

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1778.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE.
(Translated from the French.)

Upon a motion, in the Irish House of Lords, for an Address to the King and Lord Lieutenant, after his Lordship had delivered a Speech to that House on the 14th of April last year, Lord Mountmorris, a very young Nobleman of great abilities and spirit, rose and said,

MY LORDS,

I rise once more, encouraged by the indulgence your Lordships have shewn to my youth, it is not with design to say a single word that may occasion a debate, or give even the appearance of opposition to the prudent motion; but to assure your Lordships that I exceedingly approve a speech in which there is not a word to engage the consent or approbation of the Parliament to the detestable war beyond sea, to a war which I think unjust and useless in its beginning, absurd and ridiculous in the conduct of it, and ruinous and destructive in the issue, unless Providence interpose, and by its mighty hand save the empire from destruction. I have the satisfaction of thinking we are not engaged in such a war; a war, conducted by a band of vagabonds and knights errand, on the coasts of America. Had there been a word with that view in the Speech, I should immediately have protested against whatsoever should have been done in consequence of it.

Y O R K T O W N.

In CONGRESS, May 2, 1778.

Resolved,

THAT the Managers of the Lottery be authorized to employ their Agents in each State to pay off the prizes of the tickets sold by them respectively, and for this purpose to draw on the several Continental Loan-Offices for so much of the money arising on the sales of the tickets, and deposited in such offices respectively, as they shall find necessary to pay off such prizes.

That the several Agents be instructed by the Managers, previous to the payment of prizes not of the lowest denomination in each class, to receive the tickets entitling the possessors to such prizes, give receipts for the same, and transmit them to the Managers for their examination, with the names of the respective owners endorsed thereon, and specifying which of the said prizes are, at the owners request, to be paid in Loan-Office certificates.

Resolved, That the Loan-Office certificates, which may issue for prizes of the second class of the Lottery of the United States, shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, any resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the Managers be directed forthwith to prepare and make sale of the tickets of the second class of the Lottery:

That the drawing thereof commence the first day of January next, and be completed as soon as may be; and that all the tickets then unfold be the property and at the risque of the United States.

J U N E 3.

Ordered, That printed pamphlets, containing lists of the prizes drawn by the adventurers in the first class of the Lottery of the United States, be transmitted by the Managers to the Assemblies, Commissioners of the Loan-Offices, Post-Masters and Lottery Agents, and to every person entrusted with the sale of tickets in the several States, for the free inspection of the several adventurers: And that the Printers in the several States be requested to publish the whole in weekly portions.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

N. B. The Printers of news-papers in the several States are desired to publish the foregoing resolutions, and to continue the same in their papers from time to time, until the drawing of the second class commences.

In CONGRESS, May 19, 1778.

WHEREAS Congress, by a resolve passed the 19th day of January last, determined that captive officers should receive pay, as well when on parole as when in the enemy's possession, for so long time as they continue to be officers of the United States, and liable to be called into service upon being released from their captivity: And whereas divers officers have been and may be made prisoners, and continue such beyond the period within which they are liable to be called into service; and as it has been found that such officers, when released on parole, are sometimes debarred from the pursuit of their former employments, or, being liable always to be recalled into captivity at the pleasure of the enemy, are pre-

vented from entering into such engagements and plans of business as their necessary support demands:

Resolved, That all officers in the land service of the United States, who have been or shall be made prisoners by the enemy, shall be entitled to receive the full pay and rations while in the enemy's possession, deducting only from their rations such supplies as they may have received from the enemy, or the Commissary of prisoners; and that all such officers when admitted on their parole shall receive their full pay, without rations, until they shall be exchanged or discharged from their parole, or that a general change of circumstances shall render their pay no longer necessary for their support, as Congress shall hereafter determine.

M A Y 22.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the respective States, to enact laws for exempting from militia duty all persons who have deserted, or hereafter shall desert, from the British army or navy, during the present war.

That it be farther recommended to the Legislatures of the respective States, to disqualify, by law, all prisoners and deserters from acting as substitutes in the militia during the present war, to render all such contracts void, and to authorize any prisoner, or deserter who may be engaged as a substitute, to appropriate to his own use all monies by him received on such agreement.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

In CONGRESS, June 6, 1778.

A Letter of the 27th of May from Lord Howe, and one of the 3d of June from General Clinton, at Philadelphia, accompanied with three acts of Parliament were read.—The letters are as follow:

S I R, Philadelphia, May 27, 1778.

HAVING, by a packet just arrived from Great-Britain, received the King's commands to transmit to the Congress, and the Commander in Chief of their troops, the copies of two acts passed this session of Parliament, for quieting the disorders now subsisting in these colonies, and preparing the way for the return of peace, I embrace the earliest opportunity to forward the inclosed copies of those acts, and of one other act relating to the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, for the information of the Congress thereon; most sincerely hoping this communication will be productive of the desired good effects. I am, with due consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Henry Laurens, Esq.

President of the Congress.

H O W E.

S I R, Head-Quarters, Philad. June 3, 1778.

I AM directed to transmit to Congress, and the Commander in Chief of their troops, printed copies of three conciliatory acts of Parliament: Let me add my most sincere wishes, that they may produce the desirable effect which is hoped from them. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

Henry Laurens, Esq.

President of the Congress.

H. CLINTON.

Ordered, That they be referred to a Committee of Five.

The Members chosen, Mr. Drayton, Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Witherspoon, and Mr. S. Adams.

Ordered, That the Committee retire into the next room, and prepare an answer to Lord Howe and General Clinton's letters.

The Committee, appointed to prepare answers to Lord Howe and Gen. Clinton's letters, brought in a draught, which was read and agreed to, as follows:

My Lord, York-Town, June 6, 1778.

I HAVE had the honour of laying your Lordship's letter of the 27th of May, with the acts of the British Parliament inclosed, before Congress; and I am instructed to acquaint your Lordship, that they have already expressed their sentiments upon bills, not essentially different from those acts, in a publication of the 22d of April last.

Your Lordship may be assured, that when the King of Great-Britain shall be seriously disposed to put an end to the unprovoked and cruel war waged against these United States, Congress will readily attend to such terms of peace as may consist with the honour of independent nations, the interest of their constituents, and the sacred regard they mean to pay to treaties. I am, my Lord, with all due consideration,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

Lord Howe.

HENRY LAURENS,

President of Congress.

S I R, York-Town, June 6, 1778.

I HAVE had the honour of laying your letter of the 3d instant, with the acts of the British Parliament which came inclosed, before Congress; and I am instructed to acquaint you, Sir, that they have already expressed their sentiments upon bills, not essentially different from those acts, in a publication of the 22d of April last.

Be assured, Sir, when the King of Great-Britain shall be seriously disposed to put an end to the unprovoked and cruel war waged against these United States, Congress will readily attend to such terms of peace as may consist with the honour of independent nations, the interest of their constituents, and the sacred regard they mean to pay to treaties. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

HENRY LAURENS,

President of Congress.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Philad.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, June 8, 1778.

WHEREAS the exportation of provisions from these States hath occasioned much difficulty in procuring supplies for our armies, and, by the capture of vessels concerned in such exportation, the armies of the enemy have been freed from distresses, that would have greatly embarrassed their operations: And whereas, for the easy supply of our armies, and to embarrass and distress the enemy the ensuing campaign, it is absolutely necessary an embargo should be immediately laid, to prohibit such exportations: And as, from the distance of the States from Congress, and the different periods of assembling their legislatures, the good end of such embargo would be wholly frustrated, should Congress not proceed to impose the embargo: Therefore,

Resolved, That an embargo be, and it hereby is laid, to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock and other provisions, from any of these United States, from and after the tenth day of June instant, until the fifteenth day of November next, unless sooner revoked by Congress. Provided, that this embargo shall not be construed to prevent the taking on board such provision, as shall be necessary for the stores only of any ships or vessels of war, or others trading to and from these States.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the respective States to take the most effectual measures for carrying the foregoing resolution into immediate execution.

J U N E 9.

Whereas doubts have arisen, as to the sum which shall be paid for the rations, which now may be due and owing to Officers in the service of these States, and also as to the vouchers for drawing the same; by reason whereof the intentions of Congress, with respect to such Officers, are frustrated:

Resolved, That the value of the rations due since the first day of last January till the first instant, be estimated at One Third of a Dollar, and that the Officers do present their accounts to the Paymaster-General or Deputy Paymaster-General, who shall adjust and pay the same. Provided always, That the said officers shall make oath to their accounts respectively, which oaths the said Paymasters are hereby empowered and directed to administer, and transmit the said accounts, with receipts thereon, to the Treasury.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Congress have received information and complaints, "That violence have been done by American armed vessels to neutral nations, in seizing ships belonging to their subjects and under their colours, and in making captures of those of the enemy whilst under the protection of neutral coasts, contrary to the usage and custom of nations." To the end that such unjustifiable and piratical acts, which reflect dishonour upon the national character of these States, may be in future effectually prevented, the said Congress hath thought proper to direct, enjoin and command, and they do hereby direct, enjoin and command, all Captains, Commanders and other Officers and Seamen, belonging to any American armed vessels, to govern themselves strictly in all things agreeably to the tenor of their commissions, and the instructions and resolutions of Congress; particularly that they pay a sacred regard to the rights of neutral owners, and the usage and custom of civilized

nations, and on no pretence whatever presume to take or seize any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of princes or powers in alliance with these United States, except they are employed in carrying contraband goods, or soldiers, to our enemies; and in such case that they conform to the stipulations contained in treaties subsisting between such princes or powers and these States; and that they do not capture, seize or plunder any ships or vessels of our enemies being under the protection of neutral coasts, nations or princes, under the penalty of being condignly punished therefor, and also of being bound to make satisfaction for all matters of damage, and the interest thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their persons and goods. And further, the said Congress doth hereby Resolve and Declare, That persons wilfully offending in any of the foregoing instances, if taken by any foreign powers in consequence thereof, shall not be considered as having a right to claim protection from these States, but shall suffer such punishment as by the usage and custom of nations may be inflicted upon such offenders.

GIVEN IN CONGRESS at York, in the State of Pennsylvania, this Ninth Day of May, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.

HENRY LAURENS, President.
Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

West-Florida, Natches district, February 21, 1778.

WHEREAS on Thursday evening, the 19th instant, Capt. James Willing, in the service of the United States of North-America, arrived with a detachment of men under his command at the Natches Landing, and the next morning early sent out sundry parties, who almost at one and the same time made the inhabitants prisoners of war on their parole; and having hoisted the colours of the United States of America, and taken possession of the country in their name, the inhabitants in their distressed and unprotected situation, fearing the confiscation of their property, thought it necessary to wait on the said Capt. Willing, to propose terms of accommodation, which he readily agreed to, the said inhabitants unanimously delegated the four following gentlemen to treat for them and make the best terms they could, viz. William Horn, Esq. Charles Percy, Esq. S. Wells, Planter, and Major Luke Collins.

And as we the Delegates have obtained leave from the people to call in any persons to our assistance we may think proper, we have desired the following gentlemen, Isaac Johnson, Esq. Richard Ellis, Esq. and Joseph Thompson, Planter. We the Delegates of the people, and our Associates, do propose the following terms to Capt. Willing.

I. That we will not in any wise take up arms against the United States of America, avail, abet, or in anywise give assistance to the enemies of the said States.—Agreed.

II. That our persons, slaves and other property, of what kind soever, shall remain safe and unmolested, during our neutrality.—Agreed.

III. That a list of the names of the slaves of the inhabitants shall upon honour be given in.—Agreed.

IV. That Capt. Willing shall agree to send a flag of truce to the Choctaw Indians, to give out a great talk, with a belt, to prevent the Indians falling on this defenceless district.—Agreed.

V. That Capt. Willing having in his custody as a prisoner one Robert Welch, in whose possession was found an order from Farquhar Bethune, Esq. Commissary for the Choctaw nation, to obstruct, harass, distress and oppose any party of Americans coming down the river: and it appearing to the inhabitants of this district that the life of the said Robert Welch was in danger, they petitioned the said Capt. Willing in his behalf, who immediately set him at liberty, and shall engage to send him with a flag into the Choctaw nation, he having great interest with them to incline them to peace.—Agreed.

VI. That the Delegates and their Associates shall have leave to send a copy of these articles to Governor Chester at Pensacola, accompanied with a letter requesting his Excellency will take such steps as shall prevent the Indians from falling on the inhabitants.—Agreed.

VII. That the Delegates and their Associates do, in and on the behalf of the people, agree to take the following oath: That they will not take up arms, or otherwise aid to the prejudice of the United States of America, nor will by any means aid, assist, abet, furnish with arms or ammunition, the enemies of the said States, neither will they furnish the savages with warlike stores against the said States, nor in word or deed, except in the foregoing article, treat with their enemies, but observe a strict neutrality.—Agreed.

VIII. That the Delegates shall appoint of their own body to accompany Capt. Willing to New-Orleans.—Agreed.

West-Florida, Natches District.

Signed this 21st day of February, 1778.

DELEGATES.

WILLIAM HORN, CHARLES PERCY,
S. WELLS, LUKE COLLINS.

ASSOCIATES.

ISAAC JOHNSTON, JOSEPH THOMPSON,
RICHARD ELLIS,

Agreed to in the fullest extent, in behalf of the United States of America, all public officers of the Crown of Great-Britain, who have property in this district, excepted. Those who have held commissi-

ons and have signed the oath of neutrality come within the above article.

JAMES WILLING, Captain in the service of the United States of America.

N. B. The property of all British, who are not residents in this district, also excepted, they being enemies of the said States. JAMES WILLING.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) May 14.

Accounts from Bermuda inform us, that the armed ship Lord Amherst, of 36 guns and 170 men, was cast away there on the 26th of February. She and the Lynx sloop were conveying the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which had nearly all shared the same fate. A Spanish ship with 1300 seroons of Guatimala indigo, and some treasure on board, was wrecked there soon after the Lord Amherst; the greatest part of the Spaniard's cargo was saved.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 11, 1778.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that we have received certain advice, by a vessel just arrived from the Mississippi, that a party of men, who lately came down that river, had seized one or two British posts in that quarter, and had taken and sold about 900 negroes from the plantations, and captured several ships, (one of 20 guns) richly loaded with cash, furs, and indigo, amounting in the whole to about four hundred thousand pounds sterling. The same account mentions, that the post at the Natches was taken and retaken three several times, but ultimately remained in our possession."

YORK-TOWN, June 13.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, in Georgia, to a gentleman in York-Town, dated April 10, 1778.

"I beg you would make me remembered to Mr. L---y, and inform him of a melancholy event that happened about ten days since, which I fear he is a great sufferer by. Captain Ambrose Wright's house in this town was set on fire, supposed to be by a little negro boy he had in the house. Mrs. Wright, with her child, with difficulty escaped the flames: not the most trifling article saved. Captain Wright was from home on public business, and has lost, beside his papers, books of accounts and cash, near 3000l. sterling worth of effects, his own property, besides a large quantity of public stores."

"The whole square on which his house stood was consumed. The Court-House (a fine building) three times took fire, but was as often extinguished; if that had been burned, great part of the town would have been in danger, as the wind set that way."

BOSTON, May 28.

By letters from Captain Gustavus Cunningham, in the Revenge cutter, an American cruizer fitted out in France, we learn, that he had taken five prizes, two of which were merchant brigs, one a snow mounting eight carriage guns, one a letter of marque ship of sixteen guns, and a king's tender fitted out at Gibraltar to cruize; this last, after taking, he burnt. His letters were dated at Cadiz bay, the 29th of March last.

Tuesday last arrived safe in port, a prize ship; she was bound from Madeira to Barbadoes, where she but just anchored, when she was cut out from her moorings. Captain Bishop in the privateer sloop Sally, took her. The cargo on board is said to be upwards of 300 pipes of Madeira wine, &c. &c.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.

By advices from the West-Indies we learn, that the privateer ship Marlborough, Capt. Babcock, of this port, some time since landed a number of men on the island of Delos, on the coast of Africa, from whence he took a large quantity of valuable dry goods. He had taken a vessel laden with 140 tons of Camwood, and 40 tons of rice; and a schooner (which was arrived at Martinico) with 8 chests of arms, 200 brass kettles, 9000 weight of tobacco, and 6 chests of beads; he also captured and destroyed a number of drogers on the coast.

FISH-KILL, June 11.

Extract of a letter from Albany, June 8, 1778.

"The enemy have destroyed nine dwelling-houses, besides barns, &c. and those unhappy Americans who fell into their hands, have been most inhumanly butchered. We have not heard from that quarter these two days past, and there is reason to suppose they have gone off, hearing that our people are gathering fast."

"Another party of Indians and Tories have attacked some settlements at Sacondago, a place about ten miles from Johnstown, where they have taken two or three prisoners."

We hear that on last Saturday some companies of militia, in Ulster county, marched to a place near the Minisink, where it was reported the Indians and Tories had destroyed some houses; we have not heard of the loss of any lives in that quarter as yet. Thus the Tories and their brothers the Indians are disturbing our peace! 'tis not doubted but ere long they will have abundant reason to repent their nefarious conduct.

From Towne's Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

The British arms having proved ineffectual to subdue America, the arts of negotiation are now to be tried; what confidence we ought to place in the com-

missioners, the following fact will shew. On the 30th of Nov. 1776, Lord Howe and Gen. Howe, commissioners under the British tyrant, published a proclamation, offering pardon to every one without exception, who would comply with its terms: In a letter of the same date, and inclosing the same proclamation to Lord George Germaine, after apologizing for so apparently lenient a measure, they say "exceptions from his majesty's pardon as well as any prolongation of the time within which a pardon may be obtained, will be matter of future consideration, according to the circumstances that may arise." If any infidel Tory discredits this recent proof of British perfidy and baseness, by looking into the Parliamentary Register, No. 42, and No. 6 of the fourth session of the present parliament, he will find the letter, among others, laid before the house of lords.

The British army, early last Thursday morning, completed their evacuation of this city, having before transported their stores and most of their artillery into Jersey, where they had thrown up some works, and several of their regiments were encamped. They manned the lines the preceding night, and retreating over the commons, crossed at Gloucester point. It is supposed they will endeavour to go to New-York. A party of the American light horse pursued them very close, and took a great number of prisoners, some of whom were Refugees.

Yesterday morning the Honourable Major-General Arnold took possession of this city, with Col. Jackson's Massachusetts regiment.

Since the retreat of the British army, a considerable number of deserters have arrived from them.

By the Honourable Major-General Arnold, Commander in Chief of the forces of the United States of America, in the city of Philadelphia, &c.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

IN order to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants of this city from insult and injury, to secure the public and private stores, which the enemy may have left in the city, and to prevent the disorder and confusion naturally arising from want of government, His Excellency General Washington, in compliance with the following resolution of Congress, has thought proper to establish military law in this city and suburbs, until the civil authority of the State can reform the government thereof.

In CONGRESS, June 4, 1778.

Resolved, That should the city of Philadelphia be evacuated by the enemy, it will be expedient and proper for the Commander in Chief to take effectual care that no insult, plunder or injury of any kind, may be offered to the inhabitants of the said city: That, in order to prevent public or private injury from the operation of ill-disposed persons, the General be directed to take early and proper care to prevent the removal, transfer, or sale of any goods, wares or merchandize, in possession of the inhabitants of the said city, until the property of the same shall be ascertained by a joint committee, consisting of persons appointed by Congress, and of persons appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, to wit, so far as to determine whether any or what part thereof may belong to the king of Great-Britain, or any of his subjects.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Copy by command of his Excellency, Robert Harrison, Sec.

In order the more effectually to carry into execution of the above resolve, all persons having European, East or West-India goods, iron, leather, shoes, wines, and provisions of every kind, beyond the necessary use of a private family, are ordered to make return of the same to the Town-major, at his quarters in Front-street, the fourth door from the Coffee-house, by twelve o'clock to-morrow, specifying the quantity, and, as nearly as they can judge, the amount of the same, in order that the Quarter-master, Commissary and Clothier-generals may contract for such goods as are wanted for the use of the army, and until there is permission given by the General, there be no removal, transfer, or sale of any goods, as it will be deemed a breach of the above resolution of Congress, and such goods will be seized and confiscated for the public use.

All persons having in their hands public stores or effects, the property of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, or their adherents, who have departed with them, are to make a like report by Monday noon next, under penalty of the confiscation of their own effects; and any person discovering any such concealed stores or effects, will be suitably rewarded.

Any persons harbouring or concealing any officer, soldier, or other person belonging to the enemy, or any deserter from the Continental army, will be severely punished, unless they make immediate discovery to some officer of the said army.

Given at head-quarters, in the city of Philadelphia, June 19, 1778.

B. ARNOLD, Maj. Gen.

By his Honour's command, David S. Pranks, Sec.

TRENTON, JULY 1.

His Excellency General Washington, having early intelligence of the intended movement of the enemy from Philadelphia, detached a considerable body of troops under the command of Major-General Lee, in order to support Gen. Maxwell's Brigade of Continental troops already in this state, and the militia under Generals Dickinson and Heard. These troops

were intended to harra's the enemy on their march through this state to Amboy, and to retard them till General Washington, with the main body, could get up. In the mean-time several small skirmishes happened between the enemy and Gen. Maxwell's troops, joined by the militia, but without any considerable execution on either side.

The march of the enemy being by this means impeded, and the main army having crossed the Delaware at Coryell's ferry on the 20th and 21st ult. proceeded by the way of Hopewell, Rocky-Hill, Kington and Cranberry, and on the 27th overtook the enemy at Monmouth Courthouse, whither they retired from Allentown on the approach of our troops, leaving their intended rout to Amboy.

It having been previously determined to attack the enemy on their march, a suitable disposition was made the same evening. General Lee, with a detachment of pick'd men consisting of about 1500, and reinforced by a strong body of Jersey militia, advanced to English-Town, (about 6 miles from Monmouth Courthouse) the militia then proceeded to the Meetinghouse; the main army under General Washington being about four miles in the rear of English-Town. In this position the whole halted until advice could be received of the enemy's motion.—At three o'clock on Sunday morning their first division, under General Kniphausen, began their march, of which we had intelligence in about two hours, when General Lee received orders to advance and begin the attack, the main army at the same time advancing to support him. About half a mile beyond the Courthouse General Lee began his attack, and drove the enemy for some time; when they being reinforced, he was obliged to retreat in turn, till met by General Washington with the main army, which formed on the first advantageous ground.—In the mean time two field-pieces, covered by two regiments of the detachment and commanded by Colonels Livingston and Stewart, were advanced to check the enemy's approach, which they performed with great spirit and with considerable loss on both sides. This service being performed, they retired with the pieces to the front line, then completely formed, when the severest cannonade began that it is thought ever happened in America. In the mean time strong detachments marched and attacked the enemy with small arms, with various success.—The enemy were finally obliged to give way, and we took possession of the field, covered with dead and wounded. The intense heat of the weather, and the preceding fatigue of the troops, made it necessary to halt them to rest for some time. The enemy in the mean time presenting a front about one mile advanced beyond the seat of action.—As soon as the troops had recovered breath, General Washington ordered two brigades to advance upon each of their flanks, intending to move on in front at a proper time to support them, but before they could reach their destination night came on, and made any farther movements impracticable.

They left on the field the honourable Col. Monckton, with several other officers and a great number of privates, which cannot yet be ascertained with precision.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night they moved off with great precipitation towards Middletown, leaving at the Courthouse five wounded officers and above forty privates.—They began the attack with their veteran grenadiers and light infantry, which renders their loss still more important.—On our side Lieut. Col. Bonner of Pennsylvania, and Major Dickinson of Virginia, are slain.—Col. Barber of this state, is wounded by a musket ball, which passed thro' the right of his body, but it is hoped will not prove mortal. Our troops behaved with the greatest bravery, and opposed the flower of the British army.—Our artillery was well served, and did amazing execution. Before, during, and after the action, deserters came over in great numbers, and still continue so to do. Of the enemy's dead many have been found without any wound, but being heavily clothed, they sunk under the heat and fatigue. We are well assured that the Hessians absolutely refused to engage, declaring it was too hot. Their line of march from the Courthouse was strewd with dead, with arms, knapfacks and accoutrements, which they dropt on their retreat.—They had the day before taken about fifteen prisoners, whom in their haste they left behind. Had we been possessed of a powerful body of cavalry on the field, there is no doubt the success would have been much more compleat, but they had been so much employed in harra'sing the enemy during the march, and were so detached, as to give the enemy a great superiority in number, much to their advantage. Our success, under Heaven, is to be wholly ascribed to the good disposition made by his Excellency, supported by the firmness and bravery of both officers and men, who were emulous to distinguish themselves on this occasion. The great advance of the enemy on their way, their possession of the strong grounds at Middletown, added to the exhausted state of our troops, made an immediate pursuit ineligible; and our army now remains about one mile advanced from the field of battle, having been since employed in collecting the dead and wounded, and burying the former.

Thus (says a correspondent) the enemy have had two campaigns to march from New-York to Philadelphia, and back again, with the diminution of at least half their army.—How much cheaper might his Britannic Majesty buy sheep and oxen in Eng-

land, in the usual manner, than he now gets them, by employing an army to steal them in America!

The enemy, on their way through Burlington county, wantonly destroyed a very valuable merchant-mill near Bordentown, the iron-works at Mountholly, and the dwelling-houses, out-houses, &c. of Peter Tallman, Esq. and Col. Shreve.

Previous to the evacuation of Philadelphia, the enemy plundered the inhabitants of most of the wagons and horses in and near the city, and totally destroyed some and greatly injured many very valuable buildings, especially such as were situated about the suburbs of the town and near the lines. A number of the active tory inhabitants, being conscious of their guilt, and dreading the vengeance of their countrymen, went off with the enemy.

Monday last twenty-seven British prisoners, chiefly grenadiers, who were taken by surprize on Saturday last near Monmouth Courthouse, were brought to this town. The same day thirty-six more arrived at Princeton, part of those taken in the late engagement, and many more are on their way.

By the best accounts we have received, upwards of 500 of the British army, chiefly Hessians, have deserted and returned to Philadelphia since the enemy left that city; and a considerable number have come in to other places.

We hear that several British transports have been lately taken on their passage from Philadelphia to New-York, one of which had five refugee families, with their furniture, &c. on board.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated June 15, 1778.

"The following is an extract from Jemmy Rivington's royal, loyal, lying Gazette, of the 13th inst."

"Last Wednesday morning at two o'clock, three boats, carrying about 150 rebels, attempting to land on Staten-Island between the Blazing-star and Burnt-island, and to surprize a post of the Royal Provincials, were discovered, fired upon, and beat off. The troops on the island immediately got under arms, which effectually defeated their purpose."

"The truth is, that at the above-mentioned time three boats, carrying about 50 brave volunteers, did actually land on a point of meadow near two miles northeastward from the Burnt-island, and consequently three or four miles from the place he says, from whence they marched up undiscovered to the Bridge Creek, (near half a mile) when they were challenged by a centinel on the other side the creek; finding that they were discovered, and that nothing was to be done by surprize, they answered by a well-directed fire on the guard-house, which threw the poor Royal Provincials into such a panic, that without returning a shot, they determined to save themselves by flight; on finding which, and apprehending a general alarm on the island, our little party retired to their boats very slow and in good order, and reembarked; by which time some of the heroic Royal Provincials, finding our fire to cease, and probably concluding there could not then be much danger, ventured back to their old post and began a very warm fire at a phantom. It is presumed they had not yet recovered from their panic when the above narrative was sent to the King's Printer, which sufficiently accounts for their egregious errors."

On Monday the 22d of June the General Assembly of this State adjourned, to meet the second Wednesday of September next at Princeton. During the Sitting the following Acts have passed:

1. An Act for the speedy and effectual recovery of debts due to the United States of America.
2. An Act to continue and amend an act, intitled, "An Act for constituting a Council of Safety."
3. An Act to empower certain Commissioners therein named, to take possession of and lease out the Andover iron-works, in the county of Sussex.
4. An Act for collecting, adjusting and settling the public accounts.
5. An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey.
6. An Act for encouraging the manufacture of paper in the State of New-Jersey.
7. An Act to suspend, for a limited time, the operation of an act, intitled, "An Act for regulating and limiting the price of labour, and of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing."

* * * The other side of this paper having been printed off last week, previous to the alarm, and thereby prevented from being completed, sufficiently accounts for the date in the title page.

ALL officers and men belonging to the Pennsylvania State Navy Fleet, are hereby ordered to repair to their respective vessels immediately.

JOHN HAZELWOOD, C. P. F.

Trenton, June 30th, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of William Baird, near Grigg's Town, the 6th day of June, a brown HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, judged to be seventeen years old, his hind left foot somewhat white, branded CA on his left thigh, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

NOW in the care of the subscriber, a fray HORSE, of a red roan colour, six or seven years old, fourteen hands high, trots and paces. Whoever owns the said horse, is desired to apply immediately, pay the cost, and take him away.

Essex county, Turkey, Borough of }
Elizabeth, New-Jersey, June 12, 1778. }
ISAAC CRANE.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

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

June 2, 1778.

MATTHIAS CRAMER.

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

CARY DUNN, Silver-smith.

Morrisstown, June 2d, 1778.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of John Brooks, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Palm, the brigantine or vessel called the Speedwell, and the sloop or vessel called the Jenny.—Of Timothy Shaler, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Speedwell.—Of John Potts, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner—lately taken by the armed boat called the Dove, near Philadelphia,—with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge

June 17, 1778.

BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Monday the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Joseph Wade (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Duck, and the sloop or vessel called the Betsy—of Zephaniah Stillman (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Bachelor—of Peter Anderson (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Hazard—of Abraham Boys (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Sally—of Timothy Shaler (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Dispatch, and the brigantine or vessel called the Industry—and of John Brooks (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Canaster; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, why the said vessels and their respective cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

June 6, 1778.

By order of the Judge,

BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Brooks, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Prince Frederick, lately commanded by William Sawyer, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

June 14, 1778.

BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Monday the 13th of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Brooks, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Carolina Packet, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

June 9, 1778.

BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

TO BE SOLD, a FARM, on the road that leads from New-Brunswick to Spottwood, about 4 miles and a half from New-Brunswick, containing about 365 acres; 95 of it may be made meadow at a little expence, the remainder chiefly wood-land; a good orchard; it is well watered, and has a fine spring at the house. Apply to Mr. John Plum at New-Brunswick, or Mr. Samuel Vanhorne at Chatham. June 8, 1778. 3w§

WANTED immediately, a middle aged Woman, who can be well recommended, to attend children in a small family. Enquire of the printer hereof. June 10, 1778. 3w*

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Fulkert Vannordstrand, late of Three Mile Run, in the county of Somerset, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled; and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to us, of said place,
JACOB WICOFF and
ADRIAN VANNORDSTRAND, } Executors.
June 2, 1778. 4w§

TO BE SOLD, wholesale and retail, by the subscriber at Hights-Town, a quantity of fine wool and cotton cards; linens; handkerchiefs of various sorts; good tea and sugar; French indigo of the best quality; pins; earthen ware of various kinds; snuff and tobacco; ribbons; men's silk jackets and breeches patterns; women's fans; buttons, mohair, silk and fine threads. WILLIAM SLOANE.
June 9, 1778. 3w§

A RED leather Memorandum Book was lost between Burlington and Trenton, of no value to any body but the owner. Any person who has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Isaac Collins, at Trenton, or Major Hoagland, at Bordentown, shall be handsomely rewarded.

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

STRAYED to my plantation, two MARES, both natural pacers; one about 12 years old, the other near 4; both are dark brown. Whoever has lost the said mares may have them again, by paying all reasonable charges and taking them away.
GEORGE BENNET.
Bucks County, June 3, 1778. 3w§

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED out of a pasture at Mount-Holly last night, a dark coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, six years old, paces mostly, is high couraged and very gay when mounted, is new shod before and his hind shoes new set, has a swelling in the upper joint of his right hind leg, his hind feet white, his mane braded and the ends tied with white thread, has some scars of a fiddle bile on the left side of his back. Any person that delivers said horse to the subscriber, or to any officer in General Maxwell's brigade, so that the owner gets him, shall be paid the above reward; and if taken up at any distance, be allowed reasonable expences.
JOHN CONWAY, Major 4th Jer. Regt.
Mount-Holly, June 5, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or **STOLEN**, out of the stable of Mr. Samuel Henry, in Trenton, in the month of September last, a four year old bay MARE, fourteen hands high; she has a small star intermixed with bay hairs, hollow buttocks, is a natural pacer and of high spirit. Any person on delivering the thief and mare (if stolen) to the above Mr. Samuel Henry, or to the subscriber at Pitts-Town, shall have the above reward; or for the mare only, Eight Dollars, and all reasonable charges. JAMES HANNA.
Trenton, June 9th, 1778. 4w*

CAME to Henry Merfion's, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon County, about the first of May, a small brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, is a natural pacer, has a low carriage with his head, his mane cut on the near side. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
June 10, 1778. 3w§

WANTED immediately, a journeyman TAYLOR that understands the business, and of a good character. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Widow Hazard's, innkeeper, at the sign of the Unicorn, in New-Brunswick. June 6, 1778. 2w

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at Baptist-Town, the night of the 5th inst. (June) a bay STALLION, about 14 hands high, well made, and in good order; paces, trots and canters, and carries well, with two white feet, one the near hind foot, the other the off fore foot. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the man be brought to justice and owner have his horse, shall receive a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me JOHN CAMPBELL.
June 10, 1778. 4w§

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, a large sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, but paces a small travel, hind feet white and high up his legs, some white on his fore feet, a white strip down his forehead, 6 years old this summer. Also a dark brown MARE, about 13 hands high, low carriage, a natural pacer, has a large star in her forehead, a small white strip on her nose, about 5 years old last spring. Whoever takes up said horse and mare, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have Fifteen Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, with Twenty Dollars for securing the thief. JOHANNA COMPTON.
Woodbridge, June 5, 1778. 4w§

STRAYED or **STOLEN** yesterday, from the subscriber, near Princeton, a bay HORSE, about 14 and a half hands high, has a blaze in his face, and his hind feet white. Any person taking up the said horse and securing him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM M'COCKEY.
June 9, 1778. 3w

IF Thomas Williams, who was enlisted in the Delaware Regiment, and taken by the English at the battle of Brandywine, and since followed weaving at John Vanhorn's; by coming there may see his wife, Hannah Williams. She desires that all persons who see this advertisement, and do know him, be kind enough to give him information.
June 10, 1778. 4w§

WAS taken up, the 19th of May, at New-Brunswick, a black GELDING with a star in his forehead, one white hind foot and one white fore foot, branded on his left thigh H S, above 14 hands high, three years old, and trots altogether. He is supposed to be a stolen horse. Any person proving his property and paying charges, may take him away.
June 1, 1778. tcf JOHN VOORHEES.

STRAYED or **STOLEN**, from the subscriber, on the 16th of this instant, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, eight years old, has no artificial mark, but her natural mark is one hind foot of a grey colour, a natural trotter, and her sides are worn with the gears. Whoever takes up the said mare as a stray, or from the thief, shall receive a reasonable reward, besides all charges, from DANIEL LAMBERT.
Westfield, May 17, 1778. 2w||

TO BE SOLD,

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

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT SINGER,
BEST green and bohea tea, muscovado sugar, melleasses, coffee and chocolate, pepper, allspice, and cinnamon; linens, calimancoes, calicoes, and camblots; damask, perians, duccapes, and taffety; a large variety of ribbons, superfine broadcloths, common ditto, white dimitty, men's and women's gloves, men's and women's worsted stockings, children's thread ditto, silk and thread, gauze, fine and coarse thread, silk and hair twist, nankeens, worsted binding, and fine and coarse tooth combs, &c. &c.
Trenton, April 15, 1778. 4w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD WILKINSON, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscriber, at Woodbridge: And those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, at the place aforesaid, that they may be discharged.
JONATHAN BLOOMFIELD, administrator.
3w||

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor A. BERN. BUDE, late of Morris county, deceased, either by bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, or they may expect to be immediately dealt with as the law directs: And all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, well attested, for settlement. PHEBE BUDD.
May 11, 1778. 3w||

WANTED,

For the USE of the UNITED STATES, A Number of experienced TEAM DRIVERS, to serve for one year from the time of their enlistment; they are to be paid at the rate of ten pounds per month. They may enlist with me at Easton, Col. Jacob West in Suffex county, at Bethlehem with Mr. John Okely, or with Mr. Anthony Lerch in Lower Saucon, when, if required, they shall receive ten pounds advanced pay, and at the expiration of six months, if they produce a certificate from the Waggon-Master General, that they behaved well, they shall then each receive as a bounty, a new suit of clothes.—I want to hire a number of FOUR-HORSE TEAMS, completely fitted for service. For terms apply at my office, or to Colonel West.
ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun.
6w§ D. Q. M. General.

TO BE SOLD,

A NECK of Land, lying one mile from Shrewsbury, East-New-Jersey, containing 284 acres, consisting of the best of fresh and salt meadow, timber and tilable land; whereon is a good dwelling-house, with five rooms on a floor, a good barn, milk and chair-house, two large orchards of the best of fruit. It is pleasantly situated, and bounded by water, so that to enclose the whole requires but a few pannels of line fence. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Elizabeth-Town.
May 2, 1777. 4|| THOMAS EATTON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away in the month of February last, a sorrel COLT, the property of James Ledden, late Waggon-master at Trenton. The above colt has a bald face, three if not four white feet, one wall eye, an undocked tail, and is two years old.—Any person on delivering said colt to the subscriber at Trenton, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
Trenton, May 13th, 1778. SAM. HENRY.

THIS is to desire all persons indebted to the estate of John Gordon, deceased, of Somerset county, to make payment unto Samuel Stout, and all those who have any demands against said estate are also desired to bring in their accounts to said Stout, who is empowered to settle the same.
May 20, 1778. 3§ WILLIAM COLLINS.

Young Bullerock,

A BEAUTIFUL bay horse, in excellent order, 5 years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will COVER MARES the ensuing season at the stable of Mr. Matthias Vandike, in Middlesex county, within one mile of Kingston, at the old stated price of Three Pounds per Mare the season.—The money to be paid when the mares are covered. Young Bullerock is a full blooded horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock, and his dam Briannia, whose stock and blood being so well known in the State of New-Jersey wants no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate price. March 4, 1778. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Piles-grove, Salem county, about five miles from the Pine tavern, three from the glass-house, and four from Woodtown, containing 162 acres of land, with a frame house and kitchen adjoining; a good orchard of apples and peaches; plenty of good water; eight or ten acres of meadow, and between thirty and forty more may be made at a small expence; there is about 60 acres of cleared land, the rest woods and swamp. Also another small tenement with a small peach orchard, &c. likewise a good out-let. The whole rents for 20l per annum.

Another plantation of about 90 acres, in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the Gulf mill. There are two messuages on the place, and two good orchards of fine fruit, an excellent spring of water, some meadow, and more may be made. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof. April 13, 1778. 6w§

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of publick vendue, the 4th of August next ensuing, at the premises, a PLANTATION, situated in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, West-New-Jersey, bounded by lands of Richard Opdyce, Esq. and others, whereon William Coolbock now lives, containing about 66 acres; there is on it a good dwelling-house. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, and conditions made known by
9w|| JOSEPH INSLEE, Sheriff.

THE Members of the Old Brechan Club, formerly held at Michael Duff's in Philadelphia, are requested to meet at the house of Joseph Douglass in Croffwicks, New-Jersey, on Monday the 4th of July; when business of the greatest importance will be laid before the society. Every member within reach of this advertisement is earnestly requested to attend.
By order of the President,
JOSEPH EMLEN, Secy
6w*