevaux de frize, one of which is said to be a 36 gun frigate.

On Wednesday night the 10th instant, a considerable part of the British forces went over Schuylkill at the Middle Ferry; and about two o'clock the next morning our army moved from Whitmarsh to the Swedes Ford, where they crossed. Since this movement there have been several skirmishes: One on Thursday between General Potter's corps of militia and an advanced party of the enemy. The next day the action was renewed, and was more considerable, in which the enemy is said to have suffered very much; and, by several persons from Philadelphia since it happened, we learn, that all the people were turned out of the House of Employment for the reception of the wounded—and that the enemy acknowledge themselves to have been much worsted.

We also learn, that at the enemy's return from their late excursion to Chestnut-Hill, they turned all the inhabitants in Sixth-street out of their dwellings, in the most cruel manner, throwing their goods in the street: Their treatment to the farmers in the country was not less cruel, as they plundered, burnt and destroyed almost all before them, without the least discrimination,—and that they had several officers and a great number of privates killed and wounded in the action on Sunday, as mentioned in our last.

The day before yesterday, about twenty British failors were taken prisoners at or near Cooper's ferry opposite Philadelphia, by a party of Jersey militia.

"The Council of Safety," says a correspondent "has committed six of the inhabitants of Bergen, who were apprehended on their return from New-York, where they had traded with the enemy, and whither the degenerate sons of that county, make it a common practice to carry refreshments to the British troops.—As this infamous commerce, and even the going into the enemy's lines without permission, is declared by one of our acts felony without benefit of clergy; it is to be hoped that government will make terrible examples of some of those miscreants, to prevent the like criminal and felonious intercourse for the future."

Friday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned, to meet at Trenton on the second Wednesday in February next.—At the last session the following Acts were passed, *viz.*

1. An act to procure certain articles of cloathing for the use of the New-Jersey regiments on the Continental establishment.

2. A supplemental act to an act, entitled, an act for recovering the arrearages of the ten thousand pounds tax, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

3. An act for the support of government of the State of New-Jersey, to commence the 14th of October, 1777, and to end the 2d Tuesday in October 1778, &c.

4. An act to procure a return of the election of a sheriff for the county of Monmouth.

5. An act to revive and continue several courts of justice in this State, and to confirm the proceedings of the inferior court of Common Pleas, and court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Hunterdon.

6. An act to continue and amend an act, intituled, an act for constituting a Council of Safety.

7. An act for regulating and limiting the prices of fundry articles of produce, manufacture, and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating, and engrossing.

8. A supplementary act to an act, intituled, an act to explain and amend an act, intituled, an act for the better regulating the militia, and the supplemental act thereto.

9. An act to empower the treasurer to pay out a certain sum of money in his hands, for the purpose of exchanging ragged and torn bills, to other purposes.

10. An act to exempt a number of men from actual service in the militia, to be employed in manufacturing of salt and iron, within the State of New-Jersey.

11. An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

SUGAR,  
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS, HALTE  
PLOUGH-LINES, BED-LACINGS  
GUN FLINTS AND BUCK SHO

With a general assortment of  
FISHING TACKLE;  
ALSO  
HEELS AND LAST  
SOLD BY  
EDWARD POLE  
Opposite the Lower Market, Burlington.

Kingbury, near Trenton, Dec. 8. 1777.  
SIXTEEN AND FORTY EIGHT  
DOLLARS REWARD

STOLEN last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, a remarkably handsome three quarter blooded well made dark bay MARE, about four hands high, in good order, and with foal, has a star in her forehead, and one white hind foot; and canters well. A reward of Sixteen Dollars to be given to the person who takes her up, and returns her to the owner, at Kingbury; and the total sum of Forty-eight Dollars for the prosecution to conviction. All reasonable charges to be paid by  
WILLIAM BRYAN

December  
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY yesterday the third instant, a subscriber, living in Mountholly, a young man named QUASH, but may probably call himself YERRAH, by trade a cooper, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, speaks plain: had taken with him, a London brown broadcloth coat not much worn, with white metal buttons; a pair of old whitish coloured ditto broken at the breast; a pair of leather breeches much worn; a pair of ditto striped linen; two pair of flannel trousers; two tow shirts, one quite new, and one not much worn; two pair of shoes, one of stockings, one white cotton, the other red and white. It is thought he will go to Philadelphia, or the American Camp, in quest of the soldiery. Whoever takes up the said servant, so that his master may get him, he shall be rewarded with the sum of Twenty Dollars to be paid by  
JOHN J. BRYAN

N. B. As he has a large bundle with him, and out a pass, it is thought he will be easily taken. It is therefore earnestly requested of the gentlemen, officers and soldiers, as they are travelling, to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend him.

WANTED  
AN industrious, steady YOUNG MAN, who will assist in taking care of a shop, and receive good wages and constant employ. For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

Burlington, December 17.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick, that as he has declined keeping a tavern in this city, he would be glad to exchange his habitation for any person having a convenient dwelling in town or country, who may incline to take it, and who will undertake to keep good entertainment for man and horse.

ARCHIBALD Mc

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TEN or fifteen gallons of good old IRISH WHISKY. Any person having such a quantity for sale, may hear of a purchaser by conveying the printer hereof.

December 17, 1777.  
NINETY DOLLARS REWARD

ON Sunday, the 7th instant, the house of JOHN STRETCH, Esq. in the city of Burlington, broke open, and the following articles taken out of a chest belonging to the subscriber, *viz.* one hundred and twenty-seven pounds Continental currency, two eight dollar bills, old Maryland money, white Holland shirts, marked W. A. on the hip; fifteen yards of fine Russia drilling; two pair of ribb'd worsted stockings, and a number of ditto; and a bond for two hundred pounds of the subscriber. Whoever takes up the said chest, that he may be brought to justice, and the cash and goods that the owner may have therein, shall have the above reward, or FIFTY Dollars for the bond, cash, and goods, and all other charges, paid by me  
WILLIAM BRYAN

New-Jersey  
Gazette

Dec. 17, 1777  
83

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 3, 1777.

*Abundance of Lord Chatham's speech, in the House of Lords, on Friday last, as delivered by his Lordship, his Lordship sitting in his place with his hat on, both of which deviations from the customary rules of debate were prayed for as an indulgence.*

My Lords,

THE affairs of this country are in so precarious and critical a situation, that I could not, consistent with my duty, any longer postpone submitting my thoughts to the House, in humble expectation, whatever I may offer will be received as intended for the dignity, honour, and interest of my country; to promote the lustre of the crown, the ease and happiness of my sovereign, and the general benefit of every part of the British empire. If the effect of my motion I am going to propose to your Lordships should arrest the hand of power, and were to give effect to the zeal and earnest wishes of him who makes himself indeed be equally happy and successful. My Lords, in explaining the objects of my motion, I have to keep every thing from your recollection that would give you pain; but while I relate to your Lordships the grounds of the proposition I am about to propose, it is indispensably necessary that I should tell you what has caused the evils with which our country is at present threatened. My Lords, you voted that the property of the Americans without their consent when they complained, you would not receive their complaints; you called them factious, rebellious, and insubordinate. You quarrelled with your Lordships on the other side of the Atlantic about a paltry tax on tea, you have spent many millions in the prosecution of this tax. The war, my Lords, is got to a point from which no man could foresee; to a height which threatens ruin and destruction to this country. I fear England is undone. What will become of us, my Lords? You have rendered our situation a precarious one; dependant on the precariousness of the more precarious neutrality of France. What did you do, my Lords? You considered the whole province without hearing, even without giving satisfaction for the injury you sustained; you proscribed them; you shut up their ports; you robbed them of their chartered rights; you deprived them, my Lords, of their most valuable privileges, of the unalienable birthright of the subject, the trial by jury, the trial of the vicages unacquainted with the parties, the provocation, and the measure of punishment was the same, my Lords? Three millions of people refused to be bound by your authority. — I beg your Lordships pardon; I am mistaken; it was Englishmen that were taken and enslaved. My Lords, they refused to be taken and bravely of your Generals, the prowess, the strength and pride of this country, your navy was found insufficient to procure men at home; Englishmen refused to be taken and enslaved, nor trample on the rights of their fellow-subjects. What did you do? You hired 20,000 German boors; you, my Lords, I say, hired them, to cut the throats of the offending colonies. Those colonists are now called rebels; they are stigmatized by a base and abusive epithet in the English language. Yet, my Lords, I remember when this was waging war with the united powers of France and Spain, when there was a rebellion, and a rebellion, within this land; I remember that the fleets were useless, our armies unsuccessful, those men now described as the blackest and most rebellious; nay more, that very colony which was represented as the hot-bed of sedition and rebellion, that colony against which the keenest light of government are denounced, and have been so: I remember, I say, my Lords, this very colony sending forth the four regiments of undisciplined militia, which gave the first check to France in her proud career, and erected the standard of courage on the walls of Louisburgh. But, my Lords, I do not point out particular facts in the proof of my motion, the zeal, the duty and affection of this country, the annals of the last war will tell such of your Lordships as are not old enough to remember, how they fought, how they bled; they will tell you, how generously they contributed, how like loving brothers they shared the common burthen and the common danger. These, my Lords, are the unhappy men who are cruelly devoted to destruction; whose towns are to be razed, whose commerce you would annihilate, whose liberties you would destroy by the seizure of their properties you would confiscate, and whose persons you would enslave; these are the persons your Ministers would extirpate. What has

been the system pursued by Administration, and what have been the measures taken for carrying it into execution? Your system has been a government, erected on the ruins of the constitution, and founded in conquest, and you have swept all Germany of its refuse as its means. There is not a petty insignificant Prince, whom you have not solicited for aid: You are become the suitors at every German court, and have your Ministers enrolled in the German Chancery, as the contracting parties, in behalf of this once great and glorious country. The laurels of Britain are faded, her arms are disgraced, her negotiations are spurned at, and her councils fallen into contempt. My Lords, you have vainly tried to conquer America by the aid of German mercenaries, by the arms of twenty thousand undisciplined German boors, gleaned and collected from every obscure corner of that country; you have subsidized their masters; you have lavished the public treasures on them; and what have you effected? Nothing, my Lords, but forcing the colonies to declare themselves independant states. You have caused them, my Lords, to act with vigour and resolution; you have united and combined them; you have, by this unnatural act, cemented them, and given them but one soul. Their breasts, my Lords, are fired with indignation; they are fired with just resentments; they burn with ardour to revenge their injuries, and retaliate with interest on their cruel and merciless oppressors. Yes, my Lords, I say, three millions of freemen will never submit to twenty thousand mercenaries. No, my Lords, the idea is preposterous; the attempt is absurd; as well might I expect to conquer them with this crutch, as to suppose America will ever submit to so contemptible a force.

I would recommend peace to your Lordships at all events; the longer the unhappy contest is continued, the more difficult it will be to conciliate, and the less able we shall be to prosecute with vigour and effect, or accommodate with honour or advantage: Ministers, as they blundered from the beginning, are led into a fatal error, respecting our natural enemies the French. They imagine that nothing is to be dreaded from that quarter, because France has not interfered directly in favour of America. But, my Lords, do Ministers, when they build such mighty things on this circumstance, recollect, that they argue as if France were mad! Would they have France run the risk, hazard and expence of a war, when Britain is doing all for France she can possibly wish or desire! It was a gross misconception to suppose, that France ever thought a single minute about giving a direct aid to the Colonies; she never meant, my Lords, to interrupt this country in its wild career, nor stand between it and its Colonies. No, my Lords, she has taken care from her conduct, to feed and nourish the mad notions of conquest and dominion which have unfortunately prevailed within these walls. She has been equally sedulous to give just that degree of countenance and protection, which has hitherto served to keep the civil war alive, so as to baffle your designs and to waste your strength.

This cruel and unnatural war, my Lords, I dread will be a fatal war; you have proscribed your own children; you have turned a deaf ear to their dutiful petitions, their fervent entreaties, and have interpreted their honest constitutional remonstrances into Treason and Rebellion. You have, my Lords, lost America; you have poured the riches of America into the lap of the House of Bourbon. Will France forget her own interest so much as to think of war? To effect what, my Lords? What this country is effecting at the rate of twenty millions per annum. France, my Lords, knows her own interest better. France is filling her arsenals with naval stores, she is disposing of her manufactures. She is accumulating in her storehouses the produce of America. She is thereby preparing for war; she is cultivating and extending her commerce, and wisely opening new sources of internal wealth, and external strength, while we continue daily to waste our own strength; while our commerce languishes, and while our specie leaves the kingdom to purchase those commodities, which besides the common advantages derived from them in a commercial view, were all received in exchange for our own manufactures.

We have, my Lords, tried hitherto to no purpose. Is there the most distant rational prospect that affairs will bear a better face at the end of this year, than they did at the last? We have exerted our utmost strength to little or no purpose. We have talked of conquering America. Have we done it? No, my Lords, we have nothing to boast of but a few trifling advantages, which, when we consider the price paid for them, and the circumstances which attended the obtaining them, wear in fact, every appearance of defeat. We continue to send troops, and have voted millions; and what, my Lords, are we told? That our army, after such enormous supplies, will be just

equal to what it was last year, when it effected nothing, or next to nothing.

His Lordship shewed the absurdity of relying longer on the mere force of arms, and very pathetically pressed the necessity of a speedy conciliation. We were, he said, on the brink of a precipice; on the very verge of destruction; and desired their Lordships to snatch the present moment, as probably the last, in which they would have the opportunity of procuring the national salvation. A few weeks, nay, a single day's delay might be too late. War, says his Lordship, has been tried; let us, my Lords, see what conciliation will do; let us recollect our critical situation; let us consider, should we persevere in the same wild, ruinous, and oppressive system, the inevitable alternatives with which we are surrounded on either hand. Should we lose America, America will be added in fact to the French Empire. Should we prove successful in the struggle, debilitated, exhausted and impoverished as we must be, we shall in that event have conquered America for France. If, not waiting for either of those events, France should change her present system, which I can hardly think she will, except by some unexpected change in her Councils, then America as a matter of course, will be lost for ever to this country. Should this latter be the case, and that she should make a public avowal of her sentiments by supporting the cause of America; though we had but five ships of war in the world, I would instantly be for declaring war against her, as the only reparation that could possibly satisfy the wounded honour of a great nation, be the event what it might. His Lordship reminded the House, likewise, of the propositions moved by his bill and motion, early in 1775, before a drop of blood had been shed on either side; pointed out the fatal policy which caused their rejection, and the very violent and indecent manner in which they were rejected. His Lordship spoke for above fifty minutes.

Lord Camden, in one of the ablest speeches ever heard, went through the whole present state of American affairs, and in a most masterly manner supported his noble friend Lord Chatham, representing the danger of the present crisis to England from the preparations of France, and their own conduct in particulars. (The abovementioned most excellent speech shall have a place in our next.)

November 20, 1777.

## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS lost on Thursday the 13th instant, between Bristol and Newtown, in the County of Bucks, a double cased silver WATCH, the maker's name Benjamin Lamb, London, the number forgotten, marked II in a double cypher on the back of the outside case, the cypher somewhat faded, has a ribbon string, a brass key much worn, and a small red Cornelian seal set in silver, with the compass and square in the silver work. Whoever finds the same, and will leave it with Mr. Robert Ramsey in Newtown, Mr. Bessonet in Bristol, Mr. Isaac Wood in Mountholly, or with the printer of this paper, shall have the above reward.

N. B. If the person into whose possession it may come, should be so ungenerous as not to return it to either of the above gentlemen, every watch maker and others, are requested to endeavour to expose the villainy. 6 w \* 16

November 26, 1777.

## WAS STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Salem, West New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 18th of this instant;

A GREY gelding, saddle and bridle: The horse six years old, about fifteen hands high, trots, paces, and canters well, marked about the head with a number of black spots, one remarkably large under his near eye, has a small nick in the back edge of each of his ears. Any person who will secure the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, for the horse only Ten Pounds.

6 w \*

EBENEZER HOWELL.

## A GOOD PRICE AND READY MONEY.

Is given by the Printer hereof, for

CLEAN LINEN RAGS.