

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1778.

An ADDRESS of the CONGRESS to the  
INHABITANTS of the United States of AMERICA.

Friends and Countrymen,

**T**HREE years have now passed away, since the commencement of the present war. A war without parallel in the annals of mankind. It hath displayed a spectacle, the most solemn that can possibly be exhibited. On one side, we behold fraud and violence labouring in the service of despotism; on the other, virtue and fortitude supporting and establishing the rights of human nature.

You cannot but remember how reluctantly we were dragged into this arduous contest; and how repeatedly, with the earnestness of humble intreaty, we supplicated a redress of our grievances from him who ought to have been the father of his people. In vain did we implore his protection: In vain appeal to the justice, the generosity, of Englishmen—of men, who had been the guardians, the assertors and vindicators of liberty thro' a succession of ages: Men, who, with their swords, had established the firm barrier of freedom, and cemented it with the blood of heroes. Every effort was vain. For, even whilst we were prostrated at the foot of the throne, that fatal blow was struck, which hath separated us for ever. Thus spurned, contemned and insulted—thus driven by our enemies into measures, which our souls abhorred—we made a solemn appeal to the tribunal of unerring Wisdom and Justice. To that Almighty Ruler of Princes, whose kingdom is over all.

We were then quite defenceless. Without arms, without ammunition, without clothing, without ships, without money, without officers skilled in war; with no other reliance but the bravery of our people and the justice of our cause. We had to contend with a nation great in arts and in arms, whose fleets covered the ocean, whose banners had waved in triumph thro' every quarter of the globe. However unequal this contest, our weakness was still farther increased by the enemies which America had nourished in her bosom. Thus exposed, on the one hand, to external force and internal divisions; on the other, to be compelled to drink of the bitter cup of slavery, and to go forrowing all our lives long; in this sad alternative, we chose the former. To this alternative we were reduced by men, who, had they been animated by one spark of generosity, would have disdained to take such mean advantage of our situation; or, had they paid the least regard to the rules of justice, would have considered with abhorrence a proposition to injure those, who had faithfully fought their battles, and industriously contributed to rear the edifice of their glory.

But, however great the injustice of our foes in commencing this war, it is by no means equal to the cruelty with which they have conducted it. The course of their armies is marked by rapine and devastation. Thoufands, without distinction of age or sex, have been driven from their peaceful abodes, to encounter the rigours of inclement seasons; and the face of Heaven hath been insulted by the wanton conflagration of defenceless towns. Their victories have been followed by the cool murder of men, no longer able to resist; and those who escaped from the first act of carnage have been exposed, by cold, hunger and nakedness, to wear out a miserable existence in the tedious hours of confinement, or to become the destroyers of their countrymen, of their friends, perhaps, dreadful idea! of their parents or children. Nor was this the outrageous barbarity of an individual, but a system of deliberate malice, stamped with the concurrence of the British legislature, and sanctioned with all the formalities of law. Nay, determined to dissolve the closest bonds of society, they have stimulated servants to slay their masters in the peaceful hour of domestic security. And, as if all this were insufficient to slake their thirst of blood, the blood of brothers, of unoffending brothers, they have excited the Indians against us; and a General, who calls himself a Christian, a follower of the merciful Jesus, hath dared to proclaim to all the world his intention of letting loose against us whole hosts of savages, whose rule of warfare is promiscuous carnage, who rejoice to murder the infant smiling in its mother's arms, to inflict on their prisoners the most excruciating torments, and exhibit scenes of horror from which nature recoils.

Were it possible, they would have added to this terrible system, for they have offered the inhabitants of these States to be exported by their merchants to the sickly, baneful clime of India, there to perish. An offer not accepted of, merely from the impracticability of carrying it into execution.

Notwithstanding these great provocations, we have treated such of them as fell into our hands with tenderness, and studiously endeavoured to alleviate the afflictions of their captivity. This conduct we have pursued so far, as to be by them stigmatized with cowardice, and by our friends with folly. But our dependence was not upon man. It was upon Him, who hath commanded us to love our enemies, and to render good for evil. And what can be more wonderful than the manner of our deliverances? How often have we been reduced to distress, and yet been raised up? When the means to prosecute the war have been wanting to us, have not our foes themselves been rendered instrumental in providing them? This hath been done in such a variety of instances, so peculiarly marked almost by the direct interposition of Providence, that not to feel and acknowledge his protection, would be the height of impious ingratitude.

At length that God of battles, in whom was our trust, hath conducted us thro' the paths of danger and distress to the thresholds of security. It hath now become morally certain, that, if we have courage to persevere, we shall establish our Liberties and Independence.—The haughty Prince, who spurned us from his feet with contumely and disdain,—and the Parliament which proscribed us, now descend to offer terms of accommodation. Whilst in the full career of victory, they pulled off the mask, and avowed their intended despotism. But, having lavished in vain the blood and treasure of their subjects in pursuit of this execrable purpose, they now endeavour to ensnare us with the insidious offers of peace. They would seduce you into a dependence, which necessarily, inevitably leads to the most humiliating slavery. And do they believe that you will accept these fatal terms? Because you have suffered the distresses of war, do they suppose that you will basely lick the dust before the feet of your destroyers? Can there be an American so lost to the feelings which adorn human nature? To the generous pride, the elevation, the dignity of freedom! Is there a man who would not abhor a dependence upon those, who have deluged his country in the blood of its inhabitants? We cannot suppose this; neither is it possible that they themselves can expect to make many converts. What then is their intention? Is it not to lull you with the fallacious hopes of peace, until they can assemble new armies to prosecute their nefarious designs? If this is not the case, why do they strain every nerve to levy men throughout their islands? Why do they meanly court each little tyrant of Europe to sell them his unhappy slaves? Why do they continue to embitter the minds of the savages against you? Surely this is not the way to conciliate the affections of America. Be not, therefore, deceived. You have still to expect one severe conflict. Your foreign alliances, tho' they secure your independence, cannot secure your country from desolation, your habitations from plunder, your wives from insult or violation, nor your children from butchery. Foiled in their principal design, you must expect to feel the rage of disappointed ambition. Arise then! To your tents! And gird you for the battle. It is time to turn the headlong current of vengeance upon the head of the destroyer. They have filled up the measure of their abominations, and like ripe fruit must soon drop from the tree. Altho' much is done, yet much remains to do. Expect not peace, whilst any corner of America is in possession of your foes. You must drive them away from this land of promise, a land flowing indeed with milk and honey. Your brethren, at the extremities of the continent, already implore your friendship and protection. It is your duty to grant their request. They hunger and thirst after liberty. Be it yours to dispense to them the heavenly gift. And what is there now to prevent it?

After the unremitting efforts of our enemies, we are stronger than before. Nor can the wicked emissaries, who so assiduously labour to promote their cause, point out any one reason to suppose that we shall not receive daily accessions of strength. They tell you, it is true, that your money is of no value; and your debts so enormous they can never be paid. But we tell you, that if Britain prosecutes the war another campaign, that single campaign will cost her more than we have hitherto expended. And yet these men would prevail upon you to take up that immense load, and for it to sacrifice your dearest rights. For, surely, there is no man so absurd as to suppose, that the least shadow of liberty can be preserved in a dependent connexion with Great-Britain. From the nature of the thing it is evident, that the only security you could obtain, would be, the justice and moderation of a Parliament, who have sold the rights of their own constituents. And this slender security

is still further weakened, by the consideration that it was pledged to rebels (as they unjustly call the good people of these States) with whom they think they are not bound to keep faith by any law whatsoever. Thus would you be cast bound among men, whose minds (by your virtuous resistance) have been sharpened to the keenest edge of revenge. Thus would your children, and your children's children, be by you forced to a participation in all their debts, their wars, their luxuries, and their crimes. And this mad, this impious system they would lead you to adopt, because of the derangement of your finances.

It becomes you deeply to reflect on this subject. Is there a country on earth, which hath such resources for the payment of her debts, as America? Such an extensive territory? So fertile, so America? Such a climate and productions? Surely there is none. Neither is there any, to which the wise Europeans will sooner confide their property. What then are the reasons that your money hath depreciated? Because no taxes have been imposed to carry on the war. Because your commerce hath been interrupted by your enemy's fleets. Because their armies have ravaged and desolated a part of your country. Because their agents have villainously counterfeited your bills. Because extortioners among you, inflamed with the lust of gain, have added to the price of every article of life. And because weak men have been artfully led to believe that it is of no value. How is this dangerous disease to be remedied? Let those among you, who have leisure and opportunity, collect the monies which individuals in their neighbourhood are desirous of placing in the public funds. Let the several Legislatures sink their respective emissions, that so, there being but one kind of bills, there may be less danger of counterfeits. Refrain a little while from purchasing those things which are not absolutely necessary, that so those who have engrossed commodities may suffer (as they deservedly will) the loss of their ill-gotten hoards, by reason of the commerce with foreign nations, which their fleets will protect. Above all, bring forward your armies into the field. Trust not to appearances of peace or safety. Be assured that, unless you persevere, you will be exposed to every species of barbarity. But if you exert the means of defence which God and Nature have given you, the time will soon arrive, when every man shall sit under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

The sweets of a free commerce with every part of the earth will soon reimburse you for all the losses you have sustained. The full tide of wealth will flow in upon your shores, free from the arbitrary impositions of those, whose interest, and whose declared policy it was, to check your growth. Your interests will be fostered and nourished by governments, that derive their power from your grant, and will therefore be obliged, by the influence of cogent necessity, to exert it in your favour.

It is to obtain these things that we call for your strenuous, unremitting exertions. Yet do not believe that you have been or can be saved merely by your own strength. No! It is by the assistance of Heaven, and this you must assiduously cultivate, by acts which Heaven approves. Thus shall the power and the happiness of these Sovereign, Free and Independent States, founded on the virtue of their citizens, increase, extend and endure, until the Almighty shall blot out all the empires of the earth.

By order of Congress,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

In CONGRESS, May 9, 1778.

RESOLVED,

**T**HAT it be recommended to Ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, to read, or cause to be read, immediately after Divine Service, the above Address to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, in their respective Churches and Chapels, and other places of religious worship.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

**B**Y virtue of a writ of *seri 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 23, 1778.

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WHEREAS Congress have received, from their Commissioners at the Court of France, copies of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of a Treaty of Alliance, between the Crown of France and these United States, duly entered into and executed at Paris on the 6th day of February last, by a Minister properly authorized by his Most Christian Majesty on the one part, and the said Commissioners on the other part: AND WHEREAS the said treaties have been maturely considered and *unanimously* ratified and confirmed by Congress. In which said treaty of Amity and Commerce are the articles following, *to wit*.

Art. 6. The Most Christian King shall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all vessels and the effects belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens, roads, or on the seas near to his countries, islands, cities or towns; and to recover and restore to the right owners, their agents or attorneys, all such vessels and effects which shall be taken within his jurisdiction; and the ships of war of his Most Christian Majesty, or any convoy sailing under his authority, shall upon all occasions take under their protection all vessels belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, and holding the same course, or going the same way, and shall defend such vessels, as long as they hold the same course, or go the same way, against all attacks, force and violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend the vessels belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King.

Art. 7. In like manner the said United States, and their ships of war, sailing under their authority, shall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the vessels and effects belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King, and use all their endeavours to recover, and cause to be restored, the said vessels and effects that shall have been taken within the jurisdiction of the said United States, or any of them.

Art. 14. The merchant ships of either of the parties which shall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on board her there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but likewise certificates, expressly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. 15. If, by the exhibiting of the above said certificates, the other party discover there are any of those sorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and consigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it shall not be lawful to break up the hatches of such ship, or to open any chest, coffers, packs, casks, or any other vessels found therein, or to remove the smallest parcels of her goods, whether such ship belongs to the subjects of France, or the inhabitants of the said United States, unless the lading be brought on shore in the presence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory thereof made, but there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange or alienate the same in any manner, until after that due and lawful process shall have been had against such prohibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty shall, by a sentence pronounced, have confiscated the same; saving always, as well the ship itself, as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be esteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof, shall consist of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor, who has discovered them, in such case, the captor, having received those goods, shall forth with discharge the ship, and not hinder her by any means freely to prosecute the voyage on which she was bound; but in case the contraband merchandize cannot be all received on board the vessel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithstanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the vessel into the nearest port, agreeable to what is above directed.

Art. 16. On the contrary it is agreed, That whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their subjects, the whole, altho' it be not of the sort of prohibited goods, may be confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandize as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or were after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the subjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited or otherwise, which as is above said were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that, if the said merchandize be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any port belonging to the enemy; the two contracting parties agreeing, that the term of two months being past after the declaration

of war, their respective subjects, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. 17. And that more effectual care may be taken for the security of the subjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they suffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ships of his Most Christian Majesty and of the said United States, and all their subjects and inhabitants shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make satisfaction for all matter of damage, and the interest thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their persons and goods.

Art. 20. If any ship belonging to either of the parties, their people or subjects, shall within the coasts or dominions of the other stick upon the sands, or be wrecked, or suffer any other damage, all friendly assistance and relief shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or such as shall be in danger thereof, and letters of safe conduct shall likewise be given to them for their free and quiet passage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

Art. 21. In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party, with their shipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced thro' stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity for seeking of shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity and kindness, and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they shall be permitted to refresh and provide themselves at reasonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships, and conveniency of their voyage; and they shall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please, without any let or hindrance.

Art. 25. It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the Most Christian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with the Most Christian King or the United States. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforesaid to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are the enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforesaid to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same Prince or under several; And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, altho' the whole laden, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted: It is also agreed in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that, altho' they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies.

Art. 26. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuses, and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gun-powder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, salt-petre, muskets, musket ball, bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. These merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods, that is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the species whereof they are used to be made, gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coals, as also wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulse, tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoaked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugars, and all sorts of salts, and in general all provisions which serve for the nourishment of mankind and the sustenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail-cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors; also ships masts, planks, boards and beams of what trees soever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatsoever which have not been worked into the form of any instrument or thing prepared for war by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall be wholly reckoned among free goods, as likewise all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the fore-

going enumeration of contraband goods, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time besieged, blockaded, or invested.

Art. 27. To the end that all manner of disention and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties; which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year; it is likewise agreed, that such ships, being laden, are to be provided not only with passports as above-mentioned but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whether she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed forms; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so.

Art. 29. If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ships of war of the other, or by any privateers, the said ships of war, or privateers, for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty; and the ship, when she shall have shewed such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase, or force her to quit her intended course.

Form of the passports and letters which are to be given to the ships and barques, according to the 27th article of this treaty.

TO ALL who shall see these Presents, GREETING.

IT is hereby made known, that leave and permission has been given to the master and commander of the ship called of the town of burthen tons thereof about, lying at present in the port and haven of and bound for and laden with after that the ship has been visited, and before sailing he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list, signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode of the crew of the ship, and of all who shall embark on board her, whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the King, or United States, during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by at the day of Anno Domini

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be well and faithfully performed and kept on the part and behalf of these United States, RESOLVED, That all Captains, Commanders, and other Officers and Seamen, belonging to any of the vessels of war of these United States, or any of them, or of any private armed vessels commissioned by Congress, and all other the subjects of these United States, do govern themselves strictly in all things according to the above recited articles, and that they do afford the same aid and protection to the persons, commerce and property of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, as is due to the persons, commerce and property of the inhabitants of these United States. AND FURTHER, IT IS RECOMMENDED to all the inhabitants of these States, to consider the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty as their brethren and allies, and that they behave towards them with the friendship and attention due to the subjects of a GREAT PRINCE, who, with the highest magnanimity and wisdom, hath treated with these United States on terms of perfect equality and mutual advantage, thereby rendering himself THE PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND.

Extract from the Minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

L O N D O N, December 23.  
THO' Mr. Burgoyne is much praised for his dramatic abilities, a correspondent observes Major General Gates has the advantage of him even in that respect, as the former was never able to rise above

a farce, whilst the latter has executed a very affecting tragedy.

**Anecdote.**—Last winter Mr. Wilkes was at Bath, and meeting Burgoyne in one of the rooms, he asked if he proposed to go next summer to Albany thro' the Lakes? Certainly, replied the other.—“Why then, said Wilkes, you will as certainly be taken prisoner by Arnold; therefore, pray accept a letter from me to Hancock.”—“Sir, said Burgoyne, no man's recommendation would be more acceptable to me on all occasions; but I am well assured I shall have no use for your friendship at this time.”

**Jan. 19.** We are informed from pretty good authority, that Sir William Howe marched up to Mr. Washington's camp;—that on his reconnoitring the situation of the rebels, a Council of War was held, in order to take the opinion of the General officers respecting an attack upon the lines; when it was unanimously determined, that, from the advantageous situation of Mr. Washington, and the extraordinary strength of his intrenchments, it would be unadvisable, and in the highest degree dangerous to attempt to force them.—Lord Cornwallis has brought the minutes of the Council with him, and had yesterday the honour of laying them before his Majesty.

**Feb. 20.** The exact number of American prisoners now confined in the several gaols throughout the kingdom according to the returns of government, is rated at 924 persons.

**Feb. 21.** The Governor of Martinico, on a late application not to admit the American privateers into that port, returned for answer, that the Americans were a free and independent people, in alliance with the King his master, and consequently the French ports would be as open for their ships as for the ships of any other nation.

Advice was received in town last night from Liverpool, of the stoppage of one of the most capital houses in that town, and it is said for near 300,000l.

**Feb. 26.** The toast of the day is, “Perpetual peace with America, Russia, Denmark and Portugal, and war whenever and where-ever it may be necessary with the rest of the world.”

#### B O S T O N, April 30.

Yesterday the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq. one of the delegates for this State, set out from this place to join the Grand Council of America, now sitting at York-Town.

**May 7.** Tuesday last the ship Hancock of 36 guns, was launched at Salisbury: She is reckoned to be one of the finest frigates in the service of the Independent American States.

Saturday last the Cumberland privateer of 20 guns returned into port from a successful cruise. She brought in with her a ship of about 350 tons, laden with coal and a few goods, bound from Newcastle for the enemy at New-York.—We hear she also retook a schooner laden with tobacco, bound for France, together with a small privateer which took her.

Last Friday the Deane frigate, Samuel Nicholson commander, arrived at Portsmouth from France. She had nine weeks passage, and has brought a valuable cargo, consisting of 12000 suits of clothes for the army, complete, a large quantity of copper, tin and lead, besides many other valuable articles. Capt. Nicholson on his passage took two prizes, one he manned and sent to port with fruit, the other he destroyed.

*Extract of a letter from Messrs. Guardoqui and sons, to the Board of War in this town, dated Bilboa, March 30, 1778.*

“The post from France having arrived this instant, it only gives us time at present to inform you, that by letters from Paris, find that Lord Stormont, ambassador from the court of England, had departed for London on the 20th instant, without taking any leave of his Most Christian Majesty; and that accordingly the Duke of Noailles, French ambassador in London, was expected at Paris the 24th; so that we have all the reason in the world to expect a declaration of war between England and France, in a post or two at furthest, which must beg you would be pleased to communicate to our friends with you, as it is morally impossible for us to effect it, the bearer being dispatched. The same letters from Paris also mention, that the honourable Dr. Franklin had also been presented, on the 20th, to his Most Christian Majesty, in quality of Ambassador of the Thirteen United American States, and that, having been graciously received as such, the King of France had likewise named another for your parts. This news must certainly be depended on, as all the letters confirm the same; therefore hope they will reach your hands in 40 days from the date hereof.”

Monday last arrived here, a French letter of marque ship of 20 guns, laden with dry goods, &c. &c.

Last Tuesday arrived in this port, from France, a frigate mounting 36 guns, belonging to his Most Christian Majesty.

#### H A R T F O R D, April 28.

Saturday last a sloop of 80 tons burthen, laden with coal, and bound from Halifax to Newport, was taken by two boats from Pawtucket river, and carried into a safe harbour.

#### F I S H - K I L L, May 14.

*Extract of a letter from a principal officer, on the Northern frontiers of this State, to his Excellency Governor Clinton, dated May the 4th.*

“Two deserters came in last Friday night to Dor-

set, have been sixteen days from St. John's, inform us that the enemy are removing their cannon over the carrying-place towards Montreal, that there was a general talk of the French being in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence.—That Governor Carlton had ordered a number of Canadians from every parish to take up arms, and on their refusal sent the German troops to compel them, on which an engagement had ensued, and 50 Germans fell. That a great sickness attended them, and scarce any savages were with them.”

#### L A N C A S T E R, May 13.

*Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 30.*

“A prize has just arrived, from London in seven weeks, bound to New-York, with 60 chests of tea, 60 puncheons of rum, 200 bales of goods, and 600 barrels of flour, taken by two Connecticut schooners, private property.”

#### T R E N T O N, M A Y 27.

The MILITIA of this State are desired to be particularly attentive to signals—as a movement of the enemy is soon expected.

*To-day the Legislature of this State are to meet at Princeton, agreeable to adjournment.*

Friday last a prize vessel, laden with Irish beef and pork, bound to New-York, was taken by Capt. Anderson and 16 men, in an armed boat, and brought into Tom's River. Several other prizes have also been lately sent into Little Egg-Harbour. Their cargoes are taken proper care of—one of which consisted of a considerable quantity of salt.

Deserters from the British army are daily coming out of Philadelphia—and it remains to be confidently asserted that the enemy are making every preparation to evacuate that city in a short time.

We are informed that a gentleman arrived at Elizabeth-town on Saturday last, from New-York, who brought an account that war had been declared there that day in form, against France—and that a French frigate of 28 guns had been captured, and brought into New-York harbour the same day.

We have many corroborating accounts, that the enemy in New-York and Philadelphia have lately been impressing refugees, and young men inhabitants of those places, and putting them handcuffed on board their ships.

It is currently reported, that the New Levies or Green Coats, and Tories who have fled to the enemy for protection, are all to be sent immediately to the English West-Indies, to defend those islands against the French.

On Friday the first instant, at 10 o'clock, the Managers of the United States Lottery began drawing the First Class, at the Court-house in York-Town.

Yesterday twenty-one prisoners were brought to this town under guard, among whom are thirteen sailors, who were taken on board the prize vessels above-mentioned.

By the latest intelligence received from Philadelphia, we learn the enemy intend to retreat thro' this State to New-York.—We are informed the necessary preparations are making for their reception—That the whole militia of this State will be in motion within a few days; and that a large detachment of continental troops are now on their march to join General Dickinson.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor hereby directs the gentlemen appointed in this State to purchase horses for the cavalry, to apply for payment to Moore Furman, Esq. Deputy Quarter-Master General for this State, at Pitts-Town, who is furnished with cash and certificates for that purpose, producing to him receipts for the said horses from the officers to whom they have been delivered, and proper vouchers for the prices at which the same were respectively purchased.

**T**O 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||

**B**Y virtue of sundry writs of *feri 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 15 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 publick 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. 2w.\*  
Morris County, May 18, 1778.

#### EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

**S**TRAYED away in the month of February last, a Sorrel COLT, the property of James Ledden, late Waggon-master at Trenton. The above colt has a bald face, three if not four white feet, one wall eye, an undocked tail, and is two years old.—Any person on delivering said colt to the subscriber at Trenton, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by 3\*

Trenton, May 13th, 1778. SAM. HENRY.

**T**HE Members of the Old Brechan Club, formerly held at Michael Duff's in Philadelphia, are requested to meet at the house of Joseph Douglass, in Crosswicks, New-Jersey, on Monday the 4th of July; when business of the greatest importance will be laid before the society. Every member within reach of this advertisement is earnestly requested to attend. By order of the President, 6w.\*

JOSEPH EMLEN, Secy.

**W**AS 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. 3w

Fifth month, 20th, 1778.

**T**HE ACADEMY which used to be kept in this town will be opened again on the first day of June, by Mr. Joseph Periam, who for several years conducted it with such deserved applause. It will also as usual be under the inspection and quarterly visitation of a number of gentlemen in the town neighbourhood.—Young gentlemen and ladies who have made some little progress in reading, will be taught reading with propriety and gracefulness, oratory, writing, arithmetic, surveying, navigation and mathematical branches in general; also geography and philosophy, besides the Latin and Greek languages. 4w||  
Elizabeth-Town, }  
May 18, 1778. } JAMES CALDWELL,  
in behalf of the visitors.

**L**OST 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 BAKER. 2w||

Westfield, East-New-Jersey, }  
May 18, 1778. }

**B**Y virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of publick 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 9w||

JOSEPH INSLEE, Sheriff.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

**S**TOLEN last night out of the subscriber's stable, a small bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near thigh and shoulder with the letters ER. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Eight Dollars and reasonable charges, and Twelve Dollars for securing the thief. JONATHAN I. DAYTON. 5w.\*

Elizabeth-Town, May 18, 1778.

**W**AS taken up last week in the borough of Bristol, a certain John M' Gra, on suspicion of having supplied the enemy with cattle, &c. he having with him a large sum of gold and some silver, and he not being able to give a satisfactory account of his coming honestly by said money, was admitted on parole, to be forthcoming in a week; in which time he made his escape. Said M' Gra is a short well made fellow, and had on a scarlet coat and white waistcoat, breeches unknown. Said deserter is hereby ordered to return by Monday next, or his money will be forfeited: And any person apprehending said M' Gra after that date, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, by delivering him to the commanding officer at Bristol. 3w.\*

Bristol, May 21, 1778.

**P**UBLICK 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, 3w.\*

Mount-holly, May 23, 1778.

A. C. of Purch.

**T**WENTY hogheads West-India rum, fifty pieces Russia sheeting, a few pieces Holland stripes, superfine blue broadcloth in pieces, suitable for regimentals, 2000 weight coffee, table knives and forks, and some excellent Bohea tea in chests, just imported from the East-India ware-house at Amsterdam, to be sold by Peter Stretch, at Kennet Square, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about ten miles from Wilmington, on Delaware. 3w.\*

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**

**RAN-AWAY** on the 25th of April, a **MULATTO WENCH** named **PATT**; had on two striped lincey petticoats, a striped linen short gown, a black bonnet, handsome check handkerchief and a short brown bearskin cloak, half worn shoes and white yarn stockings with blue clocks. Whoever secures said wench in any gaol, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

**GEORGE EVANS.**

May 10, 1778. 2w\*

**STOLEN** in the night of the 19th instant, out of the stables of the subscribers, living in Evelham, Burlington county, the following creatures, viz. a large redish roan **MARE** about 15 hands high, one of her hind feet white, trots and paces, a short switch tail, has been hurt by the saddle upon her withers, and has two feathers one on each side of her neck nearly opposite; about nine or ten years old. The other a lightish bay **GELDING** five years old this spring, trots and paces, shod before, of a heavy low carriage, about 14 hands high. Whoever secures the thief or thieves in any gaol of the United States, so that they may be convicted, shall have Three Pounds reward, and the above described creatures recovered, shall have Sixteen Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

**AMOS SHARP, JOHN SHARP.**

4w\* April 24, 1778.

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A PLANTATION** in Piles-grove, Salem county, about five miles from the Pine tavern, three from the glass-house, and four from Woodstown, containing 162 acres of land, with a frame house and kitchen adjoining; a good orchard of apples and peaches; plenty of good water; eight or ten acres of meadow, and between thirty and forty more may be made at a small expence; there is about 60 acres of cleared land, the rest woods and swamp. Also another small tenement with a small peach orchard, &c. likewise a good out-let. The whole rents for 29l. per annum.

Another plantation of about 90 acres, in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the Gulf mill. There are two messuages on the place, and two good orchards of fine fruit, an excellent spring of water, some meadow, and more may be made. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

April 13, 1778. 6w§

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

**RAN-AWAY** from the subscriber, living in Great Egg-harbour, Gloucester county, on the 13th of April last, a **NEGRO MAN**, named **Sambo**, a well built fellow, about twenty-seven years of age; had on and took with him, a homespun great coat of a whiteish colour, a drab-coloured jacket with sleeves, and one without sleeves, dowlas trousers, black yarn stockings, old shoes, round hat, and three shirts, two of them new. 'Tis supposed he will endeavour to get to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

**JOSEPH M'CULLOH.**

Great Egg-harbour, May 4, 1778.

Easton, April 16, 1778.

**W A N T E D,**

For the **USE** of the **UNITED STATES**, A Number of experienced **TEAM DRIVERS**, to serve for one year from the time of their enlistment; they are to be paid at the rate of ten pounds per month. They may enlist with me at Easton, Col. Jacob West in Suffex county, at Bethlehem with Mr. John Okely, or with Mr. Anthony Lerch in Lower Saucon, when, if required, they shall receive ten pounds advanced pay, and at the expiration of six months, if they produce a certificate from the Waggon-Master General, that they behaved well, they shall then each receive as a bounty, a new suit of clothes.—I want to hire a number of **FOUR-HORSE TEAMS**, completely fitted for service. For terms apply at my office, or to Colonel West.

**ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun.**

D. Q. M. General.

6w§

**WHEREAS** it is justly suspected that many persons in this and the adjacent counties may have in their possession, by concealment or otherwise, horses and other effects belonging to the United States.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all such, that they forthwith deliver up the same to me, in Easton, or some of my deputies, otherwise, on failure, they may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. All persons who know of, or can discover any such concealed property, are hereby requested to give immediate information thereof; for which, besides the satisfaction of doing their country so essential a service, they shall be handsomely rewarded.

**ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun.**

D. Q. M. Gen. 6w\*

**T O** be sold, a **F A R M**, containing 150 acres, consisting of up-land, meadow and wood-land, at Fall Neck, in Shrewsbury, with buildings, &c. Also fundry pieces of meadow in the town of Shrewsbury. Enquire of **SAMUEL BREESE**, in said town. 2w||

**200 Dollars Reward.**

**WAS** stolen by her mother, a **NEGRO GIRL**, about 9 or 10 years old, named **Dianah**—Her mother's name is **Crash**, and was married to an Indian named **Lewis Wolis** near 6 feet high, about 35 years of age—They have a male child with them between three and four years old. Any person that takes up the said Negroes and Indian and secures them, so that the subscriber may get them, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

Any person that understands distilling rye spirits, may find encouragement by applying to the subscriber at his own house.

**KENNETH HANKINSON.**

Penelope, East New-Jersey, April 15, 1778.

**W I L K E S,**

**A** Beautiful bay horse, nine years old, and at least fifteen hands and an inch high, the property of General Nathaniel Heard, will cover mares at the house of Abraham Van Dick, near New-Germantown, at six pounds proe, the season. He was bred by Col. Gant, and got by Samuel Galloway, Esq's. well known running horse Selim, that started on the Philadelphia course in the year 1762, with True Briton, for the large sum of 1000l; and the True Briton then was, and still is, allowed to be one of the best running horses on this Continent, Selim beat him with ease. His grand sire, Col. Tasker's Othello, came out of Col. Gant's Milley, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty, and the Earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regular, allowed by the best judges to be the most beautiful creature in Virginia, and a full brother to Wilkes, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet: Her dam was Queen Mab, got by Mulgrave's gray Arabian, a most beautiful horse, for whom he refused five hundred guineas: He was up at ten guineas a leap. His dam by the Hampton Colt, Childers; her grandam by his Cheinut Arabian; her great grandam by Leeds; her great great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Gray-Hound.—Mares will be properly attended; and pasture at 3s. 9d. per week. 2w||

**150 Dollars Reward.**

**STOLEN** out of the mill of Moore Furman, Esq. at Pitts-Town, at different times, five barrels of rum, the property of the United States. Any person that will discover the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to conviction, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by **J. JOHNSTON, A. C. of Issues.**

Pitts-Town, April 17, 1778. 3w||

**WANTED** immediately a number of good waggons for the Continental Army; those that are well skilled in driving teams and taking care of the cattle, and will engage for one year's service, shall receive Ten Pounds per Month for Wages, and a suit of clothes for bounty, after six months service upon good behaviour. Apply to the Waggon Master General to be engaged, in camp at the Valley Forge. April 28, 1778. **NATHANIEL GREENE, Q.M.G.**

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

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

Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1778.

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

By order of the Justices,

3w **JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.**

**T H E N O T E D H O R S E**

**G R A N B Y,**

**L A T E** the property of Messrs. Thomas Lowery and Gerihom Lee, of full size, is to **COVER** the ensuing season at Kills-Hall, within two miles of Bound-Brook, where Mr. John Van Horne formerly lived, now in the possession of Mr. Nicholas Perine, at Sixteen Dollars the season; money to be paid when the mare is taken away. Good pasture may be had for mares at Half a Dollar per week, and good attendance will be given by **JONATHAN DUNN.**

Somerset county, March 20, 1778. 4w\*

**Young Bullerock,**

**A** **BEAUTIFUL** bay horse, in excellent order, 5 years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will **COVER MARES** the ensuing season at the stable of Mr. Matthias Vandike, in Middlesex county, within one mile of Kingston, at the old stated price of Three Pounds per Mare the season.—The money to be paid when the mares are covered. Young Bullerock is a full blooded horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock, and his dam Britannia, whose stock and blood being so well known in the State of New-Jersey wants no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate price. March 4, 1778. 4w||

**A M E R I C A S,**

**A** **BEAUTIFUL** chestnut brown horse, is in excellent order, full 15 hands high, will **COVER MARES** the ensuing season at the stable lately belonging to Peter Vanderveer, deceased, in the county of Somerset, within two miles of Rocky-hill, at **FIVE DOLLARS** the single leap and **TWELVE DOLLARS** the season. Americas is a full blooded horse, was bred by the Earl of Stirling, and came from a horse and mare imported by him from the best stock in Old England; he is very strong and neat, his carriage and courage equal if not superior to any horse in America. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a reasonable price.

Rocky-hill, April 4, 1778. 4w§

**WILL COVER**, at Obadiah Meeker's, between Newark and Elizabeth-Town, for sixteen dollars the season, six dollars the single leap, and twenty-two dollars to warrant the mare with foal, the beautiful horse **MAJOR GENERAL**, allowed by the best of judges to be equal in size, figure and activity to any horse on the Continent. Major General was got by Granby, his dam by Bullerock, and his grandam by Frederick. He has all the beauties of these capital horses, without their blemishes. He is rising five years old, 15 hands and half high, seven eights blood, a dark bay, with two white feet, a star and snip. The colts of his getting are esteemed equal to any whatever. Good care will be taken of mares. Pasture at half a dollar per week, and good attendance given by the subscriber **OBADIAH MEEKER.** 3w||

**N. B.** The money to be paid when the season is over. Those mares that go by the season, and do not prove with foal, shall be entitled to a single leap gratis the season following.

**T O** all persons interested in the lands adjoining on both sides of Manamukin 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, ISAAC BUSBY.** 4w||

**WHEREAS** the Co-Partnership of **SINGER** and **WITT** is dissolved, they request all persons anyways indebted to said Partnership to pay off their respective accounts.

Likewise all persons indebted to either of them are requested to discharge their several accounts. And all those who have any demands against either of them, are desired to call and receive payment. Trenton, March 27, 1778. **ROBERT SINGER, FRANCIS WITT.** 4\*

Bound-Brook, April 2, 1778.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of **WILLIAM CROLIUS, jun.** of New-York, Potter, deceased, whether by bond, note or book debt, are desired to come and make immediate payment to George Janeway or John Crolius at Bound-Brook. All those likewise who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled by **GEO. JANEWAY, JOHN CROLIUS, PETER CROLIUS.** } Executors. 3w §

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Millstone Lottery, either by single tickets or in clubs, that they pay off the respective demands, on or before the first Monday in June next, either to the managers or to the executors of the managers that are deceased, or to the persons from whom they purchased their tickets: And all persons who have taken tickets for sale, are requested to meet the managers at Millstone Court-house, on the above-said day, at ten o'clock, to render an account of the tickets they have sold, and of the money they have in hand. Those who neglect to comply with this request, may be assured that such measures will be taken as will compel them to a compliance thereto. 3w|| **WILLIAM VERBRYCK, HENDRY VANDIKE.** } Managers. April 28, 1778.

**A FEW DOZEN** of **ALMANACKS** for 1778, To be **SOLD** by the Printer hereof.