

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1778.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To their Excellencies Lord Carlisle, William Eden, Sir Henry Clinton, and George Johnstone, Esquires, Commissioners, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH personally a stranger to each of you, yet having the honour and happiness of being an individual of that number, to whom you propose an appeal in your dispute with our Honorable Congress, I claim your attention while I write with decency.

A knowledge of facts may be absolutely necessary to your appealing with propriety, and forming a judgment of the success of your appeal when made.

You are come to this country on a serious and important errand—to propose terms of accommodation and re-union with the crown and kingdom of Great-Britain, a kingdom once dear to every American as his own soul—a people with whom we were once nearly allied, and with whom we thought ourselves happy in making up one entire family. I think myself no ways chargeable with vanity, when I say, that Great-Britain had not within her extensive dominions, a more loyal and affectionate people than those of North-America. To this people and to this country you are come, and have made the first overtures of peace and reconciliation. Previous to the consideration of the terms, the several facts that have taken place since our difficulties arose, as well as our present situation on each side of the question, should be fully known and clearly stated.

It is agreed, that at a certain period, the American colonies, considering themselves as part of the great whole, or rather as children of one common father, but in a minority, submitted to the authority of Great-Britain with a filial obedience, unparalleled in the history of mankind. In this state, we thought of nothing but labouring for her welfare, and the produce of all our toil was constantly exported to that *little* island of Britain, in such manner as it was her policy to direct and her interest to receive; In return, we imported on her own terms such things only as it was her interest to send us, and that to the exclusion of all other trading nations.

Every other advantage that could be reasonably desired was yielded; even the appointment of two branches of our legislature, and the final determination of all civil causes whatever—we paid her taxes by the purchase of her goods, and fought her battles by her side, in which we had little or no interest. By adopting her luxuries, our consumption of her manufactures and other merchandize amounted in the year 1773 to near three millions sterling.

In this situation, the unbounded avarice of her Ministers led them to venture the endangering of the peace of the unsuspecting colonies, in order to increase their emoluments, by drawing a substantial and permanent revenue from them. For this end a variety of arrangements were made, charters altered, governments new modelled, legislatures suspended, trade restrained, fisheries prohibited, and the more effectually to enforce these measures, a standing army was posted amongst us, and our harbours filled with ships of war. To remove these evils, the most humble petitions, the most dutiful remonstrances, proceeded from almost every separate Assembly on the continent to the throne of our common father, and to our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, as represented in Parliament. But it was said these Assemblies were but partial representatives of the people, they were not joined by the other branches of the legislatures, (the creatures of the crown) and therefore could not be heard. To these succeeded the joint petitions of the numerous inhabitants of Thirteen United Colonies, actually and specially represented in a General Congress. This, it was said, was an unconstitutional body, not known in law, and therefore they ought not to be heard. Thus the most decent recapitulation of their rights, added to the most dutiful and earnest petitions of upwards of two millions of loyal prostrate subjects, only to be heard, a privilege due to the meanest vassal, were laid at the foot of the throne in vain, while all the forebodings of the dreaded consequences of their rejection, were treated with equal scorn and contempt.—In this unhappy predicament, while in the very act of surrounding the throne with our complaints, and rending the heavens with our cries, the British Ministry, depending on the weakness of this distressed country, and that by driving her to despair, they might draw a new source of riches from her forfeitures, add insult to injury, and not satisfied with “rejecting our petitions unheard, pensioning our judges, garbling our juries, controuling the free debates of our Assemblies, and confiscating our charters,” crown all by sending

orders to drench the sword in the innocent blood of a suppliant people. “The first shedding of civil blood was thus wantonly precipitated by Ministerial orders, even before any pretended plan of conciliation could be proposed,” but a spirited and reasonable opposition on the part of the colonies, soon convinced her enemies that she would not suffer with indignant silence. Notwithstanding all this, like children who reluctantly resent (though justly provoked) a parent’s ill-timed severity, yet desirous to return to an ancient and deep-rooted affection, we again repeat our importunate cries to be heard, that thereby the impending storm being averted, returning peace might again bless this once happy land, “as a proof of the sincerity of our desires of peace, we alledge, that we have not called in the rivals of their grandeur” to our aid, notwithstanding the ill treatment we had received and the necessity of our affairs.

The answer was, the exultation of the Minister at our unaffected humility, and a vain parade “that it was with satisfaction, that his Majesty had received friendly offers of foreign assistance,” and the echo of the British Parliament “that they would cheerfully enable his Majesty to avail himself of the offer.”

That very offer we with filial affection rejected, the British nation, with an unrelenting barbarity, and in violation of their constitution, cheerfully enable his Majesty (already obstinate in spite of experience) to accept to his swifter destruction—

Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.

The dye was cast—foreign alliances were formed, and German slaves were hired, at an enormous price, to deluge a land of liberty in loyal blood.

Many of your unhappy nation, astonished at the diabolical plan, left no argument unsupported, nor any measure uneffayed, to open the eyes of your blind, deluded nation, and to induce them by a timely reconciliation and prudential acknowledgments, to tread back the ground on which they had so dangerously advanced.—Proposals for peace and amity were urged with such exertions of the powers of reasoning and eloquence, that one would have thought, like Orpheus of old, they would have moved the very stones to an assent.—What is the event? to use the words of one of those worthies, who yet kept alive the dying embers of expiring liberty: “The noble Lord of the American department has uniformly and invariably declared upon principle, that a total and unconditional submission, an entire surrender of their property and their charters, were with him, the indispensable preliminaries of any treaty of peace,” and that the Minister “would not in the least degree recede from their terms of unconditional submission, to be enforced by the sword.”

To confirm this doctrine, thousands of troops, both foreign and domestic, are year after year transported to our peaceful shores, to carry into execution the nefarious design. Our coast is lined with ships of war and our harbours are filled with these ministers of vengeance.

In this situation what shall a reasonable people do? a people reduced to the lowest ebb, without arms, without ammunition, without soldiers, ships or money, unskilled in the art of war, and averse to the shedding of a brother’s blood, flying before a powerful enemy and destitute of resources of every kind, except that of a determined spirit to live or die in freedom. The answer is plainly justified by our enemies in our necessities, our petitions might with expected success have been transferred from the throne of our infatuated Prince, to that of his rival in grandeur and power, but our thoughtless minds still hovering around their ancient support, unwilling to quit their native hold, with broken arms in one hand and humble petitions in the other, we repeat our cry for mercy, but still in vain: At length spurned from the royal presence by a solemn act of the nation, cast out from the common protection and thereby all obligations to our ancient allegiance formally and legally dissolved, we awake from our lethargy, and rising superior to every difficulty, summon up all our native strength, and in one desperate and determined exertion, cast off the ponderous load and declare ourselves *Free and Independent*. The rubicon being thus past, we are courted by foreign nations, arms are put into our hands, resources for carrying on, first a defensive, then an offensive war, are opening on every side, our troops benefiting by experience, and bravely surmounting all the evils of hunger, nakedness, heat and cold, first defend themselves, and then daringly attack the common enemy. Foreign treaties and alliances are formed and forming, and the first fruits begin to appear. To crown all, Heaven on whom alone we finally rely, appears on our side, the very elements are in our favour, aid flows in from every quarter,

those very stores provided at a large expence for our destruction, are waisted by the apparent hand of Providence to our camps—even the *infidel seas* and adores.

Thus the scale is turned, and we have our day of prosperity—but in order to judge rightly between us, suffer me to draw your attention to a slight view of the conduct of your leaders, when we were in their power and they in the zenith of their glory; while success crowned their arms, and victory wreathed her short lived laurels for their brows; when judging from their observations on slaves, they thought us crushed to rise no more. Imperious and haughty in a day of prosperity, holding in utter contempt our prowess in arms, and despising men who could suffer so much for that phantom liberty, totally unlike what we once revered as a British soldier, they wantonly continue our defenceless towns with fire, while the unhappy subjects of their power, though breathing the noblest principles of human nature; though fighting in a cause that does honour to the name of a soldier, are robbed, despoiled of their houses, furniture, and every domestic comfort, are tantalized, mocked, cursed and abused in the vilest manner; cast into dungeons, ruined buildings, and airy turrets, suffocated in the holds of prison ships; hungry, naked, and helpless; without fire in the coldest seasons, even to dress the wretched pittance that the voracious underling had spared from his cruel and covetous grasp; capitulations disregarded; plighted faith broken; solemn promises despised, and threatenings, with severities of every kind, used to intimidate and frighten to abject submission. Nay, even the savages of the wilderness, called in to perfect the bloody system. The noble, and more than Roman firmness, shewn by many of even the lowest order of freemen on these occasions, would have prevented a repetition with generous minds; but according to the present prospect of success, so was the unrelenting cruelty of these sons of Britain—To be sent as slaves to the East-Indies, was to be but the moderate effect of their flaming vengeance.

Even the innocent peasant and substantial yeoman, perhaps in the very act of testifying their peaceable dispositions, became victims to their insatiate fury. Women and children have not been spared. Nor was age any protection. Old men, dragged from affluence and comfortable habitations, have been cast into filthy goals with the very refuse of mankind, and there remained unheard, without the least charge being brought against them, and many worthy citizens have perished, for speaking perhaps an unguarded expression, relative to one of these mighty conquerors. Prisoners of war, who used to be treated with some degree of clemency, have not been entitled to the common rights of humanity; near two thousand have perished by the savage cruelty and barbarous hands of Britons. Hunger, thirst, nakedness, cold, cudgels, and even poison itself, have been the instruments of destruction. The cries of these unhappy men are yet ascending to that throne, where they will *most certainly be heard*, and when heard, recorded with indelible characters in the *high chamber of Heaven*.

These, Gentlemen, are a few facts on which you may depend; a few of the many facts (not related from memory, but from authentic records*) preserved as memorials for posterity, and which will ere long appear in full evidence for our justification, as well as for the shame and reproach of our enemies. It was necessary that you should be acquainted with them. Under the deep and lasting impression of these facts, you come with your pompous commission of peace to a people, yet fore with the galls of the yoke and the lashes of the whip. And what is it that you now ask? Great-Britain being suddenly alarmed to find that we are roused to action, and are in a situation of repelling force by force, she is now willing to be at peace with us upon what she calls “honourable terms,” that is, a return to that very dependency which has been the source of all our miseries, and that at the expence of those very means, which are now likely to deliver us from her cruelties; well knowing, that if we deceive our generous ally in the present instance, the British ministry may soon play the same game over again, as France once disappointed will not easily be imposed upon a second time.

But, Gentlemen, as you profess to be candid on this occasion, suffer me for a moment to accede to

* A Gentleman in town has favoured the Printer with a copy of a petition from a number of our sea prisoners on board a prison-ship in New-York harbour, where they have suffered incredible miseries from nakedness, hunger, and hardships of every kind—Cloaths were provided for these unhappy men last fall, but they were not suffered to be sent on board, in consequence of orders

your proposition, and suppose a negotiation begun, pray answer me with a frankness that becomes your characters. What could you do? Look over your commission again. You could propose a treaty of reconciliation and amity with Great-Britain, on such terms as you think proper to give and we to ask—You could return home with the fullest evidence of our faithless disposition towards our new ally, and with a little ministerial aid, (as in the late instance of the 29th of March) you could endeavour to make the Court of France the laughing stock of Europe: And—You could, after the first session of Parliament, or perhaps if delay was necessary, after the second session, inform us, with a grave and distressed countenance, that you were exceedingly mortified to find that Parliament being made up of so many men of different sentiments, views and interests, they would not ratify and confirm the compact or agreement, unless this, that, and the other articles were altered, explained or given up; but that as it was previously known, that nothing was to be conclusive or obligatory till such ratification, you modestly hope, that it will not prove injurious to us.

Gentlemen, Can you believe that the Independent States of America in Congress assembled, are possessed of common sense, common prudence or common honesty. If you can, I would advise you seriously to consider the absurd and hopeless state of your commission. Return from whence you came. Let your masters know that the soil of America is incompatible with bribery and corruption, which, as exotics, have frequently been transplanted from the other side of the Atlantic, but could by no means be made to take root; that therefore you have no hopes of suc-

cess, and advise them, as the only card left them to play, immediately to recognize our independence, and to improve the advantages offered them in a share of our trade, it being possible that repentance in this instance, as in another, may come too late.

You have been long deceived by an obstinate ministry and their servile dependents—Be deceived no longer. Believe not the idle tale, that the people of America are led by a few individuals into the present measures. If ever there was a popular cause, the present is one; and hence the dread of those very Tories who now surround you—Their fears ought to be to you, a sufficient proof, if there was no other.

We mean not to glory in, or altogether avail ourselves of the present success. We know the fate of war is uncertain; and though unlikely, it is not impossible, that we may again descend into the valley. But remember, Gentlemen, we have not changed our language from a change of circumstances. It was the same when we were as low as we were at Trenton, and lower I think you need not wish us. There have been, and still are our determinations, even if the British arms should be victorious throughout every State of America; for I can assure you of a fact, which may make you tremble---that there are a noble few in every state, whose souls are well tried in the school of misfortune; who disdaining again to wear the yoke of bondage, would in such extremity, retire to the mountains and lakes, and there preserve a seed of Liberty, in hopes that Heaven, who regards the cries of the helpless, would in his own time raise up such fruit from it, as would again fill this happy land, to the exclusion of the whole race of slaves and parasites. Think Ye that those who in the midst of winter, in spite of every difficulty, without nail or hammer, mortar, brick, and I may almost say stone, with a powerful army in front, could rear a city in the wilderness on the tops of ragged mountains, in which they could live comfortably and joyously, at the same time confine their enemies (consisting of almost twice their number, well disciplined, clothed, and found in every necessary) within a circuit of about two or three miles. I say, can you conceive that a people with such souls, could ever be deprived of an asylum in a country like this, even against the united powers of the earth. I say again, be not deceived---hasten not your own destruction---Think for yourselves---act a rational part---dream not of dividing a people who know that their political salvation depends on their union---pay some attention to your private characters---depart hence, and be wise. Gentlemen, farewell.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1778.

NEW-LONDON, July 31.
Last Wednesday a fleet of French ships arrived before the harbour of Newport, and have blocked up the same.

Letters from on board the fleet, dated last Wednesday, were received in town on Wednesday night, by express.

A number of pilots have been sent from this place, on board the fleet.

HARTFORD, August 4.
Last Thursday afternoon about 17 sail of transports, under convoy of three ships of war, passed by New-London, supposed to be bound for Newport.

The spirit of desertion still prevails in the British army; 150 have come into General Washington's camp since it has been at White Plains.

FISH-KILL, July 30.
Last week two brigades marched to the Eastward, to join the army there. The Marquis de la Fayette is gone to Rhode-Island to take the command of 3000 French troops. The French Squadron have sailed from Sandy-Hook, to co-operate with the army against Rhode-Island.

By a gentleman who left Boston on Thursday last, we hear, that an express arrived from Gov. Cook, of Rhode-Island, to the Council of Massachusetts-Bay, informing them that the enemy had landed 4000 men at Newport, from New-York.

From the New-York papers of the 3d and 5th instant, we have extracted the following advices:

LONDON, June 2.
Orders had been previously sent into the country before the press broke out on Wednesday night last in London, so that it was general throughout the kingdom.

Many important changes are expected to-morrow at St. James's, if we are to give credit to what we have always esteemed important information: The Earl of Suffolk resigns on account of his very infirm state of health, upon terms more honourable than lucrative, the Garter, with a small douceur, and Lord Shelburne succeeds; Lord Talbot quits the Stewardship in favour of the Earl of Dartmouth, who gives up the Privy Seal; but the successor to the high office of Privy Seal our correspondent confesses himself at a loss to ascertain.

A new arrangement in administration will certainly take place to-morrow, or in a few days. The principal changes are said to be as follows: The Attorney-General, Mr. Thurlow, with a peerage, to be Lord High Chancellor; Mr. Wedderburne, Attorney-General; and Mr. Wallace, Solicitor-General; Lord Suffolk; Col. Barre, Secretary at War; the Earl of Gower, First Lord of the Treasury; and Mr. Corn-

wall, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord North retires upon the Cinque Ports.

June 4. Yesterday the workmen belonging to the board of works, by order of the Lord Chamberlain, measured the painted chamber at the House of Peers, in order to begin hanging the same with black on Thursday next, for the reception of the corpse of the Earl of Chatham, where it is to lie in public state.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday, June 3, 1778.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
AFTER so long and laborious an application to the public business, I think it proper at this season of the year to give you some recess. I come at the same time to return you my particular thanks for the zeal you have shewn in supporting the honour of my crown, and for your attention to the real interest of all my subjects, in the wise, just and humane laws which have been the result of your deliberations, and which, I hope, will be attended with the most salutary effects, in every part of the British empire.

My desire to preserve the tranquillity of Europe has been uniform and sincere: I reflect with great satisfaction that I have made the faith of treaties and the law of nations the rule of my conduct, and that it has been my constant care to give no just cause of offence to any foreign power; let that power by whom this tranquillity shall be disturbed, answer to their subjects and to the world for all the fatal consequences of war.

The vigour and firmness of my Parliament have enabled me to be prepared for such events and emergencies as may happen; and I trust that the experienced valour and discipline of my fleets and armies, and the loyal and united ardour of the nation, armed and animated in the defence of every thing that is dear to them, will be able, under the protection of Divine Providence, to defeat all the enterprizes which the enemies of my crown may presume to undertake, and convince them how dangerous it is to provoke the spirit and strength of Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I thank you for the cheerfulness with which you have granted the large and ample supplies for the service of the current year, and for your care in raising them in a manner the most effectual and the least burthenome; and my warmest acknowledgments are due to you for the provision you have enabled me to make for the more honourable support of my family.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your presence in your respective counties may at this time be of great public advantage. It is unnecessary for me to recommend to you to do your duty in your several stations: On my part I have no other wish or object, but to deserve the confidence of my Parliament, and the affections of my people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the fourteenth day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 14th day of July next.

NEW-YORK, August 5.
On Monday morning about one o'clock the city was alarmed by a tremendous fire, which broke out at the house of Mr. Stewart, at Cruger's dock, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the navy, army and inhabitants, soon consumed all the buildings on the east, south and west end of said wharf, with every house on the south side of Little Dock-street. The street being narrow, the flames soon communicated to the north side of Little Dock-street, and consumed the whole (five houses excepted) at the west end. The fire soon caught the back buildings in Dock-street, and burnt every house to the east of Mr. Isaac Low's, as far as the old slip, and three opposite the slip. Mr. Low's house, tho' not burnt entirely, is greatly damaged, as well as that next to it on the west.

The loss on this melancholy occasion is great, there being no less than 64 dwelling-houses, besides stores, consumed.

There were two small vessels burnt, but we hear of no lives being lost.

Yesterday about one o'clock a flash of lightning struck a magazine of damaged powder on board the ordnance sloop Morning Star, lying in the East river, which occasioned the most awful explosion ever perceived in New-York, where most of the houses received very great damage. It had an effect similar to an earthquake, and occasioned a tremendous alarm to every resident in this city.

We are assured by accounts from England, dated in June, that the remainder of the French naval force in Europe was blocked up in the harbour of Brest; the chief commanders there are Monsr. de la Mothe-Picquet, and Monsr. D'Arvilliers; this important service was effected by Vice-Admiral the Hon. Augustus Keppel, with 27 principal ships of Great-Britain; that Lord Chatham was dead, and Parliament had unanimously voted an Address, humbly entreating his Majesty to order the sum of 400000. a year to be annexed to the dignity of the earldom of Chatham, limited to the descendants from the late Right Honourable W. Pitt.

There was no war declared against France when the Packet left Falmouth.

TRENTON, AUGUST 12.
The following DEPOSITION was omitted last week for want of room.

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of July, Anno Domini 1778, personally appeared before me

Prison-ship Judith, June 12, 1778.

In justice to the Admiral his answer is subjoined—

The Admiral taking the prisoners petition into consideration, and desirous at all times to alleviate their distresses as soon as possible, by giving every relief in his power, has ordered a large commodious ship to be got ready immediately for the reception of the masters, mates, and gentlemen passengers—and another ship will be got ready in a few days, to thin the numbers on board of each prison ship, and to separate the well men from the sick.

On board his Majesty's ship Ardent, June 13, 1778.

Peter Schenk, one of the Justices of Peace for the County of Monmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Covenhoven, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That on the 26th of June last, when the enemy came into that county, General Sir Henry Clinton, with his suite, made his quarters at her house, and promised on his honour that every thing she had should be protected and nothing injured: That some time after they had been there, she saw a soldier driving her horses away, upon which she applied to them to perform their promises, and one of the General's Aids said she should be paid for them; she answered she could not spare them; he then took down the marks, and declared they should be returned; but she heard no more of them. Some little time after she perceived all her cattle, including her milk cows, driving by in the same manner; she then made a like application and said, they must go without milk themselves if their cows were taken away; they then gave orders to have them stopped; but before they went off they killed and took every one of them, not leaving her a single hoof. This deponent further saith, That the General and his Aids finding her furniture and goods chiefly sent away, were exceedingly urgent to have them sent for, declaring it likely they would be destroyed where they were concealed, but if they were in the house they should be safe; she told them she had no way to send for them; upon which they ordered a waggon and guard to go with the Negro wench to bring the goods, and they brought one waggon load home and placed a guard over it, and refused absolutely suffering her to have any thing out of it: That the next morning she found almost every thing of value was taken out of the waggon, and only a bible and some books, with a few trifles, left, which were scattered on the ground; she then applied to the General himself to have liberty to take these few things his Honour had left her—he ordered one of his Aids to go to the guards and suffer her to have them—the followed him, and he said, here you damned old rebel, with one foot in the grave, take them. This deponent also saith, That, though a very old woman, she was obliged to sleep on a cellar door in her milk room for two nights, and when she applied for only a coverlet it was refused her: That by the time they went away her house was stripped of her beds, bedding, the cloaths of her whole family, and every thing of any value. The farm was also left in the same situation; and that, at a moderate computation, her loss amounted to 3000l. and that she lost this in trusting to the personal honour of Sir Henry Clinton, which threw her off her guard, and made her perfectly easy, having solemnly engaged to protect or pay for every thing they used; and this deponent declares, that the sum of 5l. 2s. which one of the officers gave her for 50 pounds of butter he had, was all the money or satisfaction she received for any thing she lost. And further saith not.

(Signed)
ELIZABETH COVENHOVEN,
74 years of age.

Sworn before me, the day and year above-written,
P. SCHENK.

A true copy from the original.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at camp at Elizabeth-Town, dated Aug. 7, 1778.

"Yesterday the British fleet, under Admiral Lord Howe, sailed from the Hook for Rhode-Island, as 'tis said. We are also informed that a number of transports are taking troops on board at New-York, but are uncertain as to their destination."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at camp at the White Plains, dated Aug. 8, 1778.

"I doubt not you have heard of the great fire in New-York. Yesterday came out from thence two Hessian officers. They were of those taken at Trenton, and had contracted an affection for the country—therefore shortly after they were exchanged, as they tell the story, they resigned their commissions; but not being able to obtain leave to come out, they at length effected their escape. They left the city about 8 o'clock in the evening the 6th inst. and passed King's-Bridge about one in the morning. One of them a handsome young fellow, whose brother is aid-de-camp to Gen. Clinton, tells me he saw the fire—that it began in a house filled with king's stores—68 houses consumed and a vast quantity of stores, amongst which 30,000 blankets or pairs of blankets, I think the latter, 10,000 suits of cloaths, and a great deal of provisions, computed at four weeks supply. Some time afterwards a vessel struck with lightning blew up—this Hessian says she had on board upwards of 200 tons of powder, but other accounts say from 70 to 90 barrels; either was a great quantity for an explosion, and did great damage to the town. They say the inhabitants are much distressed at their present situation, and a vast many want to take their chance in the country, but cannot obtain permission. This morning the pilot who conducted Count de ESTAIGN to Rhode-Island, called on me—They arrived on Wednesday last week, and he left them a day or two afterwards. The French fleet had taken a position to prevent any escapes; but had not, except a ship or two, shown themselves in the harbour—That the enemy had evacuated Connecticut-Island, and burnt the King-fisher and two gallees which could not otherwise escape a French frigate which was after them. There is the greatest probability of success in that expedition, as I see nothing in the ordinary course of events to prevent it. The pilot says the fleet was ready to enter the harbour, but waited a signal from General Sullivan."

We hear that on Thursday fennight the ship Love and Unity from Bristol, with 80 hogheads of loaf

sugar, several thousand bottles of London porter, a large quantity of Bristol beer and ale, beside many other very valuable articles, was designedly run on shore near Tom's River; since which, by the assistance of some of our militia, she has been brought into a safe port, and her cargo properly taken care of.

By a gentleman from Egg-Harbour we learn, that a few days since a sloop from Jamaica bound to New-York, was brought in there. It seems a number of Americans, captured at sea, and carried into that island, had been put on board in order to be sent to New-York, and on their passage rose, secured the master and hands, and brought the vessel in to the above port. She was loaded with rum, sugar, &c.

We have authentic information that the detachment of troops sent to Rhode-Island from our army at the White Plains, have arrived at the place of their destination, from whence we daily expect important intelligence.

We are informed that good West-India rum is now sold by the hoghead in Philadelphia at 50s. the gallon, and best bohea tea at five dollars per pound; and it is hoped the prices of other goods will shortly be reduced in the like proportion.

Friday last JOHN M'KINLEY, Esq. late President of the Delaware State, and Lieut. HALL of Maryland, arrived here on parole from New-York, and early next morning they set out for Philadelphia.

And on Sunday morning last about 100 Light Dragoons, chiefly new recruits, neatly dressed in uniform and well mounted, under the command of Major LEE, arrived here from Virginia, on their way to camp.

††† The Printer would be glad to convey a Line to the Author of the Piece signed A True Patriot, which is received.

* * * Advertisements omitted this week to be in our next.

Baptist Association.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Baptist churches belonging to the association usually meeting at Philadelphia, that being disappointed in their meeting last year, a number of Ministers met at Hopewell, in New-Jersey, in concurrence with said church:—Considering the utility thereof to the churches, it was concluded that the association meet this year at Hopewell, Tuesday after the second Lord's day in October. Hopewell, July 27, 1778. 2||

THE Committee appointed by Act of the General Assembly of the 22d of June last, for collecting, adjusting and settling the Accounts of the State, give notice to all persons whomsoever, who have been entrusted with public monies on the part of the State, and have not accounted for the expenditure thereof, or who are interested in any other public accounts unsettled, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers immediately, that they may be adjusted and reported to the Legislature at their next sitting, which is fixed, by adjournment, to the ninth of the next month. The Committee expect no further notice will be requisite; and observe that no accounts can be received by them during the sitting of the Legislature.

WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON,
JAMES MOTT, Jun.

Princeton, New-Jersey, August 10, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 3d instant, out of the pasture of JACOB DAVIS, near Squancom in Shrewsbury township Monmouth county, East New-Jersey, a lightish coloured bay MARE, three years old, a natural trotter, about 13 hands high or more, with a black mane and tail, her hind feet spotted below the fetlock joint. Whoever will secure said mare and thief, that he may be brought to justice, and return the mare to the subscriber at Shark River, or leave her at Dirick Longstreet's near Princeton, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN DAVIS.

August 10, 1778. 2w†

A RIDING CHAIR was left at Point Breeze, near Borden-town, by the British army, in their flight from thence in December, 1776, with the letters YSA in a cypher on it. As it is likely they plundered it from some of the inhabitants of Jersey, any person, a subject of the United States, that has lost the same, may have it, on applying to the subscriber,

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Point Breeze, July 20, 1778. 3j

Thirty-two Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my company, since the battle at Monmouth, Benjamin Voglum, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pock-marked, and has a down look. Hugh M'Clane, an Irishman about 5 feet 8 inches high, a square set fellow, and has bushy curled hair. John Thompson, a nine-months-man, formerly belonging to the gallees, about 5 feet 8 inches high, swarthy complexion, and pock-marked. Also George Cook, born in Philadelphia, by trade a taylor, about 20 years of age, a likely young fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high; says he has a mother in Philadelphia. Its probable they will change their cloaths and ship themselves on board of some vessel, as two of them are sailors. The above reward will be paid for them, or Eight Dollars for either, with reasonable charges, paid by me

JONATHAN PHILLIPS,

August 10, 1778. Captain 2d Jer. Regt.
N. B. Said Cook has been formerly advertised and taken, but deserted the second time before he joined the regiment.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Trenton, on Thursday, the 27th day of August inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Captain Joseph Cook, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hawke, lately commanded by Philips Provinfal—The sloop or vessel called the William, lately commanded by William Hobbs—And the brigantine or vessel called Governor Henry, lately commanded by William Arthur. Of Captain Edward Turner, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Nancy, lately commanded by James Club. Of Captain David Stevens, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the John and Sally, lately commanded by Rufus Gardner. Of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Lucy, lately commanded by William Gandle—The schooner or vessel called the Caroline—And the sloop or vessel called the Lark. Of Enoch Stillwell, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or shallop supposed to be named the Maryduncoo: with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

August 7, 1778. By order of the Judge,
BOWES REED, Pro. Re.

To be sold very reasonably;

A NEGRO MAN about 32 or 35 years of age, a good tempered, ingenious, handy fellow, is a tolerable cook, and can shave and dress a wig very well.—He has been employed as a house servant for some time past, and is now sold for faults which will not be likely to affect a purchaser who needs not intrust a servant with liquor, or the laying out of money. Enquire of Colonel Thomas Lowry, in Flemington, New-Jersey.

TO be sold, by virtue of an order from the Judge of the Admiralty of the State of New-Jersey, on Thursday, the 20th inst. (August) at ten o'clock in the morning, by public vendue, at Samuel Cooper's ferry, opposite Philadelphia, upwards of 30 hogheads best St. Kitts Rum; a quantity of Carpenters and Joiners Tools; Door and other Locks, Hinges, Hand-saws, Files, Nails, Sod Iron, with a variety of other Hardware, &c. &c. Also a small quantity of Oznabrigs and bleached Russia Drabs; part of the cargo of the prize sloop Lark. Also two casks best Carolina Indigo, part of the cargo of the prize sloop Lucy. Aug. 7, 1778. JOHN STOKES, Marsh.

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, situate in Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, ten miles distant from Trenton, up the River road, containing 370 acres land, 200 thereof cleared, the remainder rough, but remarkable good wood land, 20 acres good meadow made, about ten more may be made, well fenced; on the premises are a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, a stone kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, a young orchard; and the whole farm plentifully watered. On another part of said tract are other convenient buildings. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Ogden and Curtis

HAVE for sale, at their store next door to the Court-house in Morris-town, Rum, sugar, Bohea and green tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, copperas, snuff in bladders, indigo and brimstone by the cask or smaller quantity—linen, drilling, fattins, peelong, cambrick, gauze, handkerchiefs, stockings, threads, pins, ribbands, scissars, &c. &c.—Also Books, among which are the following: Spectator, 8 vols. Smollet's History of England, 11 vols. South's Sermons, 5 vols. Reading's ditto, 4 vols. the Works of Marshall Allen, &c.—They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

August 3, 1778. §4

WHEREAS inquisition was found the 14th day of May, 1778, against Philip Van Cortlandt, John Bowlby, Edward Bowlby, Charles Bowlby, Richard Bowlby, Jacob Hylor, Humphry Devenport, William Howard, George Beaty, Thomas Hulk, Lawrence Buskirk, Jacob Demorest, Samuel Ryerson, Isaac Hornbeck and Nicholas Vreland; of which proclamation was made in Court, the 8th day of July, that they, or any person on their behalf, or any persons who should think themselves interested, might appear and traverse the inquisition. This is to give NOTICE, That unless they, or some other person on their behalf, agreeable to the said proclamation, do appear at the next Court of Quarter-Sessions, and traverse the said inquisition, final judgment will be then entered against them.

AARON KITCHEL, Commissioner.
Morris county, July 22, 1778. 2j

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 25th of July, a forrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a bald face, supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take said horse.

JOHN REEDER.
Trenton, Hunterdon county, 1778. 4||

Publick Notice is hereby given.

WHEREAS fundry complaints have been made, and great uneasiness appearing amongst the people in general of Colonel BEVER'S battalion of militia, in the townships of Bethlehem, Kingwood, and Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, on account of the fines levied upon them by the Magistrates and Field-officers of said battalion, for not standing their draught, nor procuring substitutes for the nine-months-service; also on account of the fines levied upon them some time before.

All which fines they complain were not equally and proportionably levied, according to their circumstances and situations, nor with equal justice recovered according to the warrants issued: Some having their goods distrained for the whole, while others are favoured and cleared by paying only one half of their fines, and great part of the monies recovered not fairly applied according to law. This being a matter of great concern and consequence to the publick in general, as well as to the inhabitants concerned in these three townships, it ought not to pass unnoticed in what ever part of the State it may happen. In justice therefore to those who were fined, as well as those who have at all times cheerfully gone out, when called, to the field of battle, for the good of their country, some Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the township of Alexandria think necessary to request the favour of all the Magistrates of the townships of Bethlehem, Kingwood, and Alexandria, the Field and other commissioned Officers of said battalion, and all the Collectors and Constables of said townships to meet at the house of William Davis at Pitts-Town, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 18th instant, (August) at 9 o'clock in the morning, with all their accounts of the fines levied, what money they have received, how it has been disposed of, with the names and number of substitutes that have been hired and sent out from time to time, in order that a fair and just settlement may be made and rendered to the County Collector and Treasurer of all those fines, as the law directs; and thereby quiet the minds and uneasiness of the people, and prevent any slur or discredit that might hereafter be brought on the officers and inhabitants of these three townships.—It is hoped all concerned will not fail to attend.

N. B. The Constables are desired to be sure and bring in a return of all the warrants served from time to time on account of the fines. All those aggrieved by those fines are also desired to attend.

Alexandria Township, July 5, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there have been inquisitions found against the real and personal estate of the following persons, late of the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, that is, against Joseph Stockton, Richard Cochran, Charles Roberts, John Harris, Benjamin Worth, William Drake and John Drake, disaffected persons, who have gone over and joined the army of the King of Great-Britain; which inquisitions have been returned at the last Court of Common Pleas, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed at Princeton on the 18th day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and no traverse hath been entered; but if all or any of the abovesaid offenders, or any person or persons in his or their behalf, or who shall think himself interested in the premises, do not traverse said inquisitions at the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden in and for said county, final judgment will be entered against said estates.

By order of us,
JACOB BERGEN, } Commissioners for the
HENDRICK WILSON, } county of Somerset.
August 8, 1778. 1*

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, in the night of the 6th of August last, a brown MARE, fourteen hands and an half high, uncommonly broad and heavy, paces and trots, twelve years old, supposed to be with foal when stolen. A certain George Kelly is suspected to be the thief; he is about fifty years old, five feet ten inches high, a full-mouthed rough-looking fellow. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or forty dollars for the mare only, by applying to Joshua Anderson, Esq. of Bucks county, Captain William Tucker, of Trenton, or to the subscriber.

July 23, 1778. JAMES WINDER. 2*

TO BE SOLD, by the subscriber, near Penny Hill, A few quarter-casks of excellent
MADEIRA WINE,
Either by the quarter-cask or gallon,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

TO be sold, by George Douglass, at Point Breeze, near Bordentown, WOOL CARDS by the dozen or single pair; FRENCH BRANDY in hogsheads and kegs; black BARCELONA HANDKERCHIEFS; BOHEA TEA; OZNABRIGS, and grass SCYTHES.
July, 1778. 3*

T O B E S O L D,
By Gerardus Duyckinck,

At MORRIS-TOWN, New-Jersey,

A Complete assortment of chymical and galenical medicines—Also A general assortment of patent medicines Instruments, lancets, and a variety of lancet cases Painter's, limner's and dyer's colours Oils and varnish Window-glass, china A large assortm. of white flint glass ware, decanters, wine glasses, &c. An assortment of jeweller's stones A complete assortment of pictures and looking-glasses

A variety of japanned ware A large assortment of paper hangings Carpeting, hat linings A variety of watchmakers articles Mahogany tea chests, cruet stands, waiters and trays A quantity of carraway and anniseed for distillers Sago, falop, bismuth Spelter, grain gin Turkey oil-stones Madder, annato Aleppo gauls.

Should it be found convenient to barter on equal exchange by any person for any of the above-mentioned, the under-mentioned is wanted, and would be found agreeable, viz. Camphre, Pulv. Rhei. Calomel, Opium, Canthred. Gum Ammon. and Myrrh, Flour Sulphur, Ung. Mercurial, Epom's or Glauber's Salts.

N. B. Painter's, limner's and dyer's colours, and window-glass, will not be sold for cash, but bartered for country produce, gammons, wheat, flour, linen, &c.

LOST by Col. Lindly on the ground at Monmouth, in the action of the 28th of June, a light coloured bay MARE, near 15 hands high, a small star in her forehead, three of her feet mostly white, paces and trots, is branded with a 9 on the left shoulder, shod all round, is 5 or 6 years old, has a bright eye and good courage. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber, living near Morris-town, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward and all reasonable charges paid by

2 w* ELEAZER LINDSLY.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Morris-town, a large HORSE, near fifteen hands high, between a light brown and sorrel colour, his mane thin, and has a curl in his tail; the owner having had him but a short time, cannot describe his brand, is supposed to be about seven years old. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that the owner can get him again, shall have Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges.—Also taken up by the subscriber, a black HORSE, near fourteen hands high, supposed to be about twelve years old, a natural trotter, was shod all round, not branded. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by application at Morris-town, per

July 16, 1778. JOHN VAN COURT. 2||

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Thomas Pollock, Esq. deceased, of Elizabethtown, late of North-Carolina; are desired to send in their accounts, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to UNICE POLLOCK, Executrix, JOHN BLANCHARD, Executor at Elizabethtown, or CHRISTOPHER NEAL, Esq. Executor at Newbern in North-Carolina.

July 20th. 1778. 4 w*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of James Dunster, at Bakenridge, Somerset County, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a very thick mane and tail, and long hair on her legs, a small star in her forehead under her foretop, large white spots on each side of her back caused by being galled by the saddle, has a low carriage, branded H C on her near shoulder, shod all round, thin in flesh, lately came off a journey from Redstone. Whoever takes up said mare and brings her to the subscriber at Mendham in Morris County, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

June 4th 1778. SAMUEL HUDSON. 2 w*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture at Elizabethtown, on Sunday night 12th instant, a brown ridgling horse with a blaze in his face, upwards of 14 hands high, trots and paces, old shoes on before. Whoever secures the horse, so that the owner may have him again, or leaves him with either Minne Voorhees at New-Brunswick, Ralph Marh near Quibbletown, or Jacob Dunn at Scotch Plains, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

HENRY LUSE, Capt. 2d Jersey Regt. now at Elizabethtown.
July 16th 1778. 3 w*

CAME to the plantation where Isaac Furman now lives, near New-Brunswick, a black HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the shoulder P B, and on the near thigh I C; and has a short switch tail. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.
June 4th, 1778. 7 w*

WAS stolen out of the house of JOSEPH CLUNN, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 22d of this instant, Nine Silver Tea-spoons, five of which are marked I E C, the other four marked R I. Any person finding said spoons and will secure them so that the owner may have them again, shall receive ONE DOLLAR for each spoon, and SIX DOLLARS for the thief, paid by

July 27, 1778. 2 w* JOS. CLUNN, Captain.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Friday the 22d inst. a sorrel HORSE, has a bald face, a small wen on his left flank, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, about nine or ten years old. Whoever shall secure said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

Morris-town, June 2d, 1778. 4 w*

WAS taken up by the subscriber the 10th of June last, living in the Borough of Elizabethtown, on the road leading from said town to Boundbrook, a POCKET-BOOK with a quantity of Continental Money in it. Whoever proves their property and pays charges, may have said pocket-book and money by applying to ABIGAIL FITZ RANDOLPH, living near John Littell, Inkeeper, Elizabethtown.

July 20th 1778. 3 w*

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Pennington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, on the evening of the 11th instant, a silver faced WATCH, with red figures and strokes where it is commonly black, the maker's name David Hubard, London, on the face of the watch does also with red, the number forgot. Whoever apprehends the thief and secures the watch, so that the owner may have it again, shall have Sixteen Dollars reward, or Thirty Dollars for the watch and thief, paid by me

GEORGE ANTHONY.

N. B. All watch makers are requested to stop said watch if offered to them to disfigure or for sale.

June 15, 1778. 4 w*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Reckland, Bucks county, an iron grey GELDING, four years old, 14 and a half hands high, has some dapple spots on him, his head much whiter than his body, has a long switch tail, trots altogether, is of the Arabian breed, and remarkably high spirited. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse alone Sixty Dollars and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

THEOPHILUS FOULKE.
June 8, 1778. 4 w*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the night of Friday the 3d inst a large black MARE four years old, full fifteen hands high, with many grey hairs in her sides and flanks, a large star in her forehead, long switch tail, she hath a scar on the fetlock of her fore leg occasioned by a cut; when taken she was near foaling. Any person who shall take up said mare and thief, so that she is secured and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare only.

3 w* HENRY DISBROW.

Readingtown, Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey, July 10, 1778. }

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of Daniel Bray, late of Middlesex county, deceased, that they are desired to make application to the subscriber, who will discharge all accounts properly attested: And all those who are indebted to said estate on book-account, together with those whose interest are due on bonds and notes, are requested to adjust the same speedily, that the executors may be enabled to effect a settlement of said estate shortly.

JOHN BRAY, Executor;
Who has for sale, in company with Capt. Thomas Jones in Lebanon township, at as low a rate as the present times will admit of; best bohea tea, hyson ditto, muscovado sugar, linens, French stripes, double camblet, barr'd camblette, Russia drilling, ging-ham, black and white Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk gauze ditto with flowered borders, saddlers fringes, wristband tape, pins, needles, writing paper, indigo, snuff, deer skins, gold wash'd coat buttons, basket coat and vest ditto, silk umbrellas, men's white kid gloves, &c. &c.
June 15. 3 w*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 4th of July, a dark brown HORSE about 14 hands high, with a small star, cut tail and foretop: And a small brindled DOG also came with him. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN WATSON, Jun.

Nottingham, Burlington County, July 13, 1778. 3 w*

A few chests of **TEA**, warranted the first quality for Bohea, to be sold very cheap for cash. Enquire at the printing-office.