

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1778.

From the Pennsylvania Ledger of December 17, 1777:
printed by J. Humphreys, jun. in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1777.

S I R,

If this letter should happen to find you in council or in the field, before you read another sentence I beg you to take the first opportunity of retiring, and weighing well its important contents.

You are perfectly acquainted with the part I have taken in the present unhappy contest. I was indeed among the first to bear my public testimony against having any recourse to threats, or even indulging a thought of an armed opposition. But the torrent soon became too strong for my feeble efforts to resist. I wished to follow my countrymen as far only as virtue and the righteousness of their cause would permit me. I was, however, prevailed upon among the rest of my clerical brethren, to gratify the pressing desires of my fellow citizens by preaching a sermon to one of the city battalions. I was pressed to publish this sermon, and reluctantly consented. From a personal attachment of near twenty years standing, and an high respect for your character in private as well as public life, I took the liberty of dedicating it to you. I had your affectionate thanks for my performance in a letter, wherein you expressed in the most delicate and obliging terms your regard for me, and your wishes for a continuance of my friendship and approbation of your conduct.

Farther than this I intended not to proceed. My sermon speaks for itself, and utterly disclaims the idea of independency. My sentiments were well known to my friends; I communicated them without reserve to many respectable members of Congress, who expressed a warm approbation of them. I persisted in using the public prayers for my sovereign and the royal family to the very last moment, tho' threatened with insult from the violence of a party.

On the declaration of independency, I called my vestry, and solemnly put the question to them, whether they thought it best for the peace and welfare of the congregations to shut up the churches, or to continue the service, without using the petitions for the royal family. This was the sad alternative. I concluded to abide by their decisions, as I could not have time to consult my spiritual superiors in England: They deemed it most expedient, under such critical circumstances, to keep open the churches, that the congregations might not be dispersed, which we had great reason to apprehend.

A very few days after the fatal declaration of independency, I received a letter from Mr. Hancock, sent by express to Germantown, where my family were for the summer season, acquainting me, that I was appointed Chaplain to the Congress, and desired to attend at nine o'clock the next morning. Surprised and distressed by an event I was not prepared to expect, obliged to give an immediate answer without the opportunity of consulting my friends, I rashly accepted the appointment. I could have but one motive for taking this step. I thought the churches in danger, and hoped by these means to be instrumental in preventing those evils, I had so much cause to apprehend. I can, however, with truth declare, that I then looked upon independency rather as an expedient, and a hazardous one indeed, thrown out in *terrorem*, in order to procure some favourable terms, than as a measure that was seriously to be persisted in at all events. My sudden change of conduct will clearly evince this to have been my idea of the matter.

Upon the return of the Committee of Congress appointed to confer with Lord Howe, I soon discovered their real intentions. The different accounts, which each member of the committee gave of this conference, the time they took to make up the matter for the public view, and the amazing disagreement betwixt the newspaper account and the relation I myself had from the mouth of one of the committee, convinced me, that there must have been some unfair and ungenerous procedure. Their determination to treat on no other ground than that of independency, which put it out of his Lordship's power to mention any terms at all, was a sufficient proof to me, that independency was the idol which they had long wished to set up, and that, rather than sacrifice this, they would deluge their country in blood.

From this moment I determined upon my resignation; and, in the beginning of October 1776, sent it in form to Mr. Hancock, after having officiated only two months and three weeks: And from that time, as far as my safety would permit, I have been uniformly opposed to all their measures. This circumstantial account of my conduct I think due to the friendship you were so obliging as to express for me, and I hope will be sufficient to justify any seeming inconsistencies in the part I have acted.

And now, my dear Sir, suffer me, in the language of truth and real affection, to address myself to you. All the world must be convinced, that you engaged in the service of your country, from motives perfectly disinterested. You risked every thing that was dear to you. You abandoned all those sweets of domestic life, of which your affluent fortune gave you an uninterrupted enjoyment. But had you? could you have had the least idea of matters being carried to such a dangerous extremity, as they are now? Your most intimate friends, at that time, indulged at the thought of a separation from the mother country; and I took it for granted, that your sentiments coincided with theirs. What have been the consequences of this rash and violent measure? A degeneracy of representation, confusion of councils, blunders without number. The most respectable characters have withdrawn themselves, and are succeeded by a great majority of illiberal and violent men.

Take an impartial view of the present Congress. What can you expect from them? Your feelings must be greatly hurt by the representation from your native province. You have no longer a Randolph, a Bland, or a Braxton—men whose names will ever be revered, whose demands never rose above the first ground on which they set out; and whose truly generous and virtuous sentiments, I have frequently heard with rapture from their own lips. O my dear Sir! what a sad contrast! Characters now present themselves, whose minds can never mingle with your own. Your Harrison alone remains, and he disgusted with his unworthy associates.

As to those of my own province, some of them are so obdurate, that their very names have never met my ears before, and others have only been distinguished for the weakness of their understandings and the violence of their tempers. One alone I except from the general charge; a man of virtue, dragged reluctantly into their measures, and restrained by some false ideas of honour from retracting, after having gone too far. You cannot be at a loss to discover whose name answers to this character.

From the New-England provinces can you find one, that as a gentleman you could wish to associate with, unless the soft and mild address of Mr. Hancock can atone for his want of every other qualification necessary for the station he fills; bankrupts, attorneys, and men of desperate fortune, are his colleagues.

Maryland no longer sends a Tilghman and a protestant Carroll. Carolina has lost her Lynch, and the elder Middleton has retired.

Are the dregs of a congress then, still to influence a mind like yours! These are not the men whom you engaged to serve. These are not the men that America has chosen to represent her now. Most of them elected by a little low faction, and the few gentlemen that are among them, now well known to be upon the balance, and looking up to your hand alone to move the beam. It is you, Sir, and you alone, that support the present Congress. Of this you must be fully sensible. Long before they left Philadelphia, their dignity and consequence was gone. What must they be now, since their precipitate retreat? I write with freedom, but without invective. I know these things to be true; and I write to one whose own observation must have convinced him, that they are so.

After this view of Congress, turn to your army. All the world know that its very existence depends upon you; that your death or captivity disperses it in a moment, and that there is not a man on that side of the question in America capable of succeeding you. As to the army itself, what have you to expect from them? Have they not frequently abandoned even yourself in the hour of extremity? Have you, can you have the least confidence in a set of undisciplined men and officers, many of whom have been taken from the lowest of the people, without principle, without courage. Take away those that

surround your person, and how very few are there, that you can ask to sit at your table?

Turn to your little navy. Of that little, what is left? Of the Delaware fleet, part are taken, the rest must soon surrender. Of those in the other provinces, some are taken, one or two at sea, and the others lying unmanned and unrigged in their harbours.

And now, where are your resources? Oh my dear Sir! How sadly have you been abused by a faction void of truth, and void of tenderness to you and your country? They have amused you with hopes of a declaration of war on the part of France. Believe me, from the best authority, it was a fiction from the first. Early in the year 1776, a French gentleman was introduced to me, with whom I became intimately acquainted. His business, to all appearance, was to speculate in the mercantile way. But I believe it will be known, that in his own country, he moved in a higher sphere. He saw your camp. He became acquainted with all your military preparations. He was introduced to Congress, and engaged with them in a commercial contract. In the course of our intimacy, he has frequently told me, that he hoped the Americans would never think of independency. He gave me his reasons, "Independency, said he, can never be supported, unless France should declare war against England. I well know the state of her finances. Years to come will not put them in a situation to venture upon a breach with England. At this moment, there are two parties at the court of Versailles, one enlisted under the Duke of Choiseul, the other under Count Maurepas. Choiseul has no chance of succeeding—he is violent for war. Maurepas must get the better—he is for economy and peace." This was his information, which I mentioned to several members of Congress. They treated it as a fable; depending intirely on the intelligence from Dr. Franklin. The truth of the matter is this: Dr. Franklin built upon the success of Choiseul. Upon his arrival in France, he found him out of place, his counsels reprobated, and his party dwindled to an insignificant faction. This you may depend upon to be the true state of the court of France. And farther, by a vast number of letters, found on board prizes taken by the King's ships, it appears, that all commerce with the merchants of France, through whom alone the supplies have been conveyed, will soon be at an end, the letters being full of complaints of no remittances from America, and many individuals having greatly suffered on that account.

From your friends in England you have nothing to expect, their numbers are diminished to a cypher; the spirit of the whole nation is in full activity against you. A few founding names among the nobility, though perpetually rung in your ears, are said to be without character, without influence. Disappointed ambition, I am told, has made them desperate; and that they only wish to make the deluded Americans instruments of their revenge. All orders and ranks of men in Great-Britain are now unanimous, and determined to risk their all in the contest. Trade and manufactures are found to flourish, and new channels are continually opening, that will perhaps more than supply the loss of the old.

In a word, your harbours are blocked up, your cities fall one after another; fortresses after fortresses, battle after battle is lost. A British army, after having passed almost unmolested thro' a vast extent of country, have possessed themselves with ease of the capital of America. How unequal the contest now! How fruitless the expence of blood!

Under so many discouraging circumstances, can virtue, can honour, can the love of your country, prompt you to persevere? Humanity itself (and sure I am, humanity is no stranger to your breast) calls upon you to desist. Your army must perish for want of common necessaries, or thousands of innocent families must perish to support them. Where-ever they encamp, the country must be impoverished. Where-ever they march, the troops of Britain will pursue, and must complete the devastation, which America herself had begun.

Perhaps it may be said, that it is "better to die than to be slaves." This indeed is a splendid maxim in theory, and perhaps in some instances may be found experimentally true. But where there is the least probability of an happy accommodation, surely

[For the Remainder see the last Page.]

THE great outline of the intended operations is said to be this:—If France does not absolutely relinquish her present treacherous conduct which gives her all the advantages of a war without any of the dangers and losses, to declare war against her—to send 50,000 foreign troops to America, which are actually agreed for—to call home the frigates, and to let them loose upon the French commerce, and to form a grand expedition with General Howe's army against the French West-India Islands—to cede Gibraltar and a sugar island to Russia, on condition of the Empress sending 40,000 men to North-America. What seems to confirm these circumstances, is a commission going to Holland to engage transports.

Sept. 4. A letter from Hamburgh, dated Aug. 15, says, they write from Berlin, that the King, who set out from thence yesterday, in order to make the annual review in Silesia, previously entered his grand nephew, Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, who was only seven years of age the third inst. into the military career, by appointing him an ensign in the first regiment of guards.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina,) December 9.

By a sloop from Hispaniola, which left Cape-Francois the 29th of November, we have the following intelligence, viz. That the embargo in the ports of France having been taken off, the ship *Juene Etienne*, commanded by Monsieur Cambon, arrived at the Cape on the 26th, in forty-two days from Bourdeaux, who left that river in company with a number of transports, having on board a division of troops that had been embarked there, to join other divisions embarked at Nantz, St. Malo and Havre, destined for Martinico and Hispaniola, under convoy of a squadron of men of war, commanded by Monsieur Duchaffault, consisting of 17 or 18 ships of the line, besides frigates. That Lord Stormont, the British Minister at the Court of France, having demanded of that Court a categorical answer "Whether it was intended that Mr. Duchaffault's squadron should escort the embarkation of troops?" And being answered, "It was," had notified his orders to declare, "That as his court was apprehensive so formidable a fleet might be designed to conceal some secret expedition, injurious to the interests of Great-Britain; so, if the said squadron and transports were met at sea together, they should be attacked by a superior force." That the above squadron and transports were hourly expected in the West-Indies, to divide off Martinico; and in consequence thereof, quarters had been allotted and fixed upon, for the officers of the troops expected at the Cape, in the houses of the citizens, while barracks and other buildings were fitting up with the utmost expedition for the reception of the troops; all which were strong indications that war either already was, or would shortly be, declared between France and Great-Britain. That immediately after Captain Cambon's arrival at the Cape, the embargo in Hispaniola had been taken off all vessels trading in the American seas, but was continued upon all that were bound to Europe: And American vessels were again permitted to enter and depart the harbours of the Cape and Port au Prince, as heretofore.

B O S T O N, January 8, 1778.

By a gentleman from New-York we are informed, that a reinforcement of nine hundred men lately arrived there from England.

The *Rauleigh*, a Continental Frigate of 30 guns, is safe arrived at France, from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. On her passage she came across the *Pluto*, when a very severe engagement ensued, and the *Rauleigh* would have carried her had not a two decker hove in fight. The last advices from France mention, that accounts have been received in England, from the Commander of the *Pluto*, in which he acknowledges the loss of upwards of 60 hands: We have not heard the loss of the *Rauleigh*.

A prize sloop taken by the General Washington, with about eighty puncheons of rum, is safe arrived.

P R O V I D E N C E, December 27.

The most Honourable the Continental Congress have recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, to call in five millions of dollars, by quarterly taxes, within the year 1778, in the following proportion, viz.

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| New-Hampshire, | 200,000 Dollars. |
| Massachusetts-Bay, | 820,000 |
| Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, | 100,000 |
| Connecticut, | 600,000 |
| New-York, | 200,000 |
| New-Jersey, | 276,000 |
| Pennsylvania, | 620,000 |
| Delaware, | 60,000 |
| Maryland, | 520,000 |
| Virginia, | 800,000 |
| North-Carolina, | 250,000 |
| South-Carolina, | 500,000 |
| Georgia, | 60,000 |
| | 5,000,000 |

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston, dated December 31, 1777.

"A large brig from France, loaded with dry goods to a great amount, arrived safe at Beverly a day or two ago; also a prize ship from Liverpool at Cape-Ann, of 16 four pounders, laden with coal, salt, &c. taken by a sloop of ten guns out of Newberry."

On Thursday last the sloop *Bachelor*, John Staples, master, bound for Philadelphia, burthen about 50 tons, with three hands on board, was taken by Capt. Joseph Rice, of the artillery, and a party of eight men, off Marcus-Hook. Her cargo consists of 36 casks of rice, 8 barrels of beef, 2 casks of porter, 24 firkins of butter, 500 bushels of potatoes and turnips, 6 hogheads of loaf sugar, 3 ditto of brown sugar, 5 ditto of rum, 17 tierces of salmon, 18 boxes of soap, 1 chest of bohea tea, 20 hams, 20 cheeses, 2 barrels of tar, 1 pipe of wine, 1 hoghead of bottled claret, 4 barrels of flour, and 192 half hides.

†† The Academy of Newark will be opened by the 25th instant, for the reception of Twenty Scholars, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. ROBERT DAVIDSON, at Forty Shillings each quarter for tuition, and Fifteen Pounds for boarding.

B U R L I N G T O N, Jan. 28.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Camp, at the Valley Forge, dated January 21, 1778.

"Captain Lee, who has for some time past been posted at the lines with his troop, has added another cubit to his fame. General Howe, longing to rob us of this gallant young officer, whose attention in observing his motions, and address in surprizing his parties, perplexed him so much the last campaign, detached a large body of horse (said to be 200) to surprize him yesterday morning. By the assistance of a guide, who conducted them thro' bye roads, they avoided the videts and surrounded the house where Captain Lee lay so suddenly that he had scarcely time to bolt the doors before they began a smart firing into the windows, and demanded the immediate surrender of the house. Major Jemmason, (of the same regiment with Capt. Lee, and who lodged with him that night) Lieut. Lindsay, and five private troopers, were all that were with Lee at that time, the rest of the troop being quartered in a neighbouring house.—They returned the fire from the windows with spirit; and, by showing themselves at different places, made as great an appearance of numbers as possible. The enemy, after firing and threatening about twenty-five minutes, finding so gallant and determined a resistance, and having several of their men badly wounded, gave over their attempt and rode off full speed for Philadelphia. They made prisoners of four of the troop who happened to be out of the house when they surrounded it, and Major Jemmason and Lieut. Lindsay were both slightly wounded. Thus this handful of brave officers and men, "by their infinite address and gallantry," repulsed a formidable body of horse sent on purpose to take them.

"A prize ship laden with coal, is taken to the eastward and carried into Boston.

"General Smallwood has made prize of another vessel laden with spirits, sugar, and a variety of valuable articles."

On the 19th instant died, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, FRANCIS FUGLER, the Hermit, who existed alone twenty-five years in a thick wood about four miles from this city, through all the inclemencies of the seasons without fire, in a cell made by the side of an old log in form of a small oven, not high or long enough to stand upright in or lie extended. His reclusive manner of living excited the curiosity of strangers, by whom he was often visited. His reasons for thus secluding himself from human society we believe he never communicated to any person in these parts, but it is thought he meant by it to do penance for crimes committed in his own country; for he was a man subject to violent passions. He subsisted upon nuts and the charity of people in the neighbourhood. From whence he came or who he was no body could find out, but appeared to be by his dialect a German, yet he spoke that language imperfectly, either through design or from a defect in his intellects.—The evening before his death a friend carried him a little nourishment, of which he partook, earnestly praying for his dissolution; and would not suffer himself to be removed to a more comfortable dwelling. Next morning he was found dead in his cell, with a crucifix and a brass fish by his side; and on the 20th he was decently interred in Friends burying-place at Mountholly.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania appointed, the 10th of December last, the Honourable Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jonathan B. Smith, James Smith of York-Town, William Clingan and Joseph Reed, Esquires, Delegates to represent that State in Congress.

A gentleman of credit lately from Fish-Kill informs, that the *Mercury*, a British ship of twenty-eight guns,

coming down the North River, struck on the chevaux de frise and sunk, in so short a time, that not half of her crew were saved—she had many sick on board.

The same gentleman informs that a Capt. Barnes, (famous for his exploits up the North River in burning the houses and property of inoffensive farmers) being on a plundering party on the White Plains, was taken prisoner with sixty men and a number of cattle by Captain Merlin of the New-York militia. Captain Merlin had concealed his men along a road where he knew Barnes must pass, standing singly in the road with his pistol in his hand—When Barnes approached he ordered him to surrender, but Captain Merlin made no answer till Barnes and his party advanced into the ambushade. Captain Merlin then fired his pistol, which was to be the signal, and his men immediately rose and fired on Barnes and his party, who immediately surrendered.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that a vessel lately arrived at Accomack in Virginia from France, with a very valuable cargo of Medicine, &c. &c. on board. It is said she took two prizes on her passage.

Wednesday last several persons, who had been taken up a few days before in Gloucester county, were brought to the gaol in this city, where they are confined—charged with trading, contrary to law, with the enemies of the United States now in Philadelphia.

* * * The PIECES signed CATO, PATKUL, A SOLDIER, and HORTENTIUS, are received, and will be inserted as soon as possible.—The Observations on the Culture of Flax, will also be attended to in due Season.

Morrisstown, January 16, 1778.

I N C O U N C I L O F S A F E T Y.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, that some evil minded persons, enemies to the liberties of America, or preferring private lucre to the important interests of their country, endeavour to persuade the more ignorant and unwary, that a certain act of the legislature passed the eleventh day of December last, intitled, *An act for regulating and limiting the price of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing*, will not be carried into execution; hoping by such wicked arts to discourage a due obedience thereto, and to defeat the salutary purposes thereby intended: And whereas the public safety indispensably requires, and the executive authority of this State is in duty bound to have the said act punctually carried into effect; it is therefore earnestly recommended to, and strictly enjoined upon, all Justices of the peace and other officers whom it may concern, on pain of being prosecuted for neglect of duty with the utmost rigour of law, to execute the said act with all possible vigour and diligence; and if need be, to apply to this Board for their aid and co-operation in the premises, and to transmit the names of all such delinquents (together with those of the witnesses) who shall presume to speak contemptuously of the said law, or to act in violation thereof, in order that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment, and treated as persons dangerous and disaffected to the present government.

WIL. LIVINGSTON, President.

Bristol, January 22, 1778.

L O S T O R S T O L E N,

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 Pound 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.

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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 Dowdney, Innkeeper, in Bristol, or to the owner, in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES MOON, Junior.

WHEREAS it appears by a return made to the Board of Treasury, from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by the enemy has obstructed this business, and produced considerable delays in the sale of tickets, inasmuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it necessary once more to postpone the drawing thereof: And whereas Congress being desirous so far as possible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fullest assurance that at the time herein proposed, the Managers are to proceed on this business without further delay.

Resolved, That the drawing of the First Class of the Lottery mentioned, be postponed to the first day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and complete it as soon as may be; and that all the tickets then unsold shall be the property, and at the risk of the United States.

Extract from the Minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TREASURY OFFICE, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States shall be absolutely drawn on the first day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unsold shall be the property, and at the risk of the said States.

Resolved, That the Managers of the said Lottery be directed to order each person employed by them or by the respective States, who shall on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the First Class of said Lottery for sale on the publick account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or President of the Council of the State in which he resides, who is requested to receive the same and sign quadruplicate certificates therefor, specifying the number of each ticket so delivered, one certificate to be given to the person of whom he may receive such tickets, one to be retained by himself, one to be transmitted to the managers, and the other forthwith sent to the Board of Treasury, together with such tickets, under the seal of the State; and that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treasury on the said 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforesaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where the Congress shall then be sitting.

That all tickets not returned on the said 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treasury or the Governors or the Presidents of Council as above directed, shall be considered as purchased by, and at the risk of the possessors of such tickets.

Extract from the Minutes, WILLIAM GOVETT, A. Aud. Gen.

IN PURSUANCE of the above Resolutions directing the drawing of the Lottery absolutely to commence on the first day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the publick that the offices for the sale of tickets are still open in the different States, where any person or company may be supplied if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be sold on any account after said day.

(All Printers on the Continent are requested to insert the above, and continue it for six weeks.)

January 26, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Wednesday the 4th of February next, at the vendue-house near the market, in Mountholly,

A LARGE parcel of GOODS, among which are the following articles: Quality bindings; linen checks and stripes; cotton Turkey stripe; cloth coloured and brown saggathies; silk success, Loretto's and Damascus; calicos, handkerchiefs, and linens; sewing thread; needles and pins; awl blades and tacks; H and HL door hinges; writing paper; mohair, silk and hair, and scarf twist; coat and jacket buttons; shoe and knee buckles; tanned calf skins; scarlet hair plush; bed cords; household furniture; and many other articles. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by the subscribers, who will receive all kinds of goods intended for publick sale, at their respective places of abode in said place.

JOSEPH READ, JOHN SHIELDS.

N. B. Three plantations in Middlesex county to be let, and entered on the first of March next. Enquire as above.

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

PAUL RUST.

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 fear'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.

Valley Forge, January 5, 1778.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE.

THE several Assistant Commissaries of Issues for the Middle Department, as well those in camp as all others at the different posts or magazines, in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, are most earnestly requested and enjoined to prepare and transmit to my office, their respective monthly returns of provisions and other stores, received, issued and on hand, at the end of each month from the time of their appointments, until the first day of February next, in order that I may make out my general return, agreeable to a resolve of Congress. A neglect of this essential duty will subject the delinquents, if any, to suspension; to prevent which, this publick notice is given by

THOMAS JONES, D. C. G. of Issues, Middle Department.

January 21, 1778.

STRAYED or STOLEN

From the Widow TITUS's Vendue, held in Pittsgrove, Salem County, on the 19th of January,

A LIKELY stone colt, two years old past; a bright sorrel, with a blaze in his face, one hind foot white, near fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, a full mane hanging to the right side, with a large saddle lock, a switch tail, a full breast, and a sharp ear. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horse, with reasonable charges paid by me,

WILLIAM CRUM.

IF Mr. NATHAN JONES will call on the person in Trenton to whom he applied a few weeks ago, the business he then spoke of may probably be effected to his satisfaction. This intimation would have been made to him by letter, had it been known where to direct to him. He will not be at a loss for the meaning of it when he recollects a conversation with the same person last winter at Haddonfield.

January 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and lot of nine acres of land and meadow near Richard Waln'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.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

Bordentown, Jan. 22.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL MIFFLIN:

ALL persons having demands on the department of the Quarter-Master-General in New-Jersey previous to the first instant, for waggon-hire, forage, &c. are desired to bring their respective accounts, properly certified by the Assistant, or Deputy-Quarter-Masters-General of the district to which they belong, to my office at Mr. Samuel Prince's in this town, without the least delay, as my stay in this state will probably be very short: Such accounts or certificates only as are signed by one of the above officers, and for debts contracted before the present month, will be paid. And the said A and D Q M G's are requested to inform those in their several districts who have not yet exhibited their accounts, of the contents of this advertisement.

NATH. CRANCH, Pay Master to Q M G.

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, }

TO BE SOLD BY ROBERT KNOX, At Mr. JOHN TONKIN's in Springfield, A few bushels of imported SALT, and a quantity of POUND PINS.

January 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD, by public vendue, on Thursday the fifth day of February, at Bordentown, sundry new and old sails, and a copper cabin-stove.

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.

Lancaster, Jan. 6, 1778.

Just published and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, At his Printing-Office the North side of King-street, a few doors below the Market, THE LANCASTER POCKET ALMANACK, For the YEAR 1778.

A second edition of the GERMAN CALENDAR is now in the press, and will be published the latter end of this month.

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 Cohansy Bridge. Any person securing said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

ABIJAH HOLMES.

January 10, 1778.

To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held in Trenton, at the house of Ranssalar Williams, on Saturday the 31st of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Robert Collins (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Sally, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burden about fifty tons, lately commanded by Randle Mumford: Also of Thomas Willis (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Little Hope, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burden about forty tons, lately commanded by Captain Meafe: And of Isaac Cooper (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or shallop called and known by the name of Lewis's Mill Boat, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burden about twenty tons, lately commanded by Daniel Butler. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels and their cargoes, 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 Bills.

By order of the Judge, BOWES REED, PRO. REC.

December 19, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of Spanish made SUGAR; in hogheads, barrels, or smaller quantity, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, near Allen-Town.

Twenty-fourth of the 12th month, 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the subscribers stable, on the 23d of this instant at night, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, a dun roan HORSE, fifteen hands high, four years old next spring, a natural trotter and carries well. And also on the same night, was stolen out of the stable of John Weatherill, in the township and county aforesaid, a bay MARE, three years old next spring, about fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead. Whoever takes up the said horses and returns them to the subscribers, and secures the thief or thieves in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of the horses, if by either of the subscribers.

ISAIAH is of the Brick-John, and burning, sometimes they mefefully retreat, and

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TEN or fifteen gallons of OIL. Any person sale, may hear of a purchas and happy peace, and t accommodation seems to ice which I am confident

You call upon His Ex-the whole Continent, to ice, and to become "the country"-by withdraw-

answer to the two follow-

wisdom and humanity call for some sacrifices to be made, to prevent inevitable destruction. You well know there is but one invincible bar to such an accommodation. Could this be removed, other obstacles might readily be overcome. 'Tis to you, and you alone, your bleeding country looks and calls aloud for this sacrifice. Your arm alone has sufficient strength to remove this bar. May heaven inspire you with the glorious resolution of exerting this strength at so interesting a crisis, and thus immortalizing yourself as the friend and guardian of your country.

Your penetrating eye needs not more explicit language to discern my meaning. With that prudence and delicacy therefore, of which I know you to be possessed, represent to Congress the indispensable necessity of rescinding the hasty and ill advised declaration of independency—Recommend, and you have an undoubted right to recommend, an immediate cessation of hostilities. Let the controversy be taken up, where that declaration left it, and where Lord Howe certainly expected to have found it. Let men of clear and impartial characters, in or out of Congress, Gentlemen, liberal in their sentiments, heretofore independent in their fortunes, and some such are surely to be found in America, be appointed to confer with his Majesty's commissioners. Let them if they please, prepare some well digested constitutional plan, to lay before them, as the commencement of a negotiation. When they have gone thus far, I am confident that the most happy consequences will ensue. Unanimity will immediately take place thro' the different provinces. Thousands that are now ardently wishing and praying for such a measure, will step forth and declare themselves the zealous advocates of constitutional liberty, and millions will bless the hero, that left the field of war to decide this most important contest with the weapons of wisdom and humanity.

O Sir! let no false ideas of worldly honour deter you from engaging in so glorious a task. Whatever censures may be thrown out by mean and illiberal minds, your character will rise in estimation of the virtuous and noble. It will appear with lustre in the annals of history, and form a glorious contrast to that of those who have sought to obtain conquest and gratify their own ambition, by the destruction of their species, and the ruin of their country.

Be assured, that I write not this under the eye of any British officer, or any person connected with the British army or ministry. The sentiments I have expressed are the real sentiments of my heart, such as I have long held, and which I should have made known to you by letter before, had I not fully expected an opportunity of a private conference. When you passed through Philadelphia on your way to Wilmington, I was confined by a severe fit of the gravel to my chamber—I have since continued so much indisposed, and times have been so very distressing, that I had neither spirits to write a letter, nor opportunity to convey it when written. Nor do I yet know by what means I shall get these sheets to your hands.

I would fain hope, that I have said nothing by which your delicacy can be in the least hurt. If I have, it has, I assure you, been without the least intention, and therefore your candour will lead you to forgive me. I have spoken freely of Congress and of the army. But what I have said is partly from my own knowledge, and partly from the information of some respectable members of the former, and some of the best officers of the latter. I would not offend the meanest person upon earth. What I say to you I say in confidence, to answer what I cannot but deem a most valuable purpose. I love my country. I love you. But to the love of truth, the love of peace, and the love of my God, I hope I shall be enabled, it called to the trial, to sacrifice every other inferior love.

If the arguments made use of in this letter should have so much influence, as to engage you in the glorious work I have so warmly recommended, I shall ever deem my success as the highest temporal favour that Providence could grant me—Your interposition and advice, I am confident, will meet with a favourable reception, from the authority under which you act. If it should not, you have one infallible resource still left,—negotiate for America at the head of your army.

After all, it may appear presumption in an individual to address himself to you upon a subject of such magnitude, or to say what measures should best secure the interest and welfare of a whole continent. The favourable and friendly opinion you have always expressed of me, emboldened me to undertake it; and, (which has greatly added to the weight of the motive) I have been strongly impressed with a sense

New on this occasion, which left my conscience Pennsly, my heart afflicted, till I had fully dis-Delaware, am no enthusiast. The case is new Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia,

and singular to me. I could not enjoy a moment's peace till the letter was written.

With the most ardent prayers for your spiritual as well as temporal welfare, I am, Sir, your most sincere friend and obedient servant,

JACOB DUCHE.

To His Excellency GEN. WASHINGTON.

[An answer to the above Letter will be in our next.]

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. COLLINS,

AS the celebrated Mr. Galloway, late attorney litigant, but now attorney militant, has already had such a Rowland for his Oliver, my observations on his low artifice in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, shall occupy but a small part of your Gazette.

This gentleman having been sufficiently flagellated for publishing an affidavit taken by *suppressio veri*, with design thence to avail his sinking cause, by the *suggestio falsi*; I shall confine myself to his false charge, That the Americans publish falsehoods concerning the probability of a French war. Pray, Mr. Superintendent, do the Americans compose the English papers, which are full of a rupture with France? Do the Americans make speeches for the Members in Parliament, who look upon such an event as avoidless? Did the Americans frame Lord Stormont's memorial to the Ministers of France, which appears conceived in such humiliating terms, and dictated under such apprehensions of war, that one would swear the trembling Ambassador (who lately swaged to their High Mightinesses like a true English porter) already wanted new linings to his breeches? But let me tell this minute politician, that the Americans do not found their hopes of success against the tyranny of Great-Britain, on the expectation of being assisted by the French: They do not pretend to be certain of such an event. But were they certain of the contrary, not a single American (except such turn-coats as Mr. Superintendent) would, upon that account, be diverted from his opposition. We have begun, we have continued, and we can conclude the war without foreign succours. It is beneath the dignity of Congress, to go cap-in-hand for despicable mercenaries to every petty, paltry, pitiful, penurious German Prince, whose territories are not larger than the county of Bucks, and whose subjects are scarcely worth our killing, after being brought above three thousand miles to kill us. It is upon God and our Right, and not upon Lewis the XVI, that we depend for our deliverance. And considering our success hitherto, we should have no reason to be discouraged, tho' we knew that His Most Christian Majesty would never interfere. It was not by French assistance that we forced General Burgoyne and his whole army to surrender; nor was it by French assistance, that we defeated the British troops at Trenton, and spread the terror of our arms to Bordentown, where this gentleman was then an humble dependant on the Hessians, and sat hivering on his horse with a *for Heaven's sake whither shall I flee?* in a hard shower of rain, to which, hard as it was, he added not a little by the spontaneous efflux of a certain natural *jet d'eau*, prone to such involuntary extillations upon any extraordinary impression of terror.

But to shew him what consternation the ruinous condition of Britain has already excited in the realm itself, and that if France does not speedily assist us, Britain undoubtedly will, by being divided against itself, I send you a number of queries, extracted *verbatim* from one of their own papers, which I hope you will give an early place in your Gazette.

HORTENTIUS.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS,

Taken from an English paper, August 1777; humbly addressed to the first Lords of the Treasury, and the first Lords of the Admiralty, and the Minister of the American department.

IS America likely to be subdued this campaign? Have you not an army paid equal to 50,000 men there? Have you not 130 sail of ships and vessels on the coast of America?

Have not the rebel privateers increased every where? Do they not sail out, and return into their ports with prizes at pleasure?

Have they not often attempted to burn your men of war? Are they not undermining your trade in every part of the ocean?

What immense sums have your army and navy in America cost you?

What advantages have either of them gained you? Has your fleet or army answered your expectations? Are not the Americans grown stronger and better supplied?

How long has your fleet at home been in readiness for action?

Have you any Commanders in Chief appointed to it? Have you employed any Admiral but whom you have disgraced before?

Are not your ships fitted out with decayed and bad stores, and patched up any way for temporary service?

Is not your coast more infested with privateers, than when you were at war with France and Spain?

Were ever your ports so insulted and threatened as at present? Is it not owing to a total ignorance in the distribution of your ships?

Is it safe for a vessel to go from port to port in the English channel?

Is not your flag insulted by the French, in your own seas? Have you not submitted to be so insulted in the case of the Exeter man of war, with the French ship Robust? And also in the case of the Foudroyant, with another French ship of war?

Has not Spain refused your men of war entrance at Cadiz? Are not the ports of France and Spain open to the American privateers?

Was your fleet ever so little disciplined, or did you ever suffer so much disgrace?

Was England ever so drained of men?

Was it ever in so defenceless a state?

Were ever such enormous sums raised upon the subjects, when not on a foreign war?

Were ever such infamous contracts made, &c.?

Was there ever such a prostitution of the publick money? Did ever the trade, did ever the people of this country groan under such real grievances?

Was there ever a time when the people of England had such just grounds of complaints?

Was there ever a period so disgraceful and dangerously critical for England, as the present?

Who are the Chiefs of the different departments, that have brought this country in so contemptible a situation? Who are the counsellors that have supported such men, and advised such measures?

Mountholly, Jan. 8, 1778.

WILLIAM CHEW,

At the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, near the Friends new meeting-house, in Mountholly, 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-red-dimitt; men's stamped jacket shapes; children's thread and worsted hose; men's and parsons gloves; a few fine sewing needles; shagreen tea- spoon cases; gold hat buttons and looping; likewise tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. &c.

4W*

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 shamoyes.

4W*

TO THE PUBLIC.

ANY person that has for sale beef, pork, flour, wheat, and potatoes, will find a purchaser in William Crispin, Commissary to the State fleet of Pennsylvania, at Trenton.

LAMP, TANNERS,

AND SPERMACE TI OIL,

To be sold by

THOMAS BUDD, JUN.

At Julia's Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

WANTED to hire immediately, a PLANTATION of about 2 or 300 acres, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow. Any person having such a place to let, may hear of a tenant, by applying to the printer of this paper.

t f

BOND AND PAIN,

Have for sale, at their STORE in Morristown, SUGAR, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, indigo, snuff, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, handkerchiefs, pins, spelling-books, primers, a quantity of bohea tea, steel plate, hand-saws, a few pieces of Dutch linen, &c. &c.

3W*

Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at Twenty-six Shillings and Six-pence each the first Week, and in-pence for every Continuance; and long Ones in Proportion.