

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1778.

In CONGRESS, December 19, 1777.

WHEREAS Sir William Howe, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces, has required, that provisions should be sent in for the subsistence of the American prisoners in his possession, and for the purchase of such necessaries, as they may stand in need of, and has prohibited the circulation of the money struck by the authority of these States, within such parts of the country as are, at present, subjected to his power, whereby great difficulties have occurred in relieving the distresses of the American prisoners: And whereas large sums of Continental bills of credit have been counterfeited and issued by the agents, emissaries, and abettors of Sir William Howe,

Resolved, That the accounts of all provisions and other necessaries, which already have been, or hereafter may be supplied by the public to prisoners in the power of these States, shall be discharged, either by receiving, from the British Commissary of prisoners or any of his agents, provisions or other necessaries equal in quality and kind to what have been supplied, or the amount thereof, in gold and silver at the rate of four shillings and six-pence sterling for every dollar of the currency of these States; and that all these accounts be liquidated and discharged, previous to the release of any prisoners, to whom provisions or other necessaries shall have been supplied.

In CONGRESS, January 21, 1778.

THE Board of War reported, that, having conferred with Mr. Elias Boudinot, Commissary of prisoners, on the 21st of December, and carefully examined the evidences produced by him, they esteem it their duty to state to Congress the following facts relating to the American prisoners, in the power of the enemy.

That as far as can be collected from the testimony of prisoners and inhabitants, who have left the enemy, there are about nine hundred privates and three hundred officers in the city of New-York, and about five hundred privates and fifty officers in the city of Philadelphia.

That the privates in New-York have been crowded all summer in fugar-houses, and the officers boarded on Long-Island, except about thirty, who have been confined in the provost-guard and in the most loathsome gaols.

That, since the beginning of October, all these prisoners, both officers and privates, have been confined in prison-ships or the provost.

That the privates in the city of Philadelphia have been kept in the two public gaols and the officers in the State-house.

That from the best evidence, which the nature of the subject will admit of, it appears, that the general allowance of provisions, at the most, does not exceed four ounces of meat and the same quantity of bread (oftentimes so damaged as not to be eatable) per man per day, and often much less, although the professed allowance is from eight to ten ounces; and that the prisoners have been treated in general (officers not excepted) with a cruelty scarce to be paralleled, and with the most studied and illiberal insult.

That it has been a common practice with the enemy, on a prisoner being first captured, to keep him three, four, and even five days without a morsel of provisions of any kind, and then to tempt him to enlist with the new levies in order to save his life.

That there are numerous instances of prisoners of war perishing in all the agonies of hunger, from their severe treatment.

That being generally stripped of what cloaths they have when taken, they have suffered greatly for want thereof during their confinement.

That, in the beginning of last summer, bills of exchange to the amount of £600 sterling, purchased of David Franks, British Commissary of prisoners, residing within the jurisdiction of these States, were sent into New-York for the relief of the prisoners; that every obstacle was thrown in the way to prevent the negociation of these bills, and after a delay of two months, they were returned to Mr. Boudinot, the American Commissary of prisoners.

That the American Commissary of prisoners had permission to send in provisions from Hudson's and Rariton rivers to New-York, and to purchase cloathing there for about two months past; but on this condition, that the sloop carrying the provisions stop at the man of war stationed in the mouth of Hudson's river, where the hands are taken on board of the ships, and the Agent for American prisoners in

New-York is obliged to send hands from thence to take the sloop over to the city, and return her again to the man of war; which not only renders it very tedious and expensive, but prevents getting sloops for the purpose, as very few owners chuse to trust their vessels in the enemy's hands, to remain prisoners on board of the man of war, till the sloop returns.

That provisions, which have been sent into the city of New-York for the subsistence of the American prisoners, have been prevented by a public ordinance, from being sold at a higher rate than forty-five shillings per cwt. for flour, although the current price of that article was six pounds per cwt. and it actually sold current at that price between individuals, while the flour belonging to these States was sold at the ordinance price.

That the American officers in the power of the enemy, had not had any allowance made to them for their subsistence, altho' the British officers, in the power of these States, have been allowed, by a Resolution of Congress, two dollars a week for their subsistence.

That in consequence of repeated remonstrances from General Washington to General Howe, concerning the injurious treatment of prisoners in his power, Gen. Howe in his letter to Gen. Washington, in November last, promised "That a Commissary should be permitted to carry in a supply of cloathing, money, and other necessaries for the prisoners in Philadelphia, and to visit the places where they were confined."

That on a conference which passed between Mr. Ferguson, the British Commissary of prisoners, and Mr. Boudinot, the Commissary of prisoners for these States, who was ordered by Gen. Washington to visit the prisoners, agreeable to Gen. Howe's promise, Mr. Ferguson said, that he was desired by Gen. Howe to let Mr. Boudinot know "That there could be no necessity for his coming into the city, as he would see that the prisoners were properly dealt by;" and Mr. Boudinot was not suffered to go in.

That on this conference Mr. Ferguson, the British Commissary of prisoners, complaining of the inattention paid to the supplying of prisoners in their hands with cloaths, said "That there was plenty of cloathing in Philadelphia, which we were at liberty to purchase for provisions, and to appoint agents for that purpose;" that on Mr. Boudinot's expressing his doubts on this point, Mr. Ferguson shewed great surprize at his unbelief, and assured him repeatedly that full liberty to purchase cloathing would be granted.

That Mr. Ferguson, in his letter of the 2d of December, says "That permission will be given to send in cloathing to our prisoners, but that Gen. Howe does not think fit to allow it to be purchased in Philadelphia."

Congress taking into consideration the foregoing facts, and considering that during the whole time, in which the American prisoners have suffered such unparalleled rigour and insult, and every obstacle has been thrown in the way to obstruct their relief, the prisoners taken from the enemy have been plentifully supplied with provisions either at the expence of these States, or by Commissaries in the service of the enemy permitted to reside and purchase without controul, within the jurisdiction of these States; that their officers have been admitted on their parole in good quarters and a weekly allowance made them; that few, even of their privates, have been for any time confined in gaol, but, on the contrary, that they have been permitted to work abroad and to receive the full price of their labour: Thereupon,

Resolved, That the allowance of two dollars a week to officers, who are prisoners of war to these United States, do cease, unless to those officers, who may be entitled thereto by any contract made on or before their captivity or surrender.

That neither David Franks, nor any other agent or person whatsoever, be permitted to negotiate bills within these United States, for the supply of prisoners taken from the enemy, or to purchase provisions or other necessaries for such purpose within the jurisdiction of these States, except in the manner hereinafter provided.

That every British Commissary, or any other persons or agents, employed to supply prisoners taken from the enemy with provisions, shall make returns of the prisoners under his or their respective care to the purchasing Commissary of the district, wherein such prisoners are confined, who shall deliver a sufficient number of rations for their weekly or monthly subsistence, as circumstances shall render necessary, taking duplicate promissory receipts for the same, payable in thirty days after date, one of which re-

ceipts shall be forthwith transmitted to the Commissary General of Purchases, or to the Deputy Commissary General of the department in which the provisions are supplied.

That the provisions so received shall be paid for in the manner prescribed by the resolution of Congress of the 19th of December last; and in case the same shall be accounted for in gold and silver, the Commissary General or Deputy Commissary of Purchases receiving the same shall remit it without delay to the Board of Treasury, in order that the same may be applied as a fund for relieving the distresses of the prisoners in the power of the enemy.

That in case failure shall be made by any person signing such receipt, in discharging the amount when it shall become due, no further provisions shall be issued for the maintenance of the prisoners under the care of the person or persons so failing.

That in return for the permission hereby given to purchase provisions of the American Commissaries for the use of the enemy's prisoners, General Washington be directed to demand of General Howe liberty to purchase cloathing in such places, as may be under his power, for the use of the American prisoners.—The cloathing so furnished to be paid for in gold or silver or in provision to be sent in and sold at the market price.—And that in case Gen. Howe should chuse to order provisions, and other necessaries to be sent out for the supply of the prisoners in our power, instead of the mode proposed by the former resolutions, he be permitted to send what supplies may, from time to time, be necessary, to such posts as the American Commissary of prisoners shall direct, which provision, when sent out, shall be issued to the prisoners by persons appointed by General Howe for that purpose; provided that permits be granted by General Howe for transporting provisions, either by land or water, as shall be most convenient, from the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, for the use of the American prisoners in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, and in the town of Newport in Rhode-Island, and the provisions so sent in be issued out by Commissaries or by other persons appointed for such purpose by these States, who shall be permitted to reside at the places, where the prisoners are confined.

That in return for the permission, given by the resolution of Congress of the 21st of May, 1776, for a commissioned officer from the British army to visit monthly the prisoners in the power of these States, "in order to count their numbers and certify their rolls," General Washington be directed to demand peremptorily of General Howe a like permission, or to agree upon any other equal mode for ascertaining the situation of the American prisoners, which shall be deemed most expedient. And in case of General Howe's refusal to give satisfaction on this point, that General Washington regulate his future conduct, by the conduct of General Howe.

That Gen. Washington be directed to require of Gen. Howe the reasons, why several officers in the service of these States, and other citizens now in his power, have been so long confined, either in the provost-guard or loathsome gaols, and treated with such unparalleled rigour; and if Gen. Howe shall refuse to make any answer to his requisition, within the space of five days, or give such reasons for the treatment of these unfortunate persons, as shall not be justifiable by the laws of nations, General Washington be directed immediately to order a number of the enemy's officers, as nearly equal in rank and condition of life as possible, to the persons so confined without just cause, forthwith to be imprisoned, subsisted and treated in the same manner, as the persons above alluded to are imprisoned, subsisted and treated. And that he be informed that it is the expectation and express order of Congress, that this mode of treatment in general be continued, changed or suspended, as the conduct of the enemy, with respect to the American prisoners, shall from time to time render just and necessary, without waiting for any special order from Congress for such purpose.

That the Commissary General of prisoners and his respective Deputies, be forthwith directed to call in all the officers and privates belonging to the enemy, and to confine them in such places, and order them to be subsisted and treated in such manner, as shall render their situation similar, in all respects, to that of the officers and privates who are prisoners with the enemy; and that they continue this mode of treatment, till such time as a change of conduct, on the part of the enemy, shall induce Congress, or the Commander in Chief of the armies of these States, to give directions for a different line of conduct, on their part.

That it be recommended to the government of the respective States, where prisoners of war are confined, to give every assistance in their power to the Commissary General of prisoners or his Deputies, by putting them in possession of gaols or other proper buildings, and by furnishing them with guards, in order to enable them to execute the foregoing Resolution.

And whereas Gen. Howe, by his letter to Gen. Washington in November last, affects to make a distinction in the treatment of persons taken in arms, and of the faithful citizens of these States subjected to his power, in a manner not only contrary to reason and the principles of humanity, but inconsistent with the sentiments expressed by Gen. Howe himself in his letter to Gen. Washington, dated Staten-Island, August 1, 1776.

Resolved, That Gen. Washington be directed to require of Gen. Howe an explanation of those parts of his letter of November 1777, which imply this distinction, and the line of conduct which he means to observe for the future with respect to such of the faithful citizens of these States, as may be subjected to his power.

Extracts from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

I Find in your excellent News-Paper [Numb. 2] a very remarkable circular letter, from the British Ministry, to the foreign Ambassadors, resident in London, wherein they give a new display of their wonderful benevolence to America.—They assert, "After a most mature, deliberate consideration, and divested of every prejudice,—It appears very obvious to be the common interest of Europe to annihilate America."

A few years ago, these political annihilators gingerly discovered their avaricious and destructive purposes, in attempts to slip a little money into their pockets by chicanery, from the Americans.—When their wiles and cunning were detected they soon unveiled themselves more fully, "That it was the interest of their nation, to commit the most flagitious robbery on the Americans, or take their money from them by taxes without their consent." But, when the Americans would not tamely submit to this, they then blustered and swore, "they should be brought to absolute, unconditional submission; yea, that they would bring them even to their feet," &c. For to accomplish this purpose, they scoured the Highlands of Scotland, opened the gaols of England, raked the bogs of Ireland, and subsidized by immense sums, a number of the Landgraves, Marquises, and Principallities of Germany, to raise an army of 50,000 men. Three fourths of this prodigious army, have filled the prisons and enriched the American soil with their carcasses, and the Americans remain firm, unsubmitive and independent still.—Yet these real Don Quixots, instead of relinquishing their folly, now address Europe with their high design of dashing America, land and sea, man and beast, fish and fowl, out of existence by one flourish of their coruscant arm.—They will surely fail in the execution of this latter project, as well as the former ones; but disappointment will not in the least cure their madness, or quell their blustering humour.—Next we shall hear them declare, "After the most mature, deliberate consideration, without prejudice, without partiality, and in the full exercise of the most disinterested spirit, it is a measure of the greatest wisdom and utility to annihilate Asia and Africa." For those who can entertain the idea of exerting immense power in the annihilation of one quarter of the world, will be under no difficulty of conceiving themselves adequate to the work of erasing out of existence two more. And they will, with great logical and mathematical parade, show the millions of millions it will augment the wealth of Europe.—The number of inhabitants in Asia and Africa are about 200,000,000, suppose one third of them should migrate to Europe, and each of these estimated at £. 10 yearly, the annual income to Europe will be above £. 666,666,660.—I expect before the revolution of another year, these almighty NOTHING-MAKERS, finding themselves galled by France and Spain, will be for deducing the continent of Europe to non-entity too, and they will then have in imagination what they desire, the whole wealth of the universe piled up on that little all-important spot called Great-Britain. But all these imaginary riches will not discharge the real national debt.

Be not surpris'd when these annihilating ministers have, by chagrin and disappointment, their madness wrought up to the greatest rage, to hear them publishing in furious and pompous proclamations, their vast purposes of annihilating the world above and the world below, especially the latter; for—the destruction of this world will be millions and millions of millions more advantage to them than all the rest. But these swelling boasts, as usual, will issue in nothing. And when they have toiled out their days in making nothing, they will then spend one ghastly, tormenting, never-ending wish, "That they were nothing themselves." And their wishes in eternity, like their projects and vaunts in time, will profit them nothing.

P E R S I U S.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To the BRAVE AMERICANS!

PEACE is the wish of every good man, and every wise man sees the way to it might be made short and easy. By a vigorous exertion of all the States, in three months the army might be completed to fifty thousand men, or to any number that may be thought necessary, with every equipment and supply requisite for the next campaign; and by taking the field early, the rout and extirpation of the enemy must be inevitable. Then, my countrymen, what wait we for? Waste not a moment in hesitation or delay, the work must be done, the way to accomplish it is plain, let us unite our efforts, and by one great exertion close the scene of war.

It is evident, that if the exertions of the States the last year, had been in proportion to their abilities, the Tyrant of Britain at this day, would have had neither subject nor property, nor possession in any part of the United States.—Then how glorious and happy would have been this era!—Who does not regret the want of those necessary exertions?—By them millions might have been saved,—and that which is dearer to humanity than millions, the lives of many virtuous and brave men. It is good for us to reflect what we have lost by inaction, to stimulate us in future. Had our illustrious Commander been furnished with the troops in due time, which the States proposed to raise, or even with two thirds of them, he would, in all human probability, have killed, captivated or put to flight every man in Howe's army before the middle of September.—Then turning his arms against New-York, would have soon reduced it to submission. These operations must have facilitated the efforts of our Northern Army so much that Burgoyne would have fallen an easy prey. The remaining British force at Rhode-Island, could have made no resistance to our conquering arms.—Thus might the Great WASHINGTON, and his victorious army of FREEMEN, been covered with laurels—all the States been now enjoying domestic felicity and peace—and the sunshine of prosperity might now have been beaming over this extensive and happy land!—Let him that wishes these glorious events had taken place, now exert his utmost endeavours that that they may be accomplished the next campaign. But wishes without efforts, are to no purpose, and every one is to be esteemed according to the services he renders his country. Millions of reasons, weighty as they are numberless, crowd upon our minds and urge us to immediate and decisive exertions.—Heaven demands our attention and obedience.

A SOLDIER.

January, 1778.

From New-York (British) Papers.

W A R S A W, October 11.

THERE is no hope yet of an accommodation between Russia and the Porte. It is suspected, that a certain power is endeavouring to encourage the difference between those two powers, in order to prevent the former from sending any assistance to England or America. We expect a rupture with great fear, as we cannot but foresee the bad consequence it will be of to this Republic. All the Russian regiments are completing, and orders are given to raise 30,000 men against next spring for that purpose.

Paris, Oct. 17. M. Necker is to lay before the Council of State a grand project respecting the finances, the success of which, it is said, will immortalize his name in France; the contents of that project are kept a profound secret, and nothing will transpire till the moment of its execution.

Napoli di Romania, Aug. 28. We are threatened here with a civil war. The Pacha of Singo and the new Pacha of Morea have received orders to drive the Albanians from that peninsula, where they have been guilty of the greatest excesses towards the Greeks since the last war with Russia. We are in daily expectation of seeing a fresh rupture between Russia and the Turks.

L O N D O N, October 25.

It is said Lord North intends to raise the principal additional supplies next session, by collecting the land tax in England and Scotland, upon the real, in place of the valued rents, and a bill is preparing to be brought into parliament for that purpose. This, it is thought, will produce a very large sum.

Various are the reasons talked of for raising the price of sugars; some attribute it to the losses at sea by wind, weather and American privateers; others pretend that the vast quantities sent out to America are the cause; but the true one is the smallness of the crops, with the high rates of freight and insurance, reasons sufficient to account for the present advance.

Yesterday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, his Dukes, family and retinue, arrived at Gloucester-house from Italy; his Royal Highness is in a much better state of health than was expected.

A Great Personage has, it is said, paid incessant attention of late, not only to the affairs of America, but likewise to the affairs of the East-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, Oct. 31.

"Yesterday, in a violent gale of wind, the following vessels were driven on shore near to the North Pier, and others were brought into the harbour without anchors or cables, viz. the brig Mair, Richardson, bound to Antigua, bilged; the Mayflower,

Kilson, bound to the Mississippi; the St. Michael, Neale, to Corke; the La Bella Chante, Oliver, to Ostend, full of water, and is unloading; the Edward, Whitney, from London to Falkland island; the Tyger, St. Barbe, bound to Falmouth; the Charlotte, Johnson, the Experience, Sallo, the Bourdeaux packet, Howell, the London packet, Winter, the Elizabeth, Kickley, the Hornet, Griffiths, the Pollem, Sparshot, sunk at Broad-stairs; the brig Henwell, Capt. Holland, from Hamburg to Bristol, lost all her anchors and cables; the Two Sisters, a sloop, Arnot, with damage, and two other foreign ships."

Nov. 17. The Bienfaisant man of war, of 64 guns, is arrived at Plymouth in twenty-three days from Halifax, and mentions, that the Greyhound frigate was arrived there from Chesapeake-Bay, and had brought a letter from Sir George Collier, acquainting that General Washington's army had been totally defeated on the 19th of September, and that General Howe had possession of Philadelphia.

The Bienfaisant man of war, of 64 guns, Captain M'Bride commander, left Halifax the 18th of October, and is arrived at Plymouth, after a passage of 23 days. She brings advice of the arrival of the Greyhound frigate from Chesapeake-Bay at Halifax, the 1st of October. The accounts she received from her were only a confirmation of what has already been inserted in this paper, namely the taking of Philadelphia; the defeat of the rebels under Washington; and their being hemmed in at Trenton in the East-Jerseys, so as to render a retreat almost impracticable.

A Privy Council was ordered this morning to meet at St. James's, in consequence of the accounts brought by the Bienfaisant man of war.

Letters from Carlisle mention, that there is now living at Bonus, on the banks of the river Eske, a fisherman, named John Boyd, who is ninety six years of age, has a son of the same profession who is seventy-eight, and a daughter near eighty odd. It is further remarkable, the latter is now married to her seventh husband, who is two years older than herself.

B O S T O N, January 15.

Tuesday evening arrived the ship Mars, from France, by whom we learn, that the Continental frigate Raleigh has safely arrived there, having taken two sugar ships, which had also arrived.

Sunday last arrived at a safe port, a ship from Surinam, with 450 hogheads molasses, some sugar, dry goods, &c.

Tuesday arrived a ship and snow from France, laden with dry goods.

Extract of a letter dated Bethel, Dec. 26, 1777.

"Two vessels are arrived at Virginia, loaded with woollen; they bring English Papers which contain an account of Lord Stormont being recalled from the Court of France; and that a declaration of war was hourly expected. A ship is arrived at Carolina with 20,000 blankets. Capt. Biddle, of the Continental Frigate Randolph, has taken a large Indian, loaded with dry goods, immensely valuable."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated January 1. "We have just been informed, from good authority, that the Canadians have taken up arms against General Carlton and the English troops, engaged and drove them into Quebec, where they are now surrounded by them. The Canadians expect to be supported by our people as soon as the Lakes open."

For the first instance a British crew of a vessel bound from Grenada to New-York, with 70 puncheons of rum and six hogheads of sugar for the use of the enemy's troops, some time last month dispossessed the master of command, and carried the vessel into Charlestown, South-Carolina. The vessel and cargo were adjudged prizes according to a resolve of Congress.

W O R C E S T E R, January 22.

In a late London Paper, was a paragraph informing the world, that a number of feather beds, bottles of Lethe, spirits of hartshorn, and lavender, &c. &c. was preparing to be sent to the British troops serving in America. Whether any, or all of these valuable articles have arrived we have never yet learnt; but it is shrewdly suspected that Burgoyne's troops have by some means or other procured and taken large draughts of Lethe, for the commanders have taken to dancing, and the privates to robbing and deserting, the former forgetting their men, and the latter their officers; and the whole forgetting they are prisoners.

The British prisoners stationed near Boston, have lately behaved more imperious and insulting than usual, taking great advantage of the lenity shewn them by our people. Many of them have taken up the honourable employment of highway robbing, picking pockets, &c.

On Saturday last passed through this town on his way to Congress, Baron de Steuben, General Quarter Master, and late Aid-de-camp to the King of Prussia, and his attendants.

We learn that provisions are extreme scarce in the West-Indies, and that at Barbadoes many of the inhabitants are perishing with hunger.

We are told, that considerable betts are laid that France has by this time, declared war against England.

P R O V I D E N C E, January 10.

Wednesday last a flag of truce arrived from Newport, with cloathing for Burgoyne's troops.

Last Tuesday Capt. Goodrich, in a schooner belonging to Connecticut River, arrived here from St. Eustatia, which he left the first of December, having brought a small assortment of very necessary articles. He informs, that the armed vessels from the islands are numerous; that provisions are so extremely scarce in Barbadoes, that the inhabitants are perishing with hunger; and that it is the general opinion, if no vessel had been allowed to carry provision from the Continent, the islands, before this time, must have been nearly deserted by the inhabitants.

LANCASTER, Jan. 28.

Extract of an intercepted letter from a gentleman in London, to an officer of distinction in the British army, dated in August last.

"Both publick and private credit is greatly sunk, that bankruptcies are frequent, and that they would be more so if they were not supported by the bank; that subscriptions in the new loan which proposes five per cent interest to the lenders, goes slowly, and the Dutch refuse to subscribe any thing, and that the bills are already sold at a considerable discount, two per cent and three eighths; and that every thing there depended on the present campaign's being decisive."

General Howe's news-papers are so crowded with affidavits and paragraphs, tending to persuade that France and Spain have renounced the American cause, that many judicious persons strongly suspect that the Gen. and his minions fear mischief from that quarter.

BURLINGTON, Feb. 11.

Form of prayer used by the Rev. Mr. Duché, in Congress, after the Declaration of Independency.

Lord! our heavenly Father, high and mighty, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who do'st from thy Throne behold all the Dwellers upon Earth, and reignest with Power supreme and uncontrol'd over all Kingdoms, Empires and Governments. Look down in Mercy, we beseech Thee, upon these our American States, who have fled to Thee from the Rod of the Oppressor, and thrown themselves upon thy gracious Protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only upon Thee; to Thee have they appealed for the Righteousness of their Cause; to Thee do they now look up for that Countenance and Support, which thou alone canst give; take them therefore, heavenly Father, under thy nurturing Care; give them Wisdom in Council, and Valour in the Field; defeat the malicious Designs of our cruel Adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their Cause, and if they still persist in their sanguinary Purposes, O! let the Voice of thine own unerring Justice, sounding in their Hearts, constrain them to drop the Weapons of War from their unnerved Hands in the Day of Battle. Be thou present, O! God of Wisdom, and direct the Councils of this Honourable Assembly; enable them to settle Things upon the best and surest Foundations, that the Scene of Blood may be speedily closed, that Order, Harmony and Peace, effectually be restored, and Truth and Justice, Religion and Piety prevail and flourish amongst thy People; preserve the Health of their Bodies and the Vigour of their Minds; shower down upon them and the Millions they here represent, such temporal Blessings as thou seest expedient for them in this World, and crown them with everlasting Glory in the World to come. All this we ask in the Name and through the Merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Saviour. Amen.

We hear, that Colonel William Allen's regiment of Pennsylvania royalists, is entirely broken up, and what few men were deluded into so infamous a service as that of taking arms against their native country, have been incorporated into other regiments.

On the 29th ult. Major Goetschius, who commands a party of rangers in Bergen county, had dispatched John Leshier and Abraham Brower, two of his men, to reconnoitre the enemy's picket at Paulus-Hook. As they lay in ambush at Prior's mill, within sight of the enemy's entry, they were passed by John Richard with a Negro man belonging to himself, and another to Cornelius Van Vorst, upon a Waggon. John Richard had a pass from Col. Turnbull to go to Bergen. Maj. Goetschius's men thought it their Duty to carry Mr. Richard and the two negroes to their commanding officer for examination. Upon the road, about six miles from the place where they were taken, Mr. Richard and his negro took hold of Leshier's musket, (they being in the waggon, and Brower at a little distance on horseback) with design, as Leshier thought, to kill him. Upon this he called to Brower to come to his assistance. As Brower came up, the negro took hold of Leshier, and Richard turned to seize Brower—but Brower, to prevent him, shot him dead on the spot, and the negroes were carried to Maj. Goetschius's.

We hear that on Tuesday night the 3d instant, Col. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the County of Philadelphia, Capt. Swift, and several other persons, were, by the insidious arts of the enemy and their emissaries, made prisoners while a-bed in Smithfield, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia, to which place they were hurried away by a party of the British light-horse.

Died in Philadelphia, on Monday the 2d instant, in the 39th year of his age, JOHN ALLEN, Esq. son of William Allen, Esq. of that city.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this week for want of room will be inserted in our next.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a court of admiralty will be held in Trenton at the house of Renfaler Williams, on Wednesday the 18th of February instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there (a new trial being ordered) to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Colonel Samuel Dick, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the PATTY, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burden about fifty tons, lately commanded by Tunis Mountaine: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said sloop and her cargo, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the judge,

BOWES REED, PRO. REG.

T O B E S O L D,

By way of public vendue, on the premises, Tuesday the 24th of March next,

A Certain GRIST MILL and LOT of LAND adjoining, situate at Horner's-Town, in the township of Upper Freehold, and county of Monmouth, late the property of James Nealan, and sold by virtue of a writ of attachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said county of Monmouth, against the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the said James Nealan, at the suit of Thomas Emley. The vendue to begin at 11 o'clock, when attendance will be given by ABRAHAM HENDRICKS, } Auditors. PETER IMLAY, }

Newtown, January 10, 1778.

T O B E S O L D

For READY MONEY, by the SUBSCRIBER, THE HOUSE and LOT he lives in at Newtown, Bucks county, situate opposite the gaol and court-house, with pork-house, smoke-house, stores, &c. The house and store joined is thirty-feet by seventy-five, two stories high, built with handsome stone, with kitchen, pump, &c. most all new: Also another LOT in said town near the dwelling-house, with a large log stable thereon. As the place is well known, being a noted store for several years past, and will suit for that or tavern, little more need be said. Any person inclining to purchase may know the price by applying to John Murray at Pottsgrove, Randle Mitchel near Trenton, or the subscriber at Newtown.

Francis Murray.

January 26, 1778.

T O B E S O L D

By WILLIAM RICHARDS at LAMBERTON, half a Mile below TRENTON,

An ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES, and SPRING LANCETS, SWEET-OIL & the best Kind, MUSTARD and HAIR-POWDER.

2 w *

EUNICE and FOSTER HORTON,

Have for sale at their STORE in CHATHAM, INDIGO, snuff, tobacco, haircombs, taylor's shears, paper, an assortment of women and men's gloves, tapes, gimps, laces, striped lutestrings, ribbands, an assortment of buttons, black velvet, silk twist, ditto caps, irish linen, homespun ditto, sewing thread, black catgut, women's stays, pocket handkerchiefs, hatters trimmings, saddlers do. fans, sealing wax, bonnet papers, needles, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

N. B. The above goods are just come to hand and now opening.

February 5, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

By PUBLICK VENDUE, on Thursday the 19th of this instant February, at the plantation of the subscriber, living on Old Man's Creek, Gloucester county, Woolwich township,

HORSES, breeding mares, a number of colts from half blood to full, milch cows, fifteen steers, four and five years old, a large English bull, a number of young cattle of the English breed, and sundry articles too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by me

1 w *

JAMES TALMAN.

February 4, 1778.

LAST night was stolen out of the stable of JOSEPH HART, Esquire, in Warminster township, Bucks county, a large well made strawberry roan HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, a natural pacer, but trots some and canters pretty well; has a blaze in his face; his hind feet white, and some white on one or both his fore feet (this not quite certain): Also a considerable mixture of white on the top, or upper part of his tail; he has been used to the collar, which has left a mark of some depth on the top of his neck, now grown up with hair so as not to be easily discerned by the eye. He is gentle, shod all round, and in tolerable order. Any person securing the thief and horse, so that the former may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall have a reward of TEN POUNDS, and for the horse only SIX POUNDS, paid by

3 w *

JOHN HART.

WAS sent to HENRY BURR's Farm near Burlington, by an officer in the army, a small dark grey MARE, about six years old, nearly blind. The owner is requested to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

3 w *

February 2, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

By public vendue on Monday the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises,

A N elegant COUNTRY-SEAT in Bucks county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, containing one hundred and eight acres, bounding on the river Delaware and on Bristol road, with as elegant a house as any in the county, two barns, stables, and all kind of out houses well built and partly new; there are about twenty acres of meadow, and wood in proportion to the place, an old orchard of good common fruit, a young orchard of the best grafted fruit been planted about six years, a great variety of pear trees, peach trees, plum trees, and cherry trees, all grafted of the best fruit: The whole plantation is fenced with red cedar posts and white cedar rails: there is a front on the river of one hundred rods, and the house on a fine eminence about twenty rods from the river, in a genteel neighbourhood and remarkably healthy.

On the same day will be sold, all the stock, household goods, and farming utensils; consisting of cows, horses, sheep, hogs, hay, wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, potatoes, grain in the ground, and a number of other things too tedious to insert. The place will be struck off precisely at three o'clock, that the purchaser, if he chuses, may have an opportunity of buying any of the stock or other articles. The condition of sale will be made known on the day, and attendance given by the subscriber, who lives on the place. Any gentleman that has a mind to purchase the place, I shall be ready to shew it to him any time before the day of sale.

JOSEPH PENROSE.

February 2, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night from the subscriber in Nottingham township, Burlington county, near Trenton, a black MARE, fourteen hands three inches high, nine years old, with a bald face, three white legs, shod all round, is very lusty for her height, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS for the mare only, and for the thief TEN DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH PEARSON, or

TALLMAN SMITH at Bordentown.

3 w *

Bordentown, Jan. 31, 1778.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away sometime last September from Bordentown two COWS, one a black with some white in her face, and some letters branded on her horns, intended for the name of Knox, five years old. The other a small brown COW, with crumped horns, three years old. FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid for either, or FOUR POUNDS for both, by

OKEY HOAGLAND.

6 w *

T O B E S O L D

By Publick Vendue, at Burlington, on Thursday the 12th instant, (February)

THE schooner LITTLE HOPE, now lying in Ancocas near Wallace's Ferry, burden about 45 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of a number of blankets, several pieces of baiz of divers colours, tea, pepper, claret, port wine, London porter, corks, &c. &c. Also a vessel known by the name of LEWIS's MILL BOAT, now lying in Ancocas aforesaid, near the Ferry aforesaid, burden about 30 tons, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture. The Vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, and attendance given by

ISAAC KAY, Marshal.

N. B. The Cash to be paid on the delivery of the goods.

2 w

February 4, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

For no fault but a faucy tongue, for which he is now in Burlington gaol,

A NEGRO MAN, about 39 years of age. He is a compleat farmer, honest and sober. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Evesham, Burlington county.

2 w *

WILLIAM EVENS.

February 4, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

By the subscriber living in Princeton, CHOCOLATE, at fifteen shillings per pound; snuff, at fifteen shillings per pound, by the small, and twelve shillings and six-pence per pound, by the quantity, well pack'd in bladders: Likewise a few almanacks.

THOMAS MOODY.

Burlington, February 3, 1778.

THIS is to inform the Public that I still practise the business of Farriery, nicking, docking, and curing of horses, trimming and bleeding, &c. I may be seen or heard of at Michael Harvey's Commissary store, in Burlington aforesaid.

2 w *

JOHN RYAN.

ANNOTATIONS upon his most gracious Majesty of most gracious Great-Britain's most gracious Speech.

It is a great satisfaction to me that I can have recourse to the wisdom and support of my parliament in this conjuncture—

No doubt it is a satisfaction to your Majesty, to be able to apply for each, to those who must support you in measures in which themselves are accomplices; and who are too dependent upon you to refuse any of your requisitions. The more money they give you, Sir, the more offices you give them; and this old trick of *one good turn's deserving another*, has more than half ruined the nation already.

When the rebellion in North-America demands our most serious attention.

How wonderful, that his Majesty begins to think the reduction of America a *serious* matter! Had he and his parliament considered at all, they would have thought it a serious matter when they first began it. But they wanted, it seems, at least three years, to discover that the enslaving three millions of people was a serious undertaking. Notable geniusses to govern three kingdoms and the western world into the bargain, who require three years of blood and slaughter, desolation and havoc, to make them *serious*!

The powers which you have intrusted me with, I have faithfully exerted—

What powers his Majesty was intrusted with I know not. But the powers he has exerted, have been the powers of breaking his oath, and violating all laws, divine and human; and if he undertook to suppress the revolt, he has not executed his trust, for that he has not done.

But I am persuaded that you will see the necessity of preparing for such farther operations as the contingencies of the war, and the obstinacy of the rebels, may render expedient—

What, Sir, a necessity for farther preparations, when General Gage was to have done the business with four regiments? Why don't you order the invincible *Grant* to strike a terror thro' the whole Continent with a file of musqueteers?

And if I should have occasion to increase them, by contracting new engagements—

Worse and worse! What, increase your troops to beat an undisciplined militia, after having imported thirty-five thousand already! And increase them you certainly must, or quit your purpose with infamy. But whence to procure the augmentation? aye, that's the question—The Prince of Hesse will tell you, *bye der donder, ich hebber nix meer.*

I have received repeated assurances from foreign powers of their pacific dispositions.

And does your Majesty believe those assurances? Out of your own mouth I will prove that you do not—For,

But at the time when the armaments in the ports of France and Spain continue—to confirm, I suppose, the assurances of their pacific disposition. What, all the powers of Europe pacific, and France and Spain continuing their hostile preparations! For shame, Sir, baffle your speech-maker, for not putting his contradictions at a greater distance than that of two sentences.

I will always be a faithful guardian of the honour of the crown of Great-Britain.

A very proper keeper of what has been lost ever since the 25th of October 1760, the very day that your Majesty ascended the throne!

The various services I have mentioned to you will unavoidably require large supplies.

As true a word as ever was spoken; and larger supplies than your parliament can furnish. Have you heard, Sir, that your troops have already been obliged to take Pennsylvania currency; and that when they cannot rob, you cannot pay?

I will steadily pursue the measures in which we are engaged for the re-establishment of that subordination, &c.

How long your Majesty intends to pursue, is best known to yourself—But I am confident you must run much faster than you have ever yet done, or you will not over-take it. By your constitutional subordination we understand a most tyrannical domination, which we have long since bequeathed to your loyal subjects of Great-Britain, whom you had previously prepared to relish that kind of legacy.

But I shall ever be watchful for an opportunity of putting a stop to the effusion of the blood of my subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war.

Ring the bells! Ring the bells backward! To church, all hands to church; for Nero is to give us a sermon against murder, and Jonathan Wild an exhortation to abstain from robbery!

And I still hope that the deluded and unhappy multitude will return to their allegiance—

And when the sky falls we shall catch larks.—And so, the late insignificant faction is now multiplied to a multitude. Indeed, did you but know, Sir, what a multitude it is, you would as soon think of levelling Mount Aetna, as of conquering America. But they

are not deluded, Sir. They knew that you had projected their slavery; and they will not be enslaved. If there be any delusion in the case, it is the British nation that is deluded, and it is deluded by you, and yourself are deluded by a set of villains, who expected to have divided our estates upon the success of your arms. Allegiance we owe you none. Then, Sir, did we show our allegiance when we lay prostrate at your throne, supplicating for the continuation of those liberties, which God and nature and the law had given us; and when you spurned us from it.

That the remembrance of what they once enjoyed, the regret of what they have lost, and the feelings of what they now suffer under the tyranny of their leaders, will rekindle in their hearts a spirit of loyalty to their sovereign, and of their attachment to their mother country.

If you will be pleased, Sir, to allow yourself a moment's reflection, you will find they have lost nothing that was worth keeping. They have lost nothing but the pleasure of being oppressed under colour of law; and of enriching myriads of harpies of your appointment, and appointed for the express purpose of fleecing them, and of lavishing the fruits of their toil and labour in British luxury and riot.—Is this a loss to be regretted? If it is, I know who will regret it. Their feelings indeed are very great, and for them you must answer at that awful bar, where your royalty will but aggravate your condemnation. As to the tyranny of their leaders, it is indeed too gross and thread-bare an absurdity, that I would advise your Majesty to drop it for the future for the mere sake of its vulgarity. In this contest, the people in reality had no leaders. They fled, spontaneously and self-led, to extinguish the common fire; and for conducting with the greater regularity, the measures which you compel them to adopt, they afterwards appointed the proper officers. Those officers, (which to serve your purpose, you call leaders) cannot tyrannize over them, because they are constituted by the people, and by them removeable. Nor will any consideration rekindle in their hearts a spirit of loyalty to their former sovereign. That flame, Sir, and an ardent one it was, and more ardent than that of your subjects in Britain, you have extinguished, totally extinguished, with torrents of blood, not leaving a single spark to light up the antient blaze. And as for their mother country—America, Sir, is our mother country, and Great-Britain, making the most of the figure, could never claim to be more than our grand mother, and that she has been a most unnatural one is written in such characters of blood as none of your flimsy coaxings will ever obliterate.

And that they will enable me with the concurrence and support of my parliament to accomplish, &c.

And so we are to assist the parliament, it seems, in effecting our own bondage. Pray, Sir, do not flatter yourself with so vain an imagination. We have too great a reverence for the instructions of our mother, to follow the insidious advice of our grand-mother, so evidently calculated for our destruction.

HORTENTIUS.

Mountbolly, Jan. 8, 1778.

WILLIAM CHEW,

At the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, near the Friends new meeting-house, in Mountbolly, hath now for sale on reasonable terms,

A LARGE assortment of white threads by the pound, quarter, ounce, or skein; sewing silks of all colours; black silk stockings and breeches pieces; men's and women's white cotton and silk stockings; silk ferrets and ribbons; worsted and silk knee garters of all colours; mohair, silk and hair, and scarf twist; silk stay-laces; silk Damascus and Loretto's; black hat-band crape; India nankeens; white corded dimitty; men's stamped jacket shapes; children's thread and worsted hose; men's and parsons gloves; a few fine sewing needles; shagreen tea-poon cases; gold hat buttons and looping; likewise tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. &c.

4w*

January 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Bordentown; also a house and lot of nine acres of land and meadow near Richard Wain's mills, in Upper Freehold: And also a plantation of 200 acres of land and meadow, with a house, barn, and orchard thereon, near Allens-Town, in Middlesex county. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Bordentown.

4w*

SAMUEL ROGERS.

December 26, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOSEPH CARSON, at Bordentown, A FEW hogheads of tobacco, sugar in barrels, loaf sugar ditto, green tea in bottles, West-India rum in hogheads, ivory combs, needles, and a few dozen of psalters, six half pieces superfine cloth, and eighteen pieces of striped shamoys.

4w*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Jacob Benjamin's door, in Trenton, on Tuesday night last,

A DARK brown HORSE, fourteen hands high, near five years old, has a star in his forehead, with white on his heels, long switch tail, natural pacer, and has a small blaze from the star across below his left eye. Whoever takes up the said horse and returns him to Henry Drake, in Trenton, John Bullion, near Basken-Ridge, Somerset county, Tavernkeepers; or to William Templeton, owner, in Morristown, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences paid.

3w*

January 26, 1778.

RAN AWAY the first of this month a mulatto negro man named JACK, about five feet five inches high; pretty well set; and exceedingly scar'd in the face, especially about the eyes, having been burnt when young; which of itself may distinguish him. Had on, when he went off, a home made bearskin coat, white flannel shirt and twill'd linen breeches. Whoever will secure him so that his master Thomas Forman in Arney's-Town, Burlington county, may have him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and be paid reasonable charges.

Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, Jan. 21.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of August last, an indented MULATTO BOY named Levi, eighteen years of age; he has a down look, slim and straight built: Had on and took with him five shirts, two of them striped flannel; three pair of trowsers, one pair of them striped; three vests, one a light colour, the other a pale red; one pair of light coloured cloth breeches; a cloth coloured great coat. He passes for a free negro, says he has worked about Cohansey Bridge. Any person securing said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

6w*

ABIJAH HOLMES.

Waterford, Gloucester County, Jan. 24, 1778.

THE present precariousness and situation of public as well as private affairs, oblige the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Richard Matlack, late of Gloucester county, deceased, earnestly to call upon those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment by the 20th of next month, or they will be under the necessity of putting their bonds, accounts, &c. in the hands of an attorney for prosecution. And those who have any demands against the same, to exhibit them for settlement.

ABRAHAM MATLACK, } Executors.
JOSEPH MATLACK, }

3w*

Philadelphia County, Jan. 26, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, in the Manor of Moreland, on Friday night the 16th instant, a GREY HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, has a thick neck, a short dock and switch tail, and a lump on the off side of his belly; paces, trots, and canters well, the mane cut off where the collar is worn; he is about eight years old. Whoever returns the said horse to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

3w*

PAUL RUST.

January 28, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the camp, near the Valley Forge, the 12th day of this inst. (January) a BLACK MARE, saddle, and bridle. The mare is about fifteen hands high, about ten years old, her mane hangs on the near side, a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, a small white spot on her buttock, a feather mark on the off side of her neck, and shod before. Whoever secures the mare, saddle and bridle, and brings them to John Downey, Innkeeper, in Bristol, or to the owner, in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, shall receive the above reward.

3w*

JAMES MOON, Junior.

Bristol, January 22, 1778.

LOST OR STOLEN,

OUT of the house of WILLIAM WALTON, in the township of Bristol, sometime about the twelfth day of this inst. (January) a sum of money, consisting of old Pennsylvania currency and Maryland money to the amount of Twenty-four Hundred Pounds. Any person who will give the said William Walton such intelligence of the said money, so as to enable him to recover the same, shall receive from him a reward of One Hundred Pounds in either of the said currencies, or Continental money, or Six Half Joes in hard money. As the said loss will bring the greatest distress on a numerous and young family, it is hoped that every humane person will be careful in informing the said Walton of the name of every person unlikely to keep any sum of money, that may offer such in payment of debt, or purchases that they may make.

3w*