

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1778.

ABSTRACT of the DEBATE in the HOUSE of COMMONS on Wednesday.

THE House having formed itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord Barrington read the estimates of the last year, and made a motion for 20,000 additional troops for the service of 1778. He said that there was some small difference in the real pay of his Majesty's troops on the British and Irish establishments, which had for a long time passed unnoticed, because the pay was nominally the same. But, says he, a very worthy, ingenious, and accurate gentleman, of the Irish House of Commons, discovered the difference, and demonstrated that the pay of the Irish troops was one twelfth less than the British. The noble Lord then became the biographer of Mr. Barry, and obliged the House with a clear, circumstantial and accurate account of the pedigree, connections, &c. &c. of the worthy gentleman his friend.

Colonel Barre requested of the noble Lord, that, previous to the investigation of the new vote of troops, he would be pleased to inform the Committee, what number of British troops were now actually engaged in the campaign in America.

Lord Barrington answered, that no particular and distinct return had been received of a later date than July, so that he could not, with any degree of precision, ascertain the numbers now employed, nor inform the House of the distinct dispositions of the army. The several battles fought since that time had necessarily taken from the number in the returns, and the different necessities of the campaign had fixed them in new situations; that, however, he could say, with certainty, that at that time there were 53,095 effective men in America; 20,000 of which were under the command of Sir William Howe, and he believed failed with him, and landed at the head of the *Elke*; 10,000 were under the command of General Burgoyne; and 4000, all but 200, left under the command of General Carleton, in Canada; the remainder were in different situations, in Nova Scotia, New-York, &c.

Mr. Bingham said, that he should be glad to mention a circumstance which occurred to him, on a certain noble Lord's observing, the night before, that General Howe always attacked General Washington with an inferior force. I should be glad to know, said he, whether the 20,000 men, which are now said to have landed with General Howe, are inferior to the number of 15,000 men, which has been stated to be under the command of General Washington. It is a fact, that the noble Lord yesterday represented the number of our army to be 13,000 men, and the number of General Washington's to be 15,000. It appeared extremely inconsistent to him that General Howe should attack an army of 15,000 men, with only 13,000 men, when the number of his army was actually 20,000. This was a circumstance, he concluded, that required investigation, and he called on the noble Lord in question to explain it.

Lord George Germain answered, that the question was certainly pertinent and proper, and that he should readily answer it. He acknowledged it was true he had stated the army under General Howe to be 13,000 men, and that of General Washington's to be 15,000 men, and did so still; but then he neither included in that number the artillery, officers, or wounded soldiers. He only spoke of 13,000 men with arms on their shoulders; 13,000 effective men engaged in battle, and that conquered 15,000.

Colonel Barre expressed the greatest surprize at the reply of the noble Lord—He never heard so barefaced, palpable, and mean a quibble in his life—Never, he said, did he hear a soldier so express himself; never, he was convinced, did a Minister of War obtrude on the House of Commons such an assertion—It is deserving of remembrance, and I promise the noble Lords, says he, it shall be remembered. What, continues the Colonel, exclude from the list of the army the officers and artillery, because they do not carry firelocks? Are not the officers concerned in the battle? Are not the artillery? Do they nothing towards conquest? The noble Lord may have partial experience on his side, perhaps, to prove such doctrine; but I'll promise him, it would be very ungracious to a British audience, and would gain little credit even in a domestic circle. The Colonel then called upon the noble Lord to declare upon his honour, what was become of General Burgoyne and his brave troops; and whether or not he had not received expressses from Quebec, informing him of his having surrendered himself, with his whole army prisoners of war.

Lord George Germain said in answer, that he was

ever ready to give to the House the most early and authentic intelligence of any transaction within his knowledge; and now, though the recital must give him pain, he knew it to be his duty to inform the House, that he had, indeed, received expressses from Quebec, with a piece of very unhappy intelligence, which, however, was not authenticated, and he could not declare it officially: It had been sent from Ticonderoga to Quebec, and had come to Ticonderoga by the oral reports of deserters. The tidings were, that General Burgoyne and his army were surrounded by a force greatly superior—cut off from fresh supplies of provisions, and unable to pierce through the numbers of the enemy—so situated, he had been forced to capitulate, and had surrendered himself and his army prisoners of war. Such, he said, was the tenor of his expressses. It was a most unwelcome, and a most unfortunate affair; but, however, he hoped the House would not be over anxious in condemnation, nor decide on the propriety or impropriety of the concerted plan that led to this unhappy event. He hoped they would suspend their judgments both on the conduct of the General and of the Minister on this occasion. He hoped the conduct of both would appear free from guilt. For his part, he declared he was ready to submit his conduct in planning the expedition to the judgment of the House. If it appeared impotent, weak, and injurious, let the censure of the House fall upon him. He was ready to abide it; as every Minister, who regards the welfare of his country, ought at all times to have his conduct scrutinized by his country.

Colonel Barre rose again, and in a most animated, severe manner, reprehended the noble Lord. He declared he was shocked at the cool, easy manner in which he related the fate of the brave Burgoyne. He was more so at the assurance of insinuating, that a portion of the blame might lie at the door of the General. Was there, he exclaimed, a man in the House who in his heart could say, that Burgoyne had failed through his own misconduct? That he had shewn the least sign of cowardice, the least symptom of neglect in the expedition he was thrust into? He was certain, there were none would say so. But every man would say, or at least every man would think, that the man who planned the expedition was to blame. The Minister alone who concerted the scheme, is obnoxious to reprehension for its failure. It was an inconsistent scheme, an impracticable one unworthy of a British Minister, and rather too absurd for an Indian Chief. Remember how frequently, how earnestly, and sincerely I have warned, says he, the Minister of the effects of this plan. I foresaw the consequences. I foretold the event. It was said I spoke in prophecy; has not my prophecy come to pass? But in what terms can I express my surprize at the *bravery*, my indignation at the effrontery of the noble Lord, in declaring he will abide the censure of this House, and submit his conduct to their eye. Does the noble Lord know the extent of his criminality? Does he know the resentments of this House? I believe he knows neither; but how soon he may it is not for me to determine.

I would beg leave, continues he, to call the attention of the Committee to the conduct of the Americans. They have been branded in this House with every opprobrious epithet that meanness could invent; termed cowardly and inhuman. Let us mark the proof. They have obliged as brave a General as ever commanded a body of British troops to surrender. Such is their cowardice; and instead of throwing chains upon these troops, they have nobly given them their freedom; such is their inhumanity. I only wish, from this single circumstance, to draw this fair conclusion, that instead of being engaged with a set of lawless, desperate adventurers, we find them, by experience, to be men of the most exalted sentiments; inspired by that Genius of Liberty which is the noblest emotion of the House, which it is impossible to conquer, impracticable to dismiss.

Honourable James Luttrell. I find myself under a necessity of requesting the indulgence of the House for a few minutes, because I think it my duty to take every opportunity of repeating my abhorrence of the mercenary and savage principles of a civil war, which has never yet held out constitutional terms of peace to be its object; and as I do conceive, that whilst unconditional submission is the language of the Ministers and Parliament, all efforts to conquer America, must prove in vain; I cannot agree to vote away the lives and properties of my fellow subjects, merely for the purpose of enriching and aggrandizing a few favourites and flatterers placed near the throne.

The Americans, it is evident, will not give up their liberties; they will die first; all the eloquence of Cicero cannot persuade us, that the unfortunate, mis-

led Burgoyne is victorious; that General Clinton is in desirable safety; or justly give the boasted title of conqueror of America to Sir William Howe, yet the latter is represented with a great and powerful army in the field; he wants neither for money, nor ships nor troops; he wants but the only one necessary article for consolation in defeat, or permanency and advantage in victory, I mean a just cause; and Great Britain never, never can build up fame or dignity to itself, upon acts of injustice and oppression.

But Ministers have hopes of important success. Sir, that language ought at least to imply, some honest, wise Americans, may, upon sound principles, be induced to return to their allegiance; but is there a gentleman in this House, that would candidly acquit the abettors of unconditional submission, of deserving the slavery you endeavour to yoke them with? Is it to obtain such a humiliating end, that the American now consoles himself for the loss of a father, friend, or brother, who fell in the battle? No, Sir, it was for liberty they fought, for liberty they died; that only can repay the loss, and obtain forgiveness of the murder.

The Revolution which brought the present family to the throne, was obtained by men so resolved; our Magna Charta was obtained by men so resolved; and the Americans have not proved themselves less deservng of their liberties, than those Britons. An American Magna Charta is what they wisely contend for; not a Magna Charta to be taxed by strangers, a thousand leagues distant. But the constitution of this country, in its perfection, its uncontroverted by bribery, and abuse of power, is acknowledged to be one of the happiest that men can live under; therefore, I do believe, that many wise and honest Americans may, upon sound principles, prefer it to any new invention of their own. I do not say the Congress would, nor yet many of their ambitious leaders, nor yet perhaps the virtuous Washington; but if constitutional freedom was secured to America, every victory might then gain over some worthy friends to our cause, instead of cowardly deserters, deceitful spies, or false and dangerous pilots.

But Ministers tell us that England is rich, and Foreigners may be hired to carry on the war; what Briton would give up his laurels to those paltry hirelings, and save our blood? Sir, if honour called to arms, what Minister dare to propose it? Neither are the Germans as cheap as is pretended, for you must now pay their hire, and when the war is at an end, you must likewise pay a large additional sum for all those who do not return home. Sir, I do not think the Germans will return, for I must pay the compliment to these Ministers, that I do believe, even they are incapable of making such a constitution for America, that the Germans shall fly from it to better themselves, by returning to their own native, infamous shambles, to be again sold by their tyrannical, petty Princes.

But our important hope is to be gratified by the possession of Philadelphia. Sir, that town was built for peace and trade, not for war. It extends itself upon a low, flat country, with scarce one advantageous spot of ground to place a single gun on for its defence; therefore to surround it with great works to secure yourselves in winter quarters, must create an immense expence, besides the lateness of the season making such an undertaking almost impracticable to be carried into execution. It is then a glorious conquest, to those who may enrich themselves by that new expence, but a calamity to those who are to be taxed for that new extravagance.

Or do we wish to be in possession of the most beautiful town in America only to set fire to it? Are the British legions gone forth merely to warm themselves by the burning of towns upon the coast? Can Bishops persuade us, their smoke shall rise to an approving God, or an earth celebrate the dignity, the wealth, the honour, the humanity of the British nation?

But Ministers are very brave to day, they are ready to seal with their blood the mischief of their councils; and whilst they are so loudly supported by a majority of Parliament, that language sounds well. But I must beg leave to remind them of a story which is related of a certain General and Statesman, who drew all his former friends about the Court, with the heads of birds and beasts upon their shoulders. He drew his mistress with the head of a swallow, and he wrote this motto underneath, *Je suis le mauvais temps*, alluding to her having forsaken him in his misfortunes. Let Ministers beware, lest the swallow's head and that motto should best suit the most strenuous and forward of their present advocates. For, Sir, had I an hundred tongues, and the eloquence of much abler men than myself who speak

within these walls, I could not sufficiently express all the horrors, all the mischief, all the ruin of this savage war; but this I will say, that whilst such desperate, unfeeling Ministers advise his Majesty, with such an expensive war to carry on, without an object of advantage in return, with such a cause to disgrace the British arms, and spill the best blood of this country; what man in his senses can be satisfied with the times, or can agree to vote for a perseverance in measures, which have already produced such dreadful disgrace and calamity, that Great-Britain is shook to its foundation.

Mr. *Burke*, in a speech of vehement declamation, reproached Lord G. Germain for his misconduct and foolish credulity. He said he was astonished at him. In the beginning of last year, the noble Lord, he said, informed them, that the enemy were cowardly, and our army superior in number. On what did he ground this information? On report, mere idle report, to which the noble Lord was always an implicit slave. He said that the information on which Ministers confided, should be precise, and certain:—that mis-information was no palliation for their errors, and he did not suppose that the House would admit it as such. He said, the intended measure was a conjunction between Howe and Burgoyne, but that it was to be produced in the strangest manner he had ever heard of. The armies were to meet—yes; Howe was travelling Southwards, and Burgoyne in the very same direction!—The advocates for Administration, he said, had delighted in representing America in an abject situation—as being without salt, without shoes and stockings, &c.—If they had applied to him in the beginning of the war, he could have told them of many more wants than all those together under which the Americans laboured, but he would also have informed the House, that men fighting for Liberty were not influenced by such particulars; that these only affected the body, but that the souls of the Americans were unreduced.

He concluded by throwing a few shafts at Mr. Solicitor General, whom he called the council to the noble Lord. Upon this

Mr. *Solicitor General* arose, and in a very manly and masterly manner described his own political character: his opinions, he said, were genuine; they were his own; and he never spoke the sentiments of any man, but those only which his own reason had suggested; nor did he ever in that House plead the cause of any man.

The insinuation which his words carried, made Mr. *Burke* laugh so much, that he paid but little attention to Mr. *Solicitor*, who took fire at the slight put upon him, and instantly charged Mr. *Burke* with want of manners. He said, he would teach him how to behave; and hoped that as he had spirit enough, so he should ever have strength sufficient to procure himself respect. He had been invariable in his opinion, as well on one side of the House as on the other; and not seldom differed from both. The calamity he could not but deny, was great; but could not infer from it that our condition was desperate. We had often received checks; but the spirit of the nation had always made us rise superior to our distresses: An exertion of that spirit would, on the present occasion, infallibly rescue us from danger: Britons ever shewed magnanimity in distress; and certain victory was the sure consequence of that spirit: he wished therefore, that gentlemen would not be cast down: that before now as great misfortunes had happened to us, from which we reaped substantial advantages: At *Brihuega*, Gen. *Stanhoj* was forced to lay down his arms and surrender himself and his army prisoners of war; and that disgrace only served to raise an enthusiastic ardour in the people, which soon effaced the stigma.

Mr. *T. Townshend* ironically applauded the learned gentleman for finding out precedents for our misfortunes; exclaimed bitterly against the cruelty of employing savages; rejoiced that the expedition conducted by his friend Colonel *St. Leger* had miscarried, as blood and desolation would have marked the footsteps of the Indians, if they had been able to march to Albany. He was anxious to wear out the impression that Mr. *Solicitor's* speech, on the spirit of Britons, had visibly made on the country gentlemen; and for that purpose he drew the conduct of the savages in the most odious colours.

Mr. *Charles Fox* expressed his happiness at being prevented from speaking immediately after the fatal tidings of our disgrace had been communicated to the House: Rage and indignation so swayed his breast at that time; that if he had attempted to speak, his words must have been unintelligible. An army of 20,000 men destroyed through the ignorance, the obstinate, wilful ignorance, and incapacity of the noble Lord, called loudly for vengeance; and if no one else would take upon him the task of moving directly for an enquiry into the affair, he himself would do it. A gallant General sent like a victim to be slaughtered, where his own skill and personal bravery would have earned him laurels, if he had not been under the direction of a blunderer, which circumstance alone was the cause of his disgrace, was too shocking a sight for humanity to bear unmoved. The General and the House had been imposed on and deceived: Burgoyne's orders were to make his way to Albany, there to wait the orders of Sir *William Howe*, and to co-operate with him; but Gen. *Howe* knew nothing of the matter, for he was gone to a different country, and left the unhappy *Burgoyne* and his troops to make the best terms for

themselves, in a country that was by nature so defended, that strong holds were to be met at almost every mile; and every hour's march presented almost insurmountable obstacles to his progress. He inveighed most bitterly against Lord *George Germain*; looked upon him as solely responsible in the first degree; and next expressed his opinion, that all those who had concurred in the measures of the war, by giving their vote in support of it, were likewise criminal, tho' in an inferior degree. He concluded by pronouncing the panegyric of Mr. *Burke*, in order to rescue him from the obloquy of Mr. *Solicitor General's* insinuations.

Mr. *Solicitor General* gave a little explanation of one of his expressions, and sat down.

Mr. *Rigby*, as one of the many who had voted for the war, thought it necessary to say something in his own vindication; and proved, that for upwards of 13 years, he had been invariably consistent: he had been convinced, that Great-Britain was supreme over all her dominions; it was declared so, early in the reign of *George the Second*, who taxed the Colonies, and acknowledged by them when they submitted to be taxed: from a tax imposed and submitted to, he inferred a right to tax; and from that conviction he had acted when he voted for the war; and he was still of opinion, that every nerve should be strained to prosecute it with vigour.

Lord *North* arose, and expressed his sorrow at the present unhappy news. That no man from the beginning more firmly wished for peace than he had; and that no man would do more to obtain it now; if the laying down his place and honours would accomplish it, he would gladly resign them all. He owned he had been dragged to his place against his will. A place which, while in possession, however disagreeable, he would support to the best of his power. As to the noble Lord in the American department, he trusted he had acted on the soundest principles of candour and deliberation. He could not possibly make any objection to the enquiry into that noble Lord's conduct, as he made no doubt but he would acquit himself before that House. As to an honourable gentleman's observation of a pension's having been given for bad information, he should only say this, that he never recollected the gentleman alluded to, had given bad information. He acknowledged his having interceded with the King for a reward for his fidelity: A man who lived in America, who was universally beloved there, till this unhappy dispute; a man, continues he, who refused signing their resolutions, and who, on that account, was obliged to quit the country, was, in his opinion, a man worthy reward: Was he to starve here, says he? The obtaining such a man a comfortable pittance, was not, I trust, a blameable action. He concluded with defending the general subject of the American war, by observing, that he thought it entirely necessary that every part of the British empire should contribute to the defraying the common necessary expenses. He said the Ministers were unjustly accused, when they were reproached with their want of information, for that they had always given the best they could procure, and that he was ready when the general voice of the House should call for it, to explain his own conduct; and that whether we were for peace or war, the present supply was absolutely necessary, as the men must be, supposing a cessation of arms, conducted home.

On the question being put; it was agreed to without a division.

From *Gaine's New-York Gazette*, of *March 16*.

Last Saturday the *Harriot Packet*, Capt. *Spargo*, arrived here from *Falmouth*, in seven weeks, by whom we have the following advices.

L O N D O N, *December 2*.

YESTERDAY the Lower Assembly agreed to the report of Wednesday's resolution on the supply, viz. That 20,000 men, including 3213 invalids, be employed as land forces for 1778; and that 1,634,420l. be granted for their pay.

Dec. 18. Sir *Joseph Yorke* has made a requisition from the King of Great-Britain to the States General, for the loan of the Scotch troops in the Dutch service.

Dec. 27. The Dukes of *Athol* and *Hamilton* have each agreed to raise a regiment on their own estates for his Majesty's service in America, the inhabitants of *Norfolk* have agreed to do the same.

Dec. 30. Three regiments of Highlanders are to be raised forthwith, to be commanded by the Colonels *Gordon*, *Campbell*, and *McKinzie*.

Jan. 3. Orders were yesterday issued from the war office for calling in all the recruiting parties throughout England, Scotland, &c. it being judged unnecessary to maintain recruiting parties when troops are raising in different cities and counties by voluntary subscription, as it cannot be expected that both parties can find recruits at one time, and as one only can answer the purpose of serving government.

Jan. 13. There are now twelve subscriptions on foot in England and Scotland, for raising of 1000 men each.

The *Hancock* and *Adams*, a ship of 300 tons, from *Nantz* for America, is carried into *Falmouth* by the *Swallow* privateer.

A Letter from *Glasgow*, dated the 6th, says, The subscription of this city for raising a regiment, to be employed against the rebellious colonists fills very fast. In less than three days we raised 5000. the

sum at present is near 7000. so that in a few days more I hope we shall have a fund sufficient for the purpose intended.

Jan. 15. Tuesday one thousand men were drafted from the foot-guards to be sent to America. Thirteen ships and eighteen frigates were put into commission on Tuesday, and a general rendezvous will take place at *Portsmouth* next March. *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* are raising troops to be sent to America. And *Dublin* and many other cities and towns in Ireland are forming associations for raising a body of men for his Majesty's service.

On purpose to raise the new regiments in Scotland with all expedition, the Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, who first complete their quotas, are to rank in seniority, and the regiments that first complete their men are to be the eldest.

Edinburgh, Jan. 7. This day the Speculative Society subscribed one hundred guineas towards raising the *Edinburgh* regiment.

B A L T I M O R E, *March 24*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in *St. Eustatia* to his correspondent in this town, *March 1, 1778*.

"If we are to give faith to news from *Bourdeaux*, received here a few days ago by way of *Martinico*, it is likely your trade with that place and the other sea-port towns in France, is going to be more free and brisk, since letters from *Bourdeaux*, of the 30th and 31st of December mention, that a treaty of alliance had been concluded for thirty years, between the House of *Bourbon* and your States; that your independency had of course been acknowledged, and Mr. *Franklin* introduced and admitted at the Court of *Verailles* as your Plenipotentiary. War will soon be declared between England and the House of *Bourbon*."

Y O R K - T O W N, *March 28*.

It appears by letters from *Martinico*, of the 28th of December last year, and the 26th of January past, that not only our privateers were as well received in the ports of that island as ever, but that one per cent on prize goods was regularly paid at the Custom house, and made a part of the revenue of government. Our vessels were conveyed clear of the British cruisers by a French frigate, and *Rosseau*, the capital of *Dominica*, was thrown into a conflagration at the sight, supposing it a fleet of American privateers, and being in a defenceless state.—The Governor of *Antigua* impotently threatens the General of *Martinico* with the vengeance of the Court of London. Spirited letters have passed between these two officers, but in different style, those of the former being very illiberal.

A gentleman of rank and credit, just arrived from *Virginia*, informs, that advice was received there from the French islands in the West-Indies, that France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia and Poland, had agreed to acknowledge the independence of the United States of America.—We hope soon to give our readers a confirmation of the above.

B O S T O N, *March 9*.

Arrived at *Dartmouth*, the sloop *Providence*, John *Rathburn*, Esq. commander, with a valuable prize brigantine, mounting 14 guns, cut out of the harbour of *New-Providence*; where he landed with 28 men, marched up to the fort, in sight of 300 men under arms, took possession of it; from thence went to the prison, released from their confinement about 30 American prisoners, captured about as many British, carried in the town three days, then made good his retreat, without any loss, after spiking up the cannon, stripping the magazines of all the powder, being about 1600 wt. &c.

N E W - Y O R K, *February 6*.

Extract of a Letter from good authority, dated London, *December 9, 1777*.

"The account of General *Burgoyne's* treaty with Mr. *Gates*, arrived when the two Houses of Parliament were sitting, and in the wrath of high debate. You may imagine that the friends of Government were much confounded and staggered by such a shock; but you cannot imagine how furiously, illiberally and indecently opposition triumphed on the occasion; opening and roaring like so many bull-dogs against Administration. The King God bless him, for we never had a better one and no other nation had ever so good an one, who feels every calamity and misfortune of his people, was greatly affected; but, with that magnanimity which distinguish his character, he soon declared that such a cause should never be given up, that this loss must be retrieved by greater and more vigorous exertions, and that he would even—sell *Hanover* and all his private estate before he would desert the cause of his loyal American subjects who had suffered so much for him.

"In two or three days the nation recovered from its surprise, and now is ready to support the King and his Ministers in the proper and vigorous use of such means as are adequate to the great end of reducing the revolted Colonies to a constitutional subordination. Many of both Houses of Parliament have spoken to this effect with great spirit, and one Member of the Commons, Mr. *Cambridge*, said, that he would pay with reluctance one shilling in the pound towards raising another army of ten thousand men for America; yet he would cheerfully pay twelve shillings in the pound towards an additional army of sixty thousand men."

TRENTON, April 8.

On Saturday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned to Princeton, where they are now sitting, for the further dispatch of business.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, dated April 1, 1778.

"The late storm has destroyed many of the small salt-works on our shore, with all the salt in them.—The night tide was several feet higher than has ever been known before—a considerable number of horned cattle were drowned on Long Beach and other places. The Long Beach is almost wholly levelled, and but little more of it than a sand bar left.—The furniture has floated out of the lower rooms of some houses that stood low on the water-side. The inhabitants never saw so distressing a time."

From a correspondent we have received the following Intelligence:

"On Saturday the 21st ult. about break of day our guard posted at Hancock's bridge, on Alloways creek, in Salem county, consisting of about twenty men, were surprized by those the enemy call Jersey Volunteers: They, from their acquaintance with the country, had found means to cross the creek and come upon the guard from some unsuspected quarter; and being undoubtedly led by some person well acquainted with the disposition of entries, opened the guard-house door and came in, many of the guard being asleep, without giving the least alarm, nay, so far from it, that it is said some of them shook hands in a friendly manner with some of the guard with whom they were intimately acquainted, as indeed they were with most of them: and—O tempora, O mores!—immediately began bayoneting of them, without our people making the least show of resistance, not only reeking their fury on the guard but also on several of the peaceable inhabitants who were slumbering in their beds. One Bacon, of the people called Quakers, was inhumanly murdered in his own house and bed; old Mr. Hancock, beside his being of that society, was a cripple in both his arms, was stabbed in his bed, and is since dead of his wounds. Another of that society is also since dead of his wounds; and the life of a fourth person is despaired of."

The enemy, after immortalizing the British arms in the way above-mentioned, and having collected a large quantity of forage, &c. embarked with their booty for Philadelphia.

We hear that on Saturday morning last, Colonel Shreve, who commands the second Jersey regiment, sent a party of men under Major Howel to join some of the Salem and Cumberland militia, in order to invest Billingsfort, where about 150 Tories had been intrenching and fortifying themselves; but the militia not arriving in time, and the Tories getting information, the Major returned to Haddonfield, where Col. Shreve had taken post. The enemy in Philadelphia, getting intelligence of what had passed, detached 1400 men about nine o'clock at night, who landed at Gloucester Point, making a circuitous rout, with intent to surprize Col. Shreve; but the Colonel, though in the dead of night, received intelligence of the enemy's movement, and his troops, being greatly inferior in number, all retired to Mountholly about three o'clock on Sunday morning, except three who were bayoneted by the enemy on their arrival. One of our cavalry, who had been dispatched to give notice to the guard at Cooper's ferry, was also killed on his way, by which means the guard had no notice of the enemy's approach, and several of them were killed and taken prisoners, among the latter is Major Ellis of the Gloucester militia, and Lieutenants Stout and Hutchin of Shreve's regiment of Continental troops.

The enemy frustrated in their designs of massacring our troops, and having gasconaded through the village, where they committed many acts of cruelty, beside burning two dwelling-houses, returned to Philadelphia in the evening of the same day.

From Princeton we learn that charitable donations from the congregations of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Connecticut Farms, Turkey and South Hanover, Springfield, Morris-Town, Scotch Plains and Bound-Brook, for the sick soldiers in hospitals, &c. were lately sent to that place, consisting of the following articles, viz. 68 sheets; 9 pairs of new shoes; 46 blankets; 347 pairs of stockings; 243 shirts; 200 breeches and trowsers; 200 jackets; 76 coats; 39 yards of new cloth; 5 coverlets; sewing thread, yarn, buttons, several new garments cut out but not made up, new linen and a large quantity of old, suitable for lint, &c. &c.

MARRIED, the 24th ult. FRANCIS BARBER, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Jersey regiment, to Miss NANCY OGDEN, of Elizabeth-Town, a Lady of beauty and merit.

To the INHABITANTS of the UNITED STATES.

FROM the great number of deputies and agents necessarily employed in the Quarter-Master-General's department, and from the unavoidable hurry in which much of the business has been transacted,—which has greatly increased the number of those deputies and agents, and, in some instances, has occasioned the employment of improper persons, many irregularities have taken place in the department. That order and regularity which is necessary to the well-conducting a business so important and extensive, has been much broken in upon; and many of the good people of the country have com-

plained of disappointments and ill treatment. In order to remedy the manifold inconveniences arising from these causes, and, as much as possible, to guard against abuses in future, great care will be taken to engage such persons in the department who are the best adapted to the business of their several employments, and the most likely to preserve a proper deportment and to give satisfaction to the well-disposed part of the community, in the respective districts assigned them. To this end punctuality in payment for such articles as shall be purchased, will be highly necessary; and we mean to preserve it as far as possible: But as it will be impracticable to make such a distribution of cash as will enable every person employed in purchasing to pay as he goes, regular printed certificates will be put into the hands of the Deputy-Quarter-Masters to be filled up and delivered out to the people from whom purchases shall be made. In every State where these certificates are distributed, persons will be appointed to attend and pay them off at certain short periods, and at such places as will best accommodate the inhabitants; of which public notice will be given. This mode, it is imagined will relieve the sellers of produce from the difficulties and disappointments so much complained of. The certificates, having a settled form, and being put into the hands of none but those who will have authority to sign and pass them, will at once save the receiver from the delay and difficulty frequently happening from the want of form, and from the doubt and uncertainty of the authority of the signers of them; and, as they will be paid to any person who may possess them, having the first proprietor's name thereon endorsed by himself, they may be negotiated as cash in the intervals of payment, or at least be presented at the pay-office with the less trouble to the proprietor.

As it is our earnest desire, and will be our constant endeavour to accommodate the whole business of our department to the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of the country, as far as shall be consistent with the good of the service, we hope to receive their cheerful aid and assistance on all occasions in promoting the common cause of American freedom, and the rights of mankind.

Camp, Valley Forge, March 28, 1778.

NATHANIEL GREENE, Q. M. G.
JOHN COX, A. Q. M. G.
CHA. PETTIT, A. Q. M. G.

ALL persons, into whose custody any horses, stores or other publick property belonging to the Quarter-Master-General's department, may have come, by the removal of such property from time to time, or otherwise, are desired to make report thereof, as speedily as possible, to the Quarter-Master-General or to the Deputy-Quarter-Master of the district where such stores may happen to be, in order that they may be collected for the use of the army. All those who have any publick stores in charge and have taken proper care thereof, shall receive a reasonable compensation: But should any be found base enough to attempt to conceal any such publick property, they will be severely punished, and their names exposed to publick view.

April 8, 1778.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the stable late of Robert James, deceased, in Lower-Freehold, Monmouth county, now in possession of Richard James, a young light grey HORSE, with black grey mane and tail, five years old this spring, about fifteen hands high; trots. Whoever secures the thief and horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward; and for the horse only THREE POUNDS, paid by the subscriber

3 w * RICHARD JAMES

Trenton, April 8, 1778.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Trenton the 27th of March last, a sorrel MARE, four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said Mare and thief, and restores her to Captain Nixon at Pennington, or to Mr. John Dickon, Commissary at Trenton, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or for the Mare only EIGHT DOLLARS.

2 w * WILLIAM CHRISTEY.

April 3, 1778.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber in Amwell near Flemington, in May last, a small dunish sorrel HORSE, appears to be young. If no owner appears by the 1st of May, he will be sold to pay charges.

THOMAS READING. 1 *

Springfield, March 25, 1778.

THE Trustees of New-Jersey College are desired to be punctual in attending the meeting of their Board at Princeton on Wednesday the 15th of April, at ten o'clock, on business of the greatest importance to the institution.

JAMES CALDWELL, Clerk.

TO cover the ensuing season at Dr. Cundit's, inn-keeper, at Newark Mountain Meeting-house, for NINE DOLLARS the season, the famous and well-known Horse

LIBERTY,

four years old this spring; he is a Salem colt out of the Dove mare, and is full-blooded, and thorough bred; a beautiful bay. Good pasture will be provided for Mares at Half a Dollar per week by Doctor Cundit.

3 w 6

TO BE SOLD,
A FEW Hogheads of good Muscovado and LOAF SUGARS, by JAMES HOOD, or SAMUEL YOUNG, near Howel's ferry.

The famous and well-known HORSE
TRAVELLOR,

NOW rising eight years old, will cover the ensuing season at the plantation of AMOS SWAN on the Scotch Plains, a short half mile from the meeting-house on the road leading to Springfield. TRAVELLOR is of a full size, fifteen hands and an half high, well set to his height, his colour is a dark claret, and very beautiful. He sprung from the best blood in Great-Britain; his pedigree is the same as True Briton, they being brothers. His carriage, beauty, behaviour and spirit, make him equal if not superior to any horse within this State. He is to cover at TEN DOLLARS a mare, and a Dollar to the groom, the money to be paid at the time of covering, or before taken away if required. Good pasture will be provided for Mares at Half a Dollar per week.

3 w 6 AMOS SWAN.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the subscriber on or about the fourth instant, One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Continental currency, in a sheet, containing bills of the following denominations, viz. two of Thirty Dollars; two of Eight Dollars; two of Seven Dollars; two of Six Dollars; two of Five Dollars; two of Four Dollars; two of Three Dollars; and two of Two Dollars each, dated the 20th May 1777—one half of them numbered 177354, and the other half 177397: All persons are desired in receiving payment for any debt, to secure such bills if offered, also the person from whom they receive them, of which they will please to give me notice, that the thief may be brought to punishment, and the money restored to the proper owner; in which case the above reward shall be paid by me, living at Mr. Samuel Hunt's, about a mile from Pennington.

BERRYMAN GREEN, Pay-Master
1st Regt. L. D. 3 6

April 6, 1778. Bound-Brook, April 2, 1778.

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

3 w 6 GEO. JANEWAY,
JOHN CROLIUS, } Executors.
PETER CROLIUS,

April 25, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH CHAMBERS, late of Nottingham, Burlington county, deceased, either by bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscribers, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them well attested for settlement.

4 w 6 ROBERT CHAMBERS, } Executors.
ROBERT WILSON,

Trenton, April 5, 1778.

WAS taken out of the office of Ebenezer Cowell, Esq. when the enemy were in Trenton, a DAY-BOOK, LEIDGER and two or three DOCQUETS, with a number of other books and papers belonging to the estate of Abraham Cottnam, Esq. deceased. The subscribers think some person in or near Trenton has them—30 dollars reward for the Leidger, 20 for the Dockets, and a handsome reward for any other books or papers belonging to said estate will be given to any person who will deliver or inform the subscribers who has them, so that they may get them again.

The subscribers propose to sell or let that tenement called DOWSDALE, situated near Trenton, on the Hopewell road, with two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, barn, and a good orchard thereon, containing thirteen acres more or less, five of which are excellent meadow, with a constant stream of water running through the same, being very convenient for erecting a tan-yard. Any person inclining to purchase the above, will be informed of further particulars by applying to the subscribers, or in their absence to Ebenezer Cowell, Esq.

3 w * ROBERT HOOPS, } Executors.
GEORGE COTTNAM,

THIS is to certify to the Publick that the Newark Post will not carry letters unless they are paid for it; except letters from the subscribers for this paper to the Printer.

JOHN HEDDEN,
ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be taken from the door of Mr. S William Downing, in Princeton, a Dapple Grey MARE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high; not branded; trots and gallops; is about eleven years old. Whoever secures either mare or thief, shall have Five Dollars for the mare and Three Dollars for the thief, with reasonable charges, paid by Thomas Earl, living in Springfield, or B. Smith, in Trenton.

April 2, 1778

Mr. COLLINS,

IF the following account of an extraordinary News Paper promises any entertainment to your Customers, you may give it a place in the New-Jersey Gazette.

AMONGST those who left Philadelphia on the approach of the enemy to that city, a Gentleman, who had with him a portable printing-press, took refuge somewhere near Egg-Harbour. By means of a well-conducted correspondence with a friend in the city, he obtained constant and authentic intelligence of the most minute occurrences there. Thus provided, he, for the amusement of himself and a few friends, publishes a paper every fortnight, which he calls PASQUIN, or the MINUTE INTELLIGENCER. As these papers are not for sale, and but a few copies struck off, they do not circulate and are but little known. Being an old acquaintance, he constantly sends me one of his curious performances. As a specimen of the work, I have selected the following articles.

"It is said the English Ministry, having no hopes of subduing America by force of arms, whilst the inhabitants retain their native virtue, have instructed the officers in their army to try a more certain method of success; by debauching the morals of the men, and seducing the virtue of the women. For this purpose play-houses are opened, gaming-tables established and balls promoted, in a city languishing under a scarcity of the necessaries of life."

"His Excellency General Howe, ever attentive to the health of his army, took the advantage of some fair weather in December last, and determined to give his troops an airing, of which they stood in great need. For this purpose he ordered the whole of his forces out, and heading them himself, took a walk into the country. His benevolent intention was to proceed as far as Reading and Lancaster, but finding the roads about Edge-Hill much infested with armed rebels, he thought proper to return to the city; which he did with considerable precipitation, being apprehensive of an approaching storm. Some think he might have forced his way through the banditti, but he was too prudent a General to expend his Majesty's powder and shot on such a ragged crew."

"We have the pleasure of assuring the publick, that the disputes respecting the arrangement of the Royal African Regiment, are now at an end, his Excellency having determined that arrangement in the following manner:

- QUACO, Colonel,
- SAMBO, Lieutenant-Colonel,
- CUFFEY, Major,
- TONEY, } Captains.
- CUDJOR, }

The contest for pre-eminence between Quaco and Sambo was long and obstinate: It is evident that Sambo has the thickest lips and the whitest teeth, but his Excellency's partiality is in favour of Quaco, as he has honoured him with the command; and at the entertainment lately given by the officers of the Royal African Regiment, his Excellency opened the ball with Colonel Quaco's Lady, and danced very gracefully to the music of a full orchestra of banjos and hurdy-gurdies.—How far the superior beauty of Colonel Quaco's Lady may have contributed to his promotion, is uncertain."

"We hear that general orders have issued for having the Royal African Regiment shorn every three months; in order to supply the Ladies of the Court of Great-Britain with wool, sufficient for the present fashionable head-dress."

ADVERTISEMENT.

"NOW in the press, and shortly will be published, neatly bound in calf, The Miscellaneous Works of his Excellency General Sir William Howe, in prose and verse; containing, amongst many other curious particulars, the following articles;

- 1st. The history of the American war; or, the art of infusing infamy in this world and misery in the next.
- 2d. A dissertation on the cardinal virtues; in which it is proved, that justice and mercy ought to be excluded from holding any rank amongst them.
- 3d. The game of piquet in a new way; by which is shewn how a person may win ten thousand guineas at a game, and yet the loser remain perfectly satisfied. By this method, cards become not only an amusement, but very useful in the settlement of accounts.
- N. B. In this learned work his Excellency acknowledges that he has been assisted by Mr. Ware the Commissary General.
- 4th. The value of British gold; or, the art of paying off large accounts with small sums; illustrated by a variety of real cases, particularly one in which a just bill of 550l. was discharged by 30 guineas, and a receipt in full obtained.
- 5th. Men immortalized and death defeated; or, the returns of the British army; wherein is shewn how the pay and rations of a thousand soldiers may be drawn, who have long since died of putrid fevers, or been slain in battle.
- 6th. The contented cuckold, an heroic poem.
- 7th. Songs and amorous odes, in the Eastern style; a hymn to Venus; Chloë, or the African beauty; an invitation to Bacchus, in the German taste; the progress of cruelty, in six cantos, &c.

"The work will be comprised in three volumes octavo; a fourth volume will contain congratulatory addresses to his Excellency, from the several provinces, wherein he has restored constitutional liberty. But these addresses have not yet come to hand."

"NOW publishing in sheets, and to be sold at Philadelphia THE POLITICAL LIAR; or, the New Fairy Tales: Wherein is related how a shameful defeat may, with ease, be converted into a glorious victory—how large reinforcements may be obtained by art magic—how France is abandoning America, by sending her large supplies of warlike stores and other necessaries—how General Washington lost his senses, and left a portmanteau, containing all his original letters and secrets of State, with a sick negro, whereby they fell into the hands of the British officers, and are now publishing at large in the political liar— with many other entertaining articles of the same kind.

"A GREAT price, in hard money, will be given for a little heart's-ease. Apply to the Superintendent General."

From the late London papers.

TO BE SOLD by publick auction, on the first of April 1778, at the Royal Exchange—HANOVER, WITH ALL THE PRIVATE ESTATE OF GEORGE WELPS. The vast sums arising from this sale, are, by his Majesty's most gracious promise, to be distributed amongst the TORIERS in America, who have suffered so much on his account.

A HORSE for Sale,

HE draws well; goes well in a carriage; but is peculiarly well fitted for a light horse or gentleman's hackney. He is six years old next grass; full 15 hands high; nice made; well gaited, and his price 250 dollars. Apply to RICHARD WALKER, Esq. Bucks county, Forks of Neshameny.

IF Mr. SAMUEL SCUDDER, who lately resided near Stow-Creek, in Salem county, is living, he may, by applying to either of the subscribers in Essex county, hear of something to his advantage. Any person who will give him the above intelligence will much oblige

JOHN and THOMAS SCUDDER.

T O B E L E T

A VERY convenient HOUSE and GARDEN, either with or without a large Stable, situate near the subscriber's mills, and within two miles of Crosswicks.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

T O B E S O L D,

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

Freehold, 7th February, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the first New-Jersey regiment, a certain JOHN BARLOW, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well set, and about twenty-seven years of age. Also a certain HUGH WELSH, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever takes up the said deserters, and delivers them to the subscriber, or to any officer of said regiment, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either, paid by

JOS. JAY, Lieut.

February 23, 1778.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable at Neshameny Ferry, a young BLACK MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands two or three inches high, trots and canters, has a blaze down her face, her hind feet somewhat white, her tail trimmed down, very hollow old looking eye, large head; has been rode hard, which hath occasioned her fore fetlock joints to be shot forward, shod all round when taken away. Whoever apprehends and secures either, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by me

JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

T O B E S O L D,

THE HOUSE wherein the Widow STILLE now lives in at Trenton: It has been a tavern for many years, and is well calculated for that business. Any person wanting to purchase, may apply to the subscriber near Spotwood.

March 9, 1778. JOHN JOHNSTON.

South-Amboy, March 20, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Negro men lately came over from Staten-Island, and landed at South-Amboy; the one is a sturdy young fellow named JOE, about 26 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high: the other is also a sturdy fellow named JACK, about sixty years of age, and about six feet high; both of them are supposed to belong to persons in this state. The subscriber has them in charge, and is in fear that they may by chance get away; and therefore desirous that the owner or owners of said Negroes may speedily apply, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES MORGAN, Capt.

Somerjet County, March 20, 1778.

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

G R A N D B A Y,

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

JONATHAN DUNN.

A CORK CUTTER wanted at Trenton. Enquire of the Printer.

L O F T Y,

AN imported HORSE from Great-Britain, is in full health and vigour, and stands at the stables of Mr. William Phillips in Maidenhead, in New-Jersey, and will cover Mares the ensuing season at the rate of EIGHT POUNDS each Mare. The proprietors of him have thought proper, the better to serve the public, to limit the number of Mares he shall cover to 40. Those that incline to send Mares for that purpose, will please to signify their intentions to the said William Phillips as early as possible, because the first applications that extend to the above number, will have their mares covered by the season, and no others will be received after the list is complete. LOFTY's size, colour and pedigree, having been heretofore published, supersede the necessity of repetition.

Also HECTOR, an imported Horse, well known in this and the adjacent parts of the country, stands at the same place, and will likewise cover at Ten Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the single leap. Good pasture for mares will be provided.

Maidenhead, March 21, 1778.

STOLEN, on the 25th of March 1778, from under the shed of Thomas Bullman, at Pennington, a dark grey MARE, with a saddle and bridle almost new, she is about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, has a blaze in her forehead, was shod before, and has a middling long switch tail. Whoever takes up the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the mare, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by JOSEPH VANKIRK, living near Pennington.

Trenton, March 27, 1778.

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

Likewise all persons indebted to either of them are requested to discharge their several accounts. And all those who have any demands against either of them, are desired to call and receive payment.

ROBERT SINGER.

FRANCIS WITT.

T O B E S O L D,

By BENJAMIN SMITH in TRENTON, GREEN TEA; loaf and muscovado sugar; chocolate; pepper; allspice; cinnamon; allum; needles; mohair; sleeve buttons; fine and coarse teeth combs; sweeping and scrubbing brushes; tobacco, &c. &c.

March 28, 1778.

T E N D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 20th instant, a negro fellow named BEN, 22 years of age, remarkably stout and well made: Had on, when he went away, a homespun bearskin coat and jacket, leather breeches, and white stockings. He is supposed to be lurking about the neighbourhood of Trenton. Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ELISHA LAWRENCE.