

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, A U G U S T 5, 1778.

In CONGRESS, July 18, 1778.

A LETTER signed Carlisle, H. Clinton, Wm. Eden, Geo. Johnstone, dated New-York, July 11, 1778, and directed "To his Excellency Henry Laurens the President, and others the Members of Congress," was received and read, whereupon Congress came to the following resolution: Whereas, Congress in a letter to the British Commissioners of the 17th of June last, did declare that they would be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great-Britain should demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose; and that the only solid proof of this disposition, would be an explicit acknowledgment of the Independence of these States, or withdrawing his fleets and armies: And whereas, neither of these alternatives have been complied with, therefore,

Resolved, That no answer be given to the letter of the 11th instant from the British Commissioners.

Ordered, That the said letter and the foregoing resolution be published.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The letter from the British Commissioners is as follows: To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, the President, and other the Members of Congress, Gentlemen,

WE received soon after our arrival at this place, your answer to our letter of the 20th of June, and are sorry to find on your part any difficulties raised which must prolong the calamities of the present war.

You propose to us as matter of choice one or other of two alternatives, which you state as preliminaries necessary even to the beginning of a negotiation for peace to this empire.

One is an explicit acknowledgment of the Independence of these States. We are not inclined to dispute with you about the meaning of words: But so far as you mean the entire privilege of the people of North-America to dispose of their property, and to govern themselves without any reference to Great-Britain, beyond what is necessary to preserve that union of force, in which our mutual safety and advantage consist: We think, that so far, their independency is fully acknowledged in the terms of our letter of the 20th of June. And we are willing to enter upon a fair discussion with you, of all the circumstances that may be necessary to insure or even to enlarge that Independency.

In the other alternative you propose, that his Majesty should withdraw his fleets and his armies.

Although we have no doubt of his Majesty's disposition to remove every subject of uneasiness from the colonies, yet there are circumstances of precaution against our ancient enemies, which joined to the regard that must be paid to the safety of many, who, from affection to Great-Britain, have exposed themselves to suffer in this contest, and, to whom Great-Britain owes support at every expence of blood and treasure, that will not allow us to begin with this measure. How soon it may follow the first advances to peace on your part, will depend on the favourable prospect you give of a reconciliation with your fellow citizens of this Continent and with those in Britain. In the mean time we assure you that no circumstance will give us more satisfaction, than to find that the extent of our future connection is to be determined on principles of mere reason and the considerations of mutual interest, on which we are willing likewise to rest the permanency of any arrangements we may form.

In making these declarations we do not wait for the decision of any military events. Having determined our judgment by what we believe to be the interests of our country, we shall abide by the declarations we now make in every possible situation of our affairs.

You refer to treaties already subsisting, but are pleased to withhold from us any particular information in respect to their nature or tendency.

If they are in any degree to affect our deliberations, we think that you cannot refuse a full communication of the particulars in which they consist, both for our consideration and that of your own constituents, who are to judge between us whether any alliance you may have contracted be a sufficient reason for continuing this unnatural war. We likewise think ourselves entitled to a full communication of the powers by which you conceive yourselves authorized to make treaties with foreign nations.

And we are led to ask satisfaction on this point,

because we have observed in your proposed articles of confederation, No. 6 and 9, it is stated that you should have the power of entering into treaties and alliances under certain restrictions therein specified, yet we do not find promulgated any act or resolution of the assemblies of particular States conferring this power on you.

As we have communicated our powers to you, we mean to proceed without reserve in this business, we will not suppose that any objection can arise on your part to our communicating to the public so much of your correspondence as may be necessary to explain our own proceedings. At the same time we assure you, that in all such publications, the respect which we pay to the great body of people you are supposed to represent, shall be evidenced by us in every possible mark of consideration and regard.

We are, with perfect respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servants,

CARLISLE,
H. CLINTON,
WM. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

New-York, July 11th, 1778.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, July 9, 1778.

Ordered, That all letters received by Members of Congress from any of the British Commissioners, or their agents, or from any subject of the King of Great-Britain, of a public nature, be laid before Congress.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In consequence of the foregoing order, the following letters were laid before Congress.

To FRANCIS DANA, ESQUIRE.
[PRIVATE.]

Dear Sir,

IT gives me great pleasure to find your name among the list of Congress, because I am persuaded, from personal knowledge of me and my family and connections you can entertain no jealousy that I would engage in the execution of any commission that was inimicable to the rights and privileges of America, or the general liberties of mankind. While on the other hand your character must be so well known, that no man will suspect you will yield any point that is contrary to the real interest of your country, and therefore it will be presumed we will lose no opportunity from false punctilio of meeting to discuss our differences fairly, and that if we do agree, it will be on the most liberal, and therefore the most lasting terms of union. There are three facts I wish to assure you of. First, That Doctor Franklin, on the 29th of March last, in discussing the several articles we wish to make the basis of our treaty, was perfectly satisfied they were beneficial to North-America, and such as she should accept. Second, That this treaty with France was not the first treaty that France had exacted, and with which Mr. Simeon Deane had put to sea, but granted and acceded to after the sentiments of the people of Great-Britain had fully changed, after the friends to America had gained their points for reconciliation, and solely with a view to disappoint the good effects of our endeavours. You will be pleased to hear the pamphlet wrote by Mr. Pulteney was a great means of opening the minds of the people of England to the real state of the question between us, and that it has run through 13 editions. The third fact is, that Spain unasked, had sent a formal message disapproving of the conduct of France. All these I will engage to prove to your satisfaction. I beg to recommend to your personal civilities my friend Doctor Ferguson. He is a man of the greatest genius and virtue, and has always been a steady friend to America.—Private.

If you follow the example of Britain in the hour of her pride, insolence and madness, and refuse to hear us, I still expect, since I am here, to have the privilege of coming among you and seeing the country, as there are many men whose virtues I admire above Greek or Roman names, that I should be glad to tell my children about. I am, with esteem and affection,

Dear Sir, your friend and servant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1778.

A true copy compared with the original,
Examined in Congress July 16, 1778,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To GENERAL JOSEPH REED.

SIR,
YOUR near and worthy relation Mr. Dennis de Berdt has made me happy by favouring me with

a letter to you. I have been informed by General Robertson of your great worth and consequence in the unhappy disputes that have subsisted between Great-Britain and her descendants. Your pen and your sword have both been used with glory and advantage in vindicating the rights of mankind, and of that community of which you was a part. Such a conduct as the first and superior of all human duties must ever command my warmest friendship and veneration.

In the midst of those affecting scenes, my feeble voice has not been wanting to stop the evils in their progress, and to remove on a large and liberal footing the causes of all jealousy—that every subject of the empire might live equally free and secure in the enjoyment of the blessings of life—not one part dependent on the will of another with opposite interests, but a general union on terms of perfect security and mutual advantage.

During the contest, I am free to confess, my wishes have ever been that America might so far prevail as to oblige this country to see their error, and to reflect and reason fairly in the case of others, heirs to the same privileges with themselves. It has pleased God in his justice so to dispose of events that this kingdom is at length convinced of her folly and her faults. A commission under parliamentary authority is now issued for settling, in a manner consistent with that union of force on which the safety of both parties depend, all the differences that have or can subsist between Great-Britain and America, short of a total separation of interests. In this commission I am an unworthy associate, though no man can feel the desire of cementing in peace and friendship every member of what was called the British empire stronger than myself; yet I am sensible it might have fallen to the lot of many persons better qualified to attain the end proposed. All I can claim is ardent zeal and upright intentions: And when I reflect that this negotiation must depend much more upon perfect integrity than refinement of understanding, where a sensible, magnanimous people will see their own interest, and carefully guard their own honour in every transaction, I am more inclined to hope from the good will I have always borne them, I am not altogether unqualified for the task.

If it be (as I hope it is) the disposition of good men in the provinces to prefer freedom in conjunction with Great Britain to an union with the ancient enemy of both—If it is their generous inclination to forget recent injuries, and recal to their remembrance former benefits, I am in hopes we may yet be great and happy. I am sure the people in America will find in my brother Commissioners and myself, a fair and cheerful concurrence in adjusting every point to their utmost wish, not inconsistent, as I said before, with a beneficial union of interests, which is the object of our commission.

Nothing could surpass the glory you have acquired in arms, except the generous magnanimity of meeting on the terms of justice and equality, after demonstrating to the world that the fear of force could have no influence in that decision.

The man who can be instrumental in bringing us all to act once more in harmony, and to unite together the various powers which this contest has drawn forth, will deserve more from the King * and the people, from patriotism, humanity, friendship, and all the tender ties that are affected by the quarrel and reconciliation, than ever was yet bestowed on human kind.

* A Member of Congress, who was with the army at the time of the evacuation of this city and entered it immediately after, received a billet from a Lady, some of whose friends had gone off with the enemy, praying the pleasure of his company. After some conversation about them, and the necessary introductory conversation, she told him in plain terms, on the part of the writer of this letter, that if he would use his good offices in procuring a reconciliation, he should have 10,000 guineas and any honours or offices he could ask from a grateful Sovereign, hinting at the same time that an answer was expected. To which the Gentleman replied, That he was not worth purchasing; but even if he was, the King was too poor to buy him. From this anecdote we learn, that so much of what was said to the Court of France as related to the sending over money was true, tho' it seems the price was not, as they pretended, actually stipulated, for which the Members of Congress were to sell their country and their souls. I cannot help remarking that corruption must have prostrated the hearts and understandings of the British leaders below contempt, or they never would have dared thus to risk every thing upon the wholesale purchase of a Body whose authority being derived from the people, will crumble to pieces the instant they vary from the popular opinion.

This letter from Mr. de Berdt I shall consider as an introduction to you, which line of communication I shall endeavour by every means to improve by public demonstration of respect or private friendship, as your answer may enable me. I am, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

London, 11th April, 1778.
To **ROBERT MORRIS, ESQUIRE.**
[PRIVATE.]

Dear Sir, Philadelphia, June 16, 1778.
I CAME to this country in a sincere belief that a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America could be established on terms honourable and beneficial to both. I am persuaded and can prove that the last treaty with France should be no bar, and the first treaty, if ever you saw it, should be an inducement—Supposing every obstacle to prevent us from treating removed, we are then to consider whether the terms proposed are advantageous. I inclose you my sentiments on the subject at large; if they concur with yours, we shall join in the work with all the prudence and all the means possible and virtuous. I believe the men who have conducted the affairs of America incapable of being influenced by improper motives. But in all such transactions there is risk, and I think that whoever ventures should be secured, and at the same time that honour and emolument should naturally follow the fortune of those who have steered the vessel in the storm and brought her safely to port. I think Washington and the President have a right to every favour that grateful nations can bestow, if they could once more unite our interest, and spare the miseries and devastations of war. I wish above all things to see you, and I hope you will so contrive it. Do not think Great-Britain is so low; remember the never can be lower than you were at Trenton. It is the same blunderers who produced the war who have conducted it. When the sense of the nation is roused, believe me she can make struggles that few have conceived, but which I should be sorry to see exerted on such an occasion.

Whatever may be our fate, I shall ever retain the strictest private friendship for you and yours; but let me entreat you to recal all those endearing ties to your recollection. I am, with affection and esteem,
Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
To THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

My Lord,
AS you, in conjunction with your brother Commissioners, have thought proper to make one more fruitless negociatory essay, permit me, through your Lordship, once more to address the brotherhood. It is certainly to be lamented that gentlemen so accomplished should be so unfortunate. Particularly, my Lord, it is to be regretted that you should be raised up as the topstone to a pyramid of blunders.

On behalf of America I have to entreat that you will pardon their Congress for any want of politeness in not answering your letter. You may remember, that in their last letter they stated certain terms as preliminaries to a negotiation. And I am sure your Lordship's candor will do them the justice to acknowledge that they are not apt to tread back the steps they have taken. In addition to this it so happens that they are at present very indifferent whether or not your King and Parliament acknowledge their independence; and still more indifferent as to the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

You mistake the matter exceedingly when you suppose that any person in America wishes to prolong the calamities of war. No, my Lord, we have had enough of them in all conscience. But the fault lies with you or your master, or some of the people he has about him. Congress when Sir William Howe landed on Staten-Island, met him with their Declaration of Independence. They adhered to it in the most perilous circumstances. They put their lives upon the issue; nay their honour. Now in the name of common sense how can you suppose they will relinquish this object in the present moment?

I am fully of your Lordship's opinion when you decline any dispute with Congress about the meaning of the term Independence. They would have infinite advantage over you logically, but what is worse, they are politically in capacity to put upon the term just what construction they please: Nay, my Lord, eventually Great-Britain must acknowledge just such an independence as Congress think proper; they are now in the full possession and enjoyment of it. How idle in you to talk of infusing or enlarging what is out of your power and cannot be increased.

You give two reasons for not withdrawing your fleets and armies. The first is, that you keep them here by way of precaution against your ancient enemies. Really, my Lord, I was at a loss for some time to comprehend the force of this reasoning, or how a body of men in this country and a large fleet could protect you against an invasion from France. And I am even now perhaps mistaken when I suppose that your sea and land forces have been kept here to draw the attention of your enemies to this quarter and leave their coast exposed, that so you may have an opportunity of invading France. If this was the object, it hath had the desired effect. Your armies are doubtless assembled in readiness for the descent, which, considering the unprovided state of that country, can-

not but prove successful; and therefore I congratulate your Lordship on the fair prospect you enjoy of seeing your Sovereign make his triumphant entry through the gates of Paris.

Your second reason for staying here is to protect the Tories. Pray, my Lord, ease your mind upon that subject. Let them take care of themselves. The little ones may be pardoned whenever they apply. The great ones have joined you from conscientious or from interested motives. The first in having done what they thought right, will find sufficient comfort. The last deserve none. I offer you this consolation, my Lord, because we both know that you cannot protect the Tories, and because there is every reason to believe that you cannot protect yourselves.

You have, it seems, determined your judgment by what you conceive to be the interest of your country, and you propose to abide by your declarations in every possible situation. I rather imagine that you are determined by your instructions; but if otherwise, surely, my Lord, you are not to learn that circumstances may materially alter the interest of your country and your conceptions of it. The decision of some military events which you did not wait for, would put you in a situation to speak to Congress in much more decent terms than those contained in your last letter.

But you want to know, my Lord, what treaties we have entered into. In pity to your nerves Congress have kept back this knowledge. It will make the boldest among you tremble. As we are not about to negotiate at present, there is no need of the communication. However, to satisfy your curiosity as far as an individual can, I pray you to recollect, that the Marquis de Noailles told you his Court, when they formed an alliance with America, had taken eventual measures. You cannot but know that a French fleet is now hovering on the coast near you.—Draw your own conclusions, my Lord.

It is a most diverting circumstance to hear you ask Congress what power they have to treat, after offering to enter into treaty with them, and being refused. But I shall be glad to know by what authority you call on them for this discovery. The Count de Vergennes had a right to it, but the Earl of Carlisle certainly has not. Let me add, my Lord, that in making the request there is a degree of asperity not suited to your situation. When you were in the arms of victory we pardoned an insolence which had become habitual to your nation. We shall revere it if preserved when you are reduced to the lowest pitch of wretchedness. But in the present moment, when you certainly cannot terrify, and have not suffered so as to deserve pity, such language is quite improper. And it forces me to mention certain facts which I am sorry to mention, as they shew your masters to be wicked beyond all example.

When they found that an alliance was actually on the carpet between his Most Christian Majesty and these States, they offered to cede a part of the East-Indies, to give equal privileges in the African trade, and to divide the fisheries, provided they might be at liberty to ravage America. And when that would not do, they told the French Ministry that it was absurd to treat with Congress; that they were faithless; nay, that the bargain was actually struck for the purchase of America, and money, to the amount of half a million, sent over to pay the price. These, my Lord, are facts—facts which will hang up to eternal infamy the names of your rulers. The French, my Lord, laughed at the meanness and falsehood of these declarations. But they suffered themselves to appear to be deceived. They permitted you to flounder on in the ocean of your follies and your crimes. You and your brethren, I find, are directed to play the same game here; to call our allies faithless; to tell a hundred incoherent fictions about our treaties, the substance of which you confess yourselves at this moment ignorant of. And what is the very complication of absurdity, you pretend to tell Congress the manner in which the negotiations were carried on, when Mr. Deane, the principal negotiator on their part, is on the spot to give information. For shame. For shame. It is for these reasons that Congress treat you with such utter contempt.

There is but one way left to sink you still lower, and, thank God, you have found it out. You are about to publish! Oh my Lord! my Lord! you are indeed in a mighty pitiful condition. You have tried fleets and armies, and proclamations, and now you threaten us with news-papers. Go on; exhaust all your artillery. But know, that those who have withstood your flattery and refused your bribes, despise your menaces.—Farewell. When you come with better principles, and on a better errand, we shall be glad to meet you: Till that moment

I am your Lordship's most obedient
And most humble servant,
AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, May 4.

A Vessel from the Isle of Man, arrived yesterday, brings an account of the Drake, having two companies of soldiers on board; that she was taken by a privateer, supposed to be the Ranger. She made a stout resistance, and in the engagement lost her bowsprit and fore top mast.

The account of the Drake being taken was also brought express from the shore of Belfast, on Friday night. The Drake sailed from Belfast on Friday morning full of men.

May 9. It appears by the books at the War-Office, that there are of the army in America, upwards of 2900 men, of whom no account can be given: They are not among the killed, wounded or prisoners;

therefore the conclusion must be, that they have deserted: They are chiefly foreign troops.

Extract of a letter from Kircudbright, April 23, 1778, 10 o'clock, noon.

"This morning an American privateer appeared in this bay, and has plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk, within a mile of this place, of the silver plate, &c. Expresses have been sent with the above intelligence to Glasgow, London, Whitehaven, and Liverpool."

PARIS, March 9.

An accurate LIST of the MARINE of FRANCE.

Vessels.	1st Rate	8	Prames,	10
	2d Rate	29	Flutes,	23
	3d Rate	30	Senaux,	9
Frigates,		40	Bomb vessels,	4
Chebecs,		8	Gallies,	4
Corvettes,		16	Half gallies,	8
Honores,		8	Canopieres,	5
				Total 211

Eight vessels of 80, 74 and 64 guns on the stocks.

STATE of the SPANISH NAVY.

Vessels.	1st Rate	7	Frigates,	32
	2d Rate	41	Chebecs,	12
	3d Rate	11	Brigantines,	5
Bomb vessels,		4	Packet-Boats,	7
Goaletes,		7	Corvettes,	1
Half gallies		7	Hourques frégatées,	9
Hourques réguliers		8		
				Total 144

BOSTON, July 20.

The only hopes of the British army in America are upon the arrival of the fleet from St. Helens, of 11 sail of the line. But by the last accounts, that fleet was not in a condition to put to sea immediately; nor did the British ministry seem eager to part with so great a share of their channel defence, while so powerful a squadron lay at Brest, ready to sail at an hour's warning. But granting the St. Helens fleet have sailed, it is without doubt, that a superior squadron from Brest will immediately follow it, and perhaps arrive on the coasts of America before it.

A small vessel of war, with very few guns and men, fitted out from Salem, has been at Egg-Harbour, between New-York and Philadelphia, and taken 14 sail of the enemy's vessels, laden with Tories and their effects to a great value, bound from the Delaware to New-York.

Orders, it is said, are issued for all the Continental frigates, that are equipped, immediately to join the French fleet.

July 23. Tuesday last arrived a prize sloop from Dominica, bound to New-York, laden with sugar, coffee, cocoa, limes, &c. She was captured by Capt. Greely, in the Speedwell, three days after his leaving this port. Capt. Greely was in chase of a brig when the prize left him.

A fleet of twenty sail of shipping were seen to leave Rhode-Island last Tuesday, standing to the southward, supposed to be bound to New-York.

PROVIDENCE, July 18.

The Martinico Gazette, of May 30, says, "The Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies, with the Emperor of Germany, have acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America."

HARTFORD, July 21.

The Articles of Confederacy are ratified and signed by the delegates of nine States, and will probably be completed by the others very soon.

NEW-LONDON, July 17.

Mr. GREEN,
Please to insert the following disagreeable intelligence brought by Mr. Solomon Avery, this moment returned from Wyoming, on the Susquehanna river.

He informs, that on or about the 26th of June last, a party of Tories and Indians made their appearance near the settlements at Wyoming, and after some days, in which time several skirmishes happened between the enemy and our people; and not being able to learn any thing of the number or force of the enemy, on Friday the 3d instant, Col. Butler with about 400 men went out and attacked the enemy, about one mile north of the fort called Forty Fort, and supposed the enemy about equal in number, but after an engagement of one or two hours, in which great slaughter had been made, our people found themselves surrounded on all sides; but fighting till all prospect of success was over, and most of Colonel Butler's men being killed, the residue endeavoured to make their escape; but when the informant came away there was but about 30 had returned of the 400 that went out. Two small forts up the river had surrendered before this action, and that night and the next day the inhabitants were making their escape naked thro' the wilderness, to the settlements below, leaving their effects behind—Women and children in the most forlorn condition that can be conceived. The informant conceives of about 5000 inhabitants, one half are killed and taken by the enemy prisoners, and the other half fleeing away naked and distressed. The informant says, that the party is supposed to consist of Tories chiefly. The inhabitants and militia in the back parts of the Jerseys and Pennsylvania are collecting to drive the enemy off the ground again. This party was commanded by one Butler, that has been acting a villainous part to the Northward.

I am your's, &c.
Norwich, July 15th, 1778. S. AVERY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

In CONGRESS, July 14, 1778.

RESOLVED, That a Treasurer of Loans be appointed, whose duty it shall be to sign Loan Office Certificates, and Bills of Exchange for the payment of interest arising on such Certificates, which shall be struck by order of Congress; to deliver such Certificates and Bills of Exchange agreeably to the orders of the Board of Treasury; to receive such Bills of Credit as Congress shall, from time to time, order to be sunk and destroyed; and to perform such other services incident to his office, as may hereafter be ordered by Congress or the Board of Treasury.

JULY 27, 1778.

Congress proceeded to the election of a Treasurer of Loans, and the ballots being taken, Mr. FRANCIS HOPKINSON was elected.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TRENTON, August 5.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a late Act of the Legislature of this State, the Generals in the service of the United States were authorized to grant passes to the citizens of New-Jersey to go into the enemy's lines and encampments, and into places in their possession:—And whereas the said Act is since expired by its own limitation, and some of the said Generals, as well as other officers of the army never thereunto authorized by any law of this State, have, since the expiration thereof, granted such passes; the continuance of which practice, from their unacquaintance with the true characters of the applicants, who are generally disaffected, may prove greatly injurious to the interest of America. I have, therefore, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, to notify to all the citizens of this State, that they are not to expect, by virtue of any such passes, to be exempted from the punishment prescribed by law for going into the enemy's lines, unless they shall be sent by such General Officers, or by Officers having the command of detachments stationed in this State, on publick occasions, or for military purposes; but that they will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of law, any such passes notwithstanding.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Morristown, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
William Livingston, jun.
Deputy Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth, dated July 18.

"I have been waiting from the time the enemy passed thro' this county till the present, in expectation that some of your correspondents would, thro' the channel of your paper, have given the public an account of their conduct to the inhabitants---but not having seen any as yet, and as it has been such as every honest person ought to despise, I take this opportunity of giving a short sketch of it; which, if you think will be any satisfaction to your readers, you may insert in your paper. The devastation they have made in some parts of Freehold exceeds perhaps any they have made for the distance in their route thro' this State, having in the neighbourhood above the Court-house burnt and destroyed eight dwelling-houses, all on farms adjoining each other, besides barns and out-houses---The first they burnt was my own, then Benjamin Covenhoven's, George Walker's, Hannah Solomon's, Benjamin Van Cleave's, David Covenhoven's and Garrit Vanderveer's; John Benham's house and barn they wantonly tore and broke down so as to render them useless.---It may not be improper to observe that the two first mentioned houses that were burnt adjoined the farm, and were in full view of the place where Gen. Clinton quartered. In the neighbourhood below the Court-house they burnt the houses of Matthias Lane, Cornelius Covenhoven, John Antonidas, and one Emman's; these were burnt the morning before their defeat. Some have the effrontery to say, that the British officers by no means countenance or allow of burning---did not the wanton burning of Charlestown and Kingston in Etopus, besides many other instances, sufficiently evince the contrary, their conduct in Freehold I think may---the officers having been seen to exult at the sight of the flames, and heard to declare that they never could conquer America until they burnt every rebel's house, and murdered man, woman and child. Besides, this consideration has great weight with me towards confirming the above, that after their defeat, thro' a retreat of twenty-five miles, in which they passed the houses of numbers well-affected to their country, they never attempted to destroy one.---Thus much for their burning.

"To enter into a minute detail of the many insults and abuses those inhabitants met with that remained in their houses, would take up too much room in your paper; I shall therefore content myself with giving you an account of Gen. Clinton's conduct to one of my neighbour's, a woman of seventy

years of age and unblemished reputation, with whom he made his quarters. After he had been some time in her house, and taking notice that most of the goods were removed, he observed that she need not have sent off her effects for safety, that he would have secured them for her, and asked if the goods could not be brought back again---the old Lady objected: But upon the repeated assurances of Gen. Clinton in person, that they should be secured for her, she at length consented, and sent a person along with the waggon he had ordered to shew where they were secured. When the goods were brought to the door, which was in the latter part of the day, the old Lady applied to Gen. Clinton in person, for permission to have them brought in and taken care of, but he refused, and ordered a guard set over the goods. The morning following, the old Lady finding most of her goods plundered and stole, applied again to him for leave to take care of the remainder; he then allowed her to take some trifling articles, which were all she saved; not having (when I saw her, and had the above information from her) a change of dress for herself or husband, or scarcely for any of her family.---With regard to personal treatment: She was turned out of her bed-room, and obliged to lay with her wenches either on the floor, without bed or bed-clothes, in an entry exposed to the passing and repassing of all, &c. or sit in a chair in a milk-room too bad for any of the officers to lay in, else its probable she would have been deprived of that also.---If the first officers in the British army are so far divested of honour and humanity, what may we not expect from the soldiery?"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Elizabeth-Town, dated July 29, 1778.

"We have certain information, that the enemy are getting water on board their shipping with the utmost industry.

"This morning a certain Jonathan Chew, Captain in the New Levies, deserted over to us from Staten Island, bringing with him his son; also came off about the same time, a private of artillery. Chew was formerly an inhabitant of Billingsport, in Gloucester county."

Lately retaken and brought into Great Egg-harbour, by the privateer sloop Cornet, Capt. Yelverton Taylor, the schooner Carolina Packet, Capt. Walter Belt, from St. Ubes, with 1600 bushels of coarse salt. Also the sloop Lucy, Capt. Thomas Grandle, from South-Carolina, with 112 tierces and 30 half tierces of rice, one tierce and half ditto indigo.

The sloop Lark, Capt. John Laing, bound from St. Kitts to Philadelphia, was lately taken and sent into a safe port. Her cargo consists of 77 hogshheads of rum, one ditto dry goods, 18 kegs of nails, 3 tierces and 1 case joiners and carpenters tools, door locks, hinges, &c. The schooner Phoenix, Captain Robert Gilbert, from Bermuda for New-York, with 30,000 oranges and lemons, and a considerable quantity of onions. And a schooner from Antigua, with rum, brandy, &c.

Retaken and brought into Little Egg-harbour, by two New-England privateers, in company with Capt. John Rice, a brig and sloop loaded with tobacco.

We hear that several refugees, despairing of the success of the British arms, and being greatly neglected by those they esteemed their friends, have, within a fortnight past, left New-York, and come into this State, throwing themselves on the mercy of their country.

We are informed, that on Wednesday last a British frigate came within the Capes of Delaware. About the same time a large tender was cruising off our coast, which drove several of our small privateers into the inlets of this State.

It is reported, that the prizes which were taken by the French fleet, since its arrival on our coast, are sent into some of the New-England ports.

By a gentleman from the army we learn, that ten deserters upon an average come over every day from the enemy's post near Kingbridge.

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

TO be sold by the subscribers, in behalf of the proprietors, at May's Landing, on Great Egg-harbour, by publick vendue, on Monday, the tenth inst. (August) at ten o'clock in the morning, about 1600 bushels best St. Ubes coarse Salt; 112 tierces and 30 half tierces Carolina Rice; one tierce and a half best Carolina Indigo. THOMAS SINNICKSON, August 2, 1778. IS THOMAS LEAMING, jun.

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, containing eighty-one acres of excellent land, lying at Chatham, in the county of Essex, New-Jersey; fifty acres of which is in excellent English meadow, which has produced upwards of fifty tons of timothy and blue grass in one season; eight acres in good plough land, from which there have been but two crops taken; the rest is the best of wood land; the whole in good fence. It lays very level, and natural to grass. The whole can be laid in mowing with little pains. There is on the said plantation, a dwelling-house with two fire-places, and a small bed room, a good barn frame almost new, a good well of excellent water, a good orchard that yields a considerable quantity of good fruit every year. The whole is in good repair, and pleasantly situated; it is fit for a gentleman, merchant, tradesman or farmer. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises. WILLIAM WRIGHT. Chatham, July 30, 1778.

WEST-INDIA

C O T T O N

of the best quality,

To be had for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, of

JOHN REYNOLDS,

At the house formerly occupied by the Widow Cummins, opposite to Capt. Joseph Clunn's tavern,

TRENTON. 3†

TAKEN up as a stray, about the twentieth instant, near Elizabeth-Town, a dark bay GELDING, six years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter S, short square dock, trots and canters. Whoever may have lost said gelding, is desired on this notice to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Elizabeth-Town, } JOHN BURROWS, Capt.
July 21, 1778. } Col. Forman's regt.

T O B E S O L D

By FURMAN and HUNT,

At their Store in Trenton,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the hoghead or gallon, Geneva, Apple Brandy and Whiskey by the barrel or gallon; and a few chests best Bohea Tea. 2†

STOLEN out of the pasture of Zebulon Heston, on the night of the 28th of July, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, five years old past, trots, paces and canters well, branded on the off side under his mane Z, a little white on each of his hind heels. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the reward of Twenty Dollars, and all reasonable charges, and an addition of Twenty Dollars for the thief, if convicted thereof, paid by me John Coryell, at Coryell's Ferry. July 29, 1778. 3*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Theodoros Van Wyck, late merchant of New-York, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscribers, at the house of the Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh, in Raritan, Somerset county; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, at the place aforesaid, that they may be discharged.

Abraham Van Wyck, Executor,
Helena Van Wyck, }
Helena Bogart } Executrix.

4§

O G D E N and C U R T I S,

HAVE for SALE at their shop, next door to the Court-house in Morristown, bohea tea, muscovado sugar, coffee, pepper, brimstone, best snuff in bladders, and choice Carolina indigo by the cask or smaller quantity, with many articles in the dry goods way. They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

Morristown, July 19th 1778. t. f.

A quantity of the following capital
MEDICINES, &c.

TO BE SOLD cheap for cash, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, viz.

JESUIT's Bark, Sal. Nitre,
Jalap, Gum Manna,
Rhubarb, Fol. Sennæ,
Epsom's Salts,

A few dozen of GLISTER-PIPES;

A L S O

WRITING-PAPER by the
Ream or Quire.

IT having been represented to me, that a number of persons in the county of Monmouth, having erected salt-works on Barnagat Bay, and other waters adjacent to the sea shore, make use of the wood in the vacant lands of the General Proprietors of East New-Jersey, for carrying on the said salt-works:---It having been likewise represented, that those persons, or most of them, have declared their intentions to purchase the right to the said lands, whenever they had an opportunity of so doing:---And it appearing to me that it would be for the interest of the said General Proprietors to make a sale thereof; which cannot be done without a meeting of the said General Proprietors: I DO therefore, in consequence of a request to me, made by a sufficient number of the said Proprietors, "That I should call a special meeting of the Board," give this PUBLIC NOTICE, That Tuesday, the eleventh day of August next, is appointed for a meeting of the said Proprietors in council, at the court-house in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, then and there to take the premises into consideration; and the day following to dispose of, at public sale, such parcel or parcels of rights to be located on vacant lands, convenient and adjacent to the said salt-works, as may then and there appear to the Board to be necessary.---Of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand, at Bethlehem, in the county of Hunterdon, this 24th day of July, 1778.
JAMES PARKER, President.

TO be sold, a **TRACT** of **LAND**, situated in Salem county, New-Jersey, adjoining the town of Salem, containing about fourteen hundred acres, which, for the extreme fertility of the soil, value of timber, quantity of excellent meadow, and convenience of water carriage, is perhaps equal to any tract of land in New-Jersey. The above-mentioned tract of land is divided into five plantations, all of them subject to leases of improvement, which will expire in three years from the twenty-fifth day of March next. Each plantation will contain at least eighty acres of arable land lately cleared, besides a sufficient quantity of wood-land and meadow, and each accommodated with a frame or log dwelling-house, and three of them with new barns, besides other out-houses. Adjoining to one of these farms is a swamp, containing about eighty acres, of an excellent bottom, covered with a great quantity of white oak and other valuable timber. The aforesaid tract of land will either be sold all together, or in separate lots, to suit the purchaser or purchasers, as may be most convenient. Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, may apply to John Carey, Esq. attorney at law, or Henry Lummis, both living near the premises; and for further particulars apply to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. 4||

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN the 12th of June last at night, out of the stable of James Jolly, in Lower Makefield, Bucks County, State of Pennsylvania, a **BAY HORSE-COLT**, rising three years old July 28th, had but one bone down, some white hairs in his forehead, about 14 hands high, is very long made, has a fine neck, lofty carriage, and trots all; nearly full blooded. Said colt is supposed to be stolen by Samuel Burrows son of John Burrows, of Upper Makefield, who was seen with him at Philadelphia amongst the British troops, and offering him for sale: Said thief is a lad about 19 years of age, dark complexion, slim made, and about five feet eight or nine inches high.

Whoever will secure said colt and bring him to the subscriber, or secures him so that he may be got again, and giving proper notice thereof, shall be entitled to the above reward; and for the thief an addition of Forty Dollars, paid by

JOHN CORYELL, at Coryell's Ferry.

July 20, 1778. 4w§

PETER CROLIUS

Has for **SALE** at his **STORE** in Trenton, **TEA**, sugar, coffee, chocolate, indigo, snuff, nutmegs, pepper; chintzes, calicoes, black calmancoes, flowered aprons, lawns, cambricks, gauze, catgut, skeleton wires, fatten pelongs, corded dimitty, Barcelona handkerchiefs of different colours, and many other articles to be sold for cash or country produce. 4p

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of a pasture on the 30th of June, a bay **HORSE** about 14 hands 3 inches high, neither brand nor ear mark; has a pretty thick main and tail, paces trots and gallops; is a very good chair-horse, but goes a little rough to ride. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, and he be thereof convicted, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse only.

Trenton, July 21, 1778. 3p Wm. CLEAYTON.

THE best American made **WOOL-CARDS**, to be sold by James Cox, near Imlay's-Town. 3

LOST between Princeton and Beverwick, eight miles from Morris-town, a dress sword, the hilt chased work and of solid silver, a red belt with swivels, one half of the shell broken off. Whoever will leave said sword with Mr. Lott, at Beverwick, or Mrs. Livingston, at Princeton, shall receive Ten Dollars reward. July 10, 1778. 3||

TAKEN out of Isaac Crane's pasture, at Turkey, in Essex county, a Horse of a red roan colour, six or seven years old, fourteen hands high, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said horse, is desired to apply immediately to the subscriber, and shall have Fifteen Dollars reward, and reasonable charges. June 15. ISAAC CRANE. 3§

THE publick are hereby informed, that a **GRAMMAR SCHOOL** is opened at Raritan, in Somerset county, where decent accommodation for young gentlemen may be had at the moderate price of 30l. per annum. Particular attention will be given to instruct the youth in writing and reading the English language with propriety. The Faculty of Queen's College having the care and direction of this school, will make it their particular business to attend to the education and conduct of the youth. Those gentlemen who shall chuse to send their sons to this school for instruction, will apply to John Bogert, A. B. at said place. Raritan, May 17, 1778. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and **LOT**, situate in Kingsbury, Nottingham township, Burlington county, the house is well calculated for any kind of publick business, with some very convenient out-buildings. Any Gentleman inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, at Otter-Hall, about two miles from Trenton. 3w§

WILLIAM WATSON.

Just published, and now selling at Bell's book-store, next door to St. Paul's church, Third-street, Philadelphia,

G U S T A V U S V A S A,
The Deliverer of his Country.

Inscrib'd to his Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Thirteen United States of America.

Shall tyrant policy and slavish fear
To freedom's sweetest tale shut Britain's ear?
Shall her brave sons the patriot chief disclaim?
Her infants should be taught to list his name.

Anonymus.

Written by Henry Brooke, Esq. author of the Fool of Quality, of the History of Juliet Grenville, &c. &c.

Also, Just published, and now selling at Bell's book-store, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

THE POLITICAL DUENNA:
A Comic Opera, in three acts, as it is performed by the servants of his Britannic Majesty.

With two remarkable letters on American affairs.

I. A letter to Mr. John Wesley, on his calm Address to the Americans. Supposed to be written by the celebrated Junius.

II. A letter from an Irish gentleman in London to his friend and countryman in his Britannic Majesty's service, in America.

Personifications in the Duenna.

Don Louis, - - -	K---- of B----.
Mac Boot, - - -	Earl of B----te
Boreas, - - -	Lord N-----th.
Twitchee, - - -	Lord S--dw--ch-
Minden, - - -	Lord G--ge G--rm--ne.
Mungo, - - -	Jerry Dyfon.
Weatherbeaten, - - -	Counsellor W--dd--rb--ne.
Caen-Wood, - - -	Lord M--nsf--d..
Dart-Ford, - - -	Lord D--rtm--th.
Canting John, - - -	John Wesley.
Pinchey, - - -	Trinket-maker to his

B---t---c M---j---ty.

Lieutenant of the Navy,

Clara Raymond, - - - Mistress to Lord S--dw--ch.

N. B. Bibles of various kinds, with English, Latin and Greek school-books; also excellent ink-powder, are now selling at Bell's book-store. 3§

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at Baptist-Town, the night of the 5th inst. (June) a bay **STALLION**, about 14 hands high, well made, and in good order; paces, trots and canters, and carries well, with two white feet, one the near hind foot, the other the off fore foot. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the man be brought to justice and owner have his horse, shall receive a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me **JOHN CAMPBLE.** 4§

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

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from Mount-Hope Furnace, a bay **MARE** about fourteen hands high, has a small star on her forehead and a small white spot upon her neck near her breast, a natural pacer, four years old this spring, belonging to the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about one mile and a half from Durham Furnace. Whoever takes up said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Bernard Smith, living at Mount-Hope Furnace, or by the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county, MATTHIAS CRAMER.

June 2, 1778. 4w§

STOLEN on the 20th day of June, 1778, from under the shed at David Gordon's, in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, a dappled grey **MARE**, 15 hands high, shod before, a natural trotter, six years old, with an old saddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to David Gordon, or to the subscriber, at his plantation in the township and county aforesaid, shall receive Twenty Dollars, and all charges paid. BEN. BILES. 3w*

N. B. If the thief is brought to justice, the owner will pay 30 dollars more.

STOLEN from the house of Col. Spencer, in Elizabeth-Town, on the night of the 26th of April, 1778, a new pair of russet-leather **SADDLE-BAGS**, containing one sheet of Continental Money, a hat about half worn, and two receipt-books belonging to the Pay-Master of Col. Spencer's regiment. Any person having said books, and returns them to the owner or Mr. Graham, in Elizabeth-Town, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and be asked no questions about the money. 6w*

ROBERT SPENCER, P. Mast.
Col. Spencer's Regt.

LOST the morning of the action near Monmouth Court-house, a Pistol, brass mounted, the barrel about six inches long, marked on the lock **GABBITAS**. Whoever delivers said pistol to Col. Hyer, in Princeton, shall be well rewarded. 2§

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 16th of July, 1778, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the borough of Elizabeth, a lightish coloured sorrel **HORSE**, about 8 years old, near 13 hands and a half high, with a small star in his forehead; paces, trots, and canters; is low in carriage, shod before, thin in flesh, branded on his near shoulder H. Any person that will secure the horse and thief, so that the owner shall have his horse and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by

4w*

CORBIT SCUDDER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** out of the pasture of Ezekiel Ball, in the township of Newark, a bay **HORSE**, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a large star in his forehead, and one of his hind legs white, branded RK on his near buttock, is a natural trotter, and little ewe neck'd. Whoever will apprehend the thief and horse shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or Twenty Dollars for the horse alone, from me

July 24, 1778. 4†

JACOB FOSTER.

N. B. He formerly belonged to Mr. Smith Richard.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from a waggon near Paramus, on the night of the 25th inst. two **HORSES**:—The one a brown, three years old, 15 hands and a quarter high, of a lofty carriage, branded on his near buttock W: The other a black brown, about 14 hands and a half high, four years old, is branded as the first; the mane of each hangs on the near side. Whoever secures said horses, shall have the above reward, or 120 for the horses and thief, or in proportion for either, paid by me **THOMAS JOHNSTON.**

Kingston, July 30, 1778. 4w§

TO BE SOLD, a parcel of choice **INDIGO** in hogheads and barrels, and a quantity of best **SCOTCH SNUFF** in bladders. Inquire of Anthony L. Bleecker, at Morris-Town. 3w*

TAKEN thro' a mistake, from the house of Mr. William M'Clane, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county and State of Pennsylvania, by a Doctor belonging to General Maxwell's brigade, on their march from Head-Quarters to the State of New-Jersey, the beginning of May last, a knapsack with the following articles in it: A brown cloth coat, with polished steel buttons; one pair white summer breeches, mark'd B A inside the waistband; a white summer jacket, mark'd B A inside lapel; two white stocks, mark'd B A; one coarse shirt; a pair pumps very little worn; a buckle brush; and half a quire of white paper. 'Tis expected that the Doctor who carried off the above knapsack and cloaths, will bring or send word to the proper owner where he shall get them, living at Mr. Christopher Howel's, near Maidenhead, about four miles from Trenton. July 2, 1778. 3w§ BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN 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 L. DAYTON.

Elizabeth-Town, May 18, 1778. 5w*

Newtown Township, July 1, 1778.

STRAY'D or stolen from the pasture of Abraham Slack, a red roan **HORSE**, stout able bodied, about 9 years old, 14 hands high, had no shoes on, a small star, thick mane which lays on the right side, and a long switch tail, a natural pacer and has a remarkable crooked nose. Whoever brings the said horse to Andrew Mac Mean, in Newtown, shall have **TWENTY DOLLARS** reward. 3 §

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE new **DWELLING-HOUSE** and forty-six acres of **LAND**, now in the possession of Henry Waddell at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey. The house contains nine rooms, (seven of them with fire-places) two kitchens with bed-rooms for servants, a fine dry cellar, &c. The out-houses consist of a small building of three rooms, (two of them with fire-places) built for an office, a bathing-house, a milk-room, a smoak-house, large and convenient stables for horses, a barn, an house for cattle, &c. The land is in good fence, and has on it an apple orchard and a peach orchard, containing together about seven hundred trees, also about one hundred and eighty trees, (brought from Prince's famous nursery on Long-Island) being a collection of the best fruit of all kinds, such as apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, cherries, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing the above house and land may know the terms of sale by applying to Henry Waddell, who has also to dispose of one hundred acres of pasture land, lying within three quarters of a mile of the above premises. Freehold, 7th February, 1778. 10w*