

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1778.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

ACT for collecting, adjusting and settling the publick Accounts.

An authentic account of the Duke of RICHMOND's series of motions in the House of Lords, on Tuesday the 8th inst.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 8th, 1778.

IN order that the publick accounts may be fully and speedily collected, adjusted and settled;

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the honourable Silas Condit, and William Churchill, and James Mott, jun. Esquires, be, and they hereby are appointed and constituted a Committee to collect, adjust and settle the publick accounts of the State, and to report the same from time to time to the Legislature for their final approbation and allowance.

AND BE IT ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That the said Committee be, and they hereby are directed and empowered to open an office for the purpose of receiving and regularly keeping the said accounts, in some central and convenient part of the State, and to give publick notice thereof in the *New-Jersey Gazette*, or otherwise, requiring all persons who have been entrusted with publick monies, or who have demands upon the State, or are otherwise interested in any publick accounts unsettled, to attend the said office for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.

3. AND BE IT ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That the said Committee, or any two of them, be, and they hereby are authorized and directed to purchase and prepare suitable and sufficient books, in which to enter all accounts which have been, are, or may become due and payable to or from this State, from the commencement of the present war; therein carefully distinguishing and separating such as are the proper accounts of this State for supporting the government and administration thereof, and such as are owing to or from the United States, or any other of the States by or to this State.

4. AND the better to enable the said Committee to obtain a full and certain knowledge of all accounts which are of a publick nature, from the different parts of the State, and to make a just settlement thereof; It is hereby further declared and enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Committee, or any two of them, as often as occasion may require, to call before them by subpoena or otherwise, any person or persons whom they may have reason to believe capable of giving evidence or information respecting the said publick accounts, or any of them, and such person or persons to examine on oath or affirmation touching the same, which oath or affirmation they, or any one of them, are hereby empowered to administer for this effect: And all persons subpoenaed to ascertain or give information respecting such accounts, are hereby commanded to pay due obedience thereto, and in every case of neglect or refusal shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as in other like cases are accustomed, and shall also be entitled to the like rewards for their attendance.

5. AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED, That the said Committee shall, at each sitting of the Legislature, make report thereto of the state of the publick accounts, in order to receive their directions and instructions respecting the same.

6. AND further to enable the said Committee to expedite the business of their appointment; Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Committee, or any two of them, shall have full power and authority from time to time, as circumstances may require, to employ some suitable person as a clerk or accountant, for the purpose of drawing out and stating such accounts as may be by them approved and passed, and to allow him such compensation for his service as shall by them be deemed reasonable and just.

7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That any two of the said Committee shall at all times be a sufficient quorum to proceed on any business appertaining to their appointment, and that this be the standing quorum.

8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That each of the members of the said Committee shall be entitled to receive *Twenty Shillings* by the day, for the time they shall be respectively employed in the discharge of the duties hereby assigned them; and that all necessary expences of stationary, office-rent, charges of citing witnesses, and others of the like nature, be also allowed them on producing their accounts with proper vouchers; and that they be empowered to draw on the treasurer for any sum not exceeding *two hundred and fifty pounds* for the purposes aforesaid, and that their receipt shall be a sufficient voucher to the treasurer in settling his accounts with this State.

Passed at Princeton, June 22, 1778.

JOHN HART, Speaker of the General Assembly.

MOVED, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to inform his Majesty, that in the serious situation in which we found public affairs at the opening of this session of Parliament, this House thought it an indispensable duty to take into consideration the state of the nation.

That we have examined in a committee of the whole House, a great number of returns, accounts and papers, respecting the forces both by land and sea, which have been employed in North-America during the three years respectively, that the present civil war has continued.

That we have also enquired into the number of lives which have been lost in this unhappy contest.

That we have considered the advantages which have been gained, and the disadvantages which have been suffered by his Majesty's armies, and those of his allies; the progress which has been made, and what yet remains to be done, towards reducing by force of arms the thirteen revolted provinces in North-America.

That we have further considered the present state of his Majesty's forces in that part of the world; how far they are deficient from what they were in the course of the last campaign; and how it may be possible to render them adequate to the reduction of the Colonies by force of arms.

That we have informed ourselves of the number of old corps, and of their strength, which are left in Great-Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar, Minorca, and the West-Indies, for the security of these several parts of the empire.

That we have also weighed the resources which may be expected from the new levies his Majesty has thought proper to direct; how far it may be safe to spare any more of the old corps, or how far the new levies, as yet only raising, can be a recruit for the army in North-America.

That we have given much attention to the state of the navy, at all times the great bulwark of defence for these kingdoms, but particularly so while so great a part of our land forces, and those of our allies, are on the other side of the Atlantic.

That we have examined respectable merchants upon oath, as to the losses sustained by the people of Great-Britain from captures made by the Americans, and touching the effect which the present war has upon the commerce of this kingdom.

That we have considered the expences already incurred, and those which necessarily must attend the further prosecution of this war.

To assure his Majesty, that in the investigation of these various, great, and extensive objects, we have spared no pains to obtain just and true information; that our enquiries have been conducted with that temper and fairness, which is most likely to obtain truth, to produce wise counsel, and to give weight to our opinions.

That as it is our peculiar province to watch over the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and to lay before his Majesty such salutary opinions as the exigency of affairs may require, we are necessitated to offer his Majesty the following dutiful representation resulting from facts, as they have appeared to us in this great enquiry.

That according to the returns laid before this House, the effective numbers of his Majesty's land forces in North-America, in 1774, consisted of 6,884 men; in 1775, of 11,219 men; in 1776, of 45,865 men; in 1777, of 48,616 men.

That these forces had the assistance of a very great and well appointed train of artillery.

That in the course of the said years, there were employed no less than eighty-three men of war and armed vessels, whose complement of men amounted to 22,337.

That no grants were spared by Parliament to enable his Majesty's Ministers to render these armaments as complete and effectual as possible; and certainly this country never sent out a greater or more respectable force.

But great and respectable as it was, yet after three years trial and various successes, (among which have been victories obtained by his Majesty's troops over the chief American army) the acquisition we have made consist only in two open towns, difficult to be maintained, and a few islands on the coast, while all the continental parts of Rhode-Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, and the whole provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts - Bay, Connecticut, the three Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-

Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia still remain to be subdued.

That there have been sent from Great-Britain upwards of sixty thousand land forces, and twenty-two thousand seamen.

That the loss of men by death, desertion, or otherwise, in North-America, according to the last returns laid before this House, had in the land forces amounted to 19,381, besides 5,336 prisoners, and that there were at that time 4,639 sick.

That the loss in the navy appeared to have been 4,314 men; so that there had been already lost to this country, at the time when those returns were sent to England, no less than 29,031 men, exclusive of the sick.

That it appeared that the remains of the army divided in Philadelphia, New-York, Rhode-Island, and Canada, consisted altogether of no more than 36,731 men, fit for duty, officers included.

That to recruit this army to what it was last year, will require a reinforcement of at least 11,825 regular old troops.

That the numbers in old corps in Great-Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar and Minorca, together with the new levies which are raising, appear to us, on a full examination of all the various services, to be such as not to render it in any degree prudent or safe to remove any part of the said troops to America, at a time when so great a part of our land and sea force is already in that remote part of the world, at too great a distance to assist this country in case of a sudden emergency.

That it appeared that the navy in North-America would also want a very great reinforcement of ships and men.

That from this view of things we are led to conclude, that if the whole force in North-America (which for these last two years has been so greatly superior to what there seems to be any possibility of making it in the course of this year) has made so little impression towards the reduction of the provinces by arms, at a time when they were very deficient in military preparations of all sorts, had neither money, arms, ammunition, magazines, cloathing, discipline, or government; when the assistance they might receive from foreign nations was far less than it has been since, and is likely to be in future by the avowed part which France has taken, it is not reasonable to suppose that they may now be reduced by a force, which we cannot make even equal to that which has failed under circumstances in every respect more favourable.

That with regard to our naval strength in Europe, it appears, that far from being in that respectable condition, which it has often been officially represented by the first Lord of the Admiralty in the course of this session, that essential part of our strength is no ways answerable to the vast sums expended on it, or to the various and extensive services which it may be called very shortly to fulfil.

That the value of the captures made by the Americans on the merchants of Great-Britain, amount to upwards of 2,600,000 pounds.

That the African trade is almost annihilated, having suffered a diminution of no less than 1,400,000 pounds per annum.

That the West-India islands are much distressed, and that the great increased price of many essential articles of trade, and particularly of naval stores and insurance, are such a burthen to the commerce of this kingdom as must greatly affect its prosperity.

That the expences on account of this war, over and above the ordinary high expence of the peace establishment, as it has been voted of late years, would amount to near *twenty-four millions* if peace was instantly concluded; but if the American war is continued only for one campaign more, the additional expence will probably amount to *nine millions*, making in all *thirty-three millions* expended in this contest. Such an increase of debt, the interest of which is equal to the nett produce of the land-tax, at three shillings in the pound, added to our former burthens, will, we fear, with our diminished trade, be difficult for this country to support with national faith.

That we have made some enquiry into the manner in which certain parts of this expenditure have been conducted; and we are sorry to find, that the mode of contracting and engaging for the transports and supplies of the army has been unusual and prodigal, and such as affords ground for suspicion of corrupt management.

That the state of public credit is truly alarming. The small decrease of the national debt, amounting scarcely to ten millions in the course of fifteen years peace, bears no proportion to the vast increase in times of war. It requires no calculation to prove, that a debt continually augmenting, must end in a

manner we are unwilling to think on. The national debt has increased an hundred millions in the memory of many of us. The natural period, and inevitable consequence of this system, appears to be at hand. As one principal foundation of credit, is a confidence in government, we have much to apprehend under ministers who have justly forfeited the good opinion of the nation. The want of confidence, complicated with the effects of this enormous, and enormously growing debt, appears from the low state of the public funds; and from the discredit of the new loan, which sells considerably under par, altho' the terms given this year for six millions, are higher than those which were given for twelve millions in the year 1761, in the seventh year of a war with the house of Bourbon, and although we have hitherto had no foreign war whatsoever.

That from this melancholy state of facts, we see it impossible to carry on the present system of reducing America by force of arms.

That we conceive this impossibility not to have arisen from the accidents of this war, but to result from the very course of nature; to be the necessary consequence of an attempt to reduce to servitude a numerous people, united in the defence of their liberties, in a distant, extensive, and strong country.

That we conceive that his Majesty and the Parliament, could not have been induced to prosecute so fatal a war, but from the misled information they received of the disposition of the people in America, of their disunion, and the possibility of reducing them, by force of arms, to UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION, and to the acknowledgment of the supreme authority of Parliament, before a complaint even of just grievances should be listened to.

That it was the peculiar duty of his Majesty's Ministers, to procure correct information on matters of such high importance, and to have laid the whole of such information before his Majesty, and before Parliament, previous to their proposing such steps, as have led us into our present calamitous situation.

That we cannot but lament, that when propositions of a similar nature to those lately proposed and enacted, were three years ago repeatedly offered to Parliament in both houses, his Majesty's Ministers, the very men who now have advised greater concessions, did, upon delusive arguments, and false representations, prevail on Parliament to reject these propositions, at a time when they would probably have been successful, and might have prevented the prodigal, and, we fear, fruitless waste of so much treasure, and the still more to be lamented effusion of so much blood.

That under these circumstances, we can give his Majesty no other advice, than instantly to withdraw his fleets and armies from the thirteen revolted provinces, where they are decaying and wasting; where they subsist with difficulty; cost immense sums of money; can answer no good purpose, particularly at this time, when they are much wanted for our security at home; to effectuate conciliation with the Colonies, on such terms as may preserve their good will, on the preservation of which the future greatness of this nation may in a great measure depend.

That the armaments long since preparing in the ports of France and Spain, and the late declaration of the French Ambassador, although natural, are melancholy consequences of the measures that have been pursued, and make it indispensably necessary to view our situation in a new light: That we are no longer to consider ourselves as contending solely for dominion over others; we are to look to our own safety; we are to rescue, if possible, what remains of this empire from the further effects of those measures by which it has been reduced to its actual limits. And as we apprehend, that the present calamities have arisen in a great degree from the degeneracy of the times, and a departure from the true principles and spirit of our constitution, it would be highly expedient to endeavour at some sober, well directed plan of public reformation, in order to restore the ancient morals, and revive the original character of this nation.

That we think it our duty, on offering to his Majesty this unhappy, but true representation of the state of his dominions, to express our indignation at the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, who have caused it, who by abusing his confidence, have tarnished the lustre of his crown; who by their unfortunate councils have dismembered this empire, wasted the public treasures, sunk the public credit, impaired the commerce of his kingdoms, disgraced his Majesty's arms, and weakened his naval power, the pride and bulwark of this nation; whilst by delaying to reconcile the difference which they had excited amongst his people, they have suffered such an alliance to take place, between the former subjects and the ancient rivals of Great-Britain, and have neither taken measures to prevent, nor formed alliances to counteract so fatal a union.

That in this calamitous, although they trust not desperate situation of public affairs, this House reposes its ultimate hope in his Majesty's paternal goodness. That we have no doubt, that he will look back to the principles both political and constitutional, which gave rise to the revolution, from whence we have derived the happiness of being governed by Princes of his illustrious House. That he will reflect on the examples of his predecessors from that auspicious period, during which the prosperity, the opulence, the power, the territory, and the renown of his throne and nation have flourished and encreased beyond all example. That he will particularly call to mind the circumstances of his accession to the crown, when he

took possession of an inheritance so full of glory, and of the trust of preserving it in all its lustre. That deeply affected with these considerations, he will be graciously pleased to put an end to a system, too well understood in its nature, and too sorely felt in its effects, which by the arts of wicked men has prevailed in his Court and Administration, and which, if suffered to continue, will compleat the miseries which it has begun; and leave nothing in this country which can do honour to his government, or make the name of an Englishman a matter of that pride and distinction, in which his Majesty and his subjects had so much reason to glory in former happy times.

The question being put it passed in the negative.

Dissentient,

Because we think the rejection of the proposed address, at this time, may appear to indicate in this House a desire of continuing that plan of ignorance, concealment, deceit and delusion, by which the Sovereign and his people have been already brought into so many and so grievous calamities. We hold it absolutely necessary that both Sovereign and people should be undeceived; that they should be distinctly and authentically made acquainted with that state of their affairs, which is faithfully represented in this proposed address, at a time when our existence as a nation may depend upon our conceiving a just idea of our real situation, and upon our wisdom in making a proper use of it.

RICHMOND,
ABERGAVENNY,
THANET,
ABINGDON,
HARCOURT,
DE FERRARS,
FITZWILLIAM,
J. ST. ASAPH,
DEVONSHIRE,
BOLTON,

PORTLAND,
EFFINGHAM,
RADNOR,
ROCKINGHAM,
STAMFORD,
MANCHESTER,
PONSONBY,
CRAVEN,
SPENCER,
HEREFORD,

HOUSE of LORDS, April 10.

After the division was over on Wednesday, upon the Duke of Richmond's motion, for an address to the King, the Earl of Abingdon got up, and made the following speech:

My Lords,

THESE dead majorities will be the ruin of this nation. Let the question be what it will, though the salvation of the country depend upon it, if it be moved by the minority, it is sure of a negative. And, my Lords, we are told too by the ministry, that this is the only way in which his Majesty will receive our counsel. It may indeed, my Lords, be the only way in which his Majesty will receive our counsel, but it is not the only way in which we have a right to give our counsel to his Majesty. My Lords, we are the hereditary counsellors of the crown, and have a right to an audience of his Majesty at all times, to lay our humble services before him. I therefore move, my Lords, that we of the minority do, in a body, wait upon his Majesty, with the address that has been this day made by the noble Duke: It contains information worthy the royal ear: What effect it may produce is not for me to forejudge.

[The Duke of Richmond assented to the proposal of the noble Lord, and said, that if it was agreeable to the other Lords, he himself had no objection; but that that was a matter which would be best settled out of the House.]

LONDON, May 7.

THE Admirals Byron and Hyde Parker are to command the division of the fleet destined for North-America. If D'Estaing is gone to that part of the world, and it is generally admitted and believed that he is, he is more than half way there by this time.—Instead of sailing, our fleet has been kept at Spithead to be reviewed by his Majesty.

It is said that the French fleet were on the 15th of April off Cete, where they took some persons on board; that Monsieur Girard and Mr. Dean's brother are on board; and that they went thro' the Gut of Gibraltar on the 24th with a fine wind at east; that they consisted of twelve sail of the line and six frigates; that they had three thousand troops on board, and that they were deeply laden with stores of various kinds. Their destination was undoubtedly to North-America.

The King of France has given positive orders that no strangers whatever shall in future have access to his person. No reason is announced for the above mandate.

As the orders of Council for sending a fleet after Monsieur D'Estaing passed through the office of Lord George Germaine, it is evident that the Toulon fleet is gone to America.—Alas! poor Howes! to what a perilous situation has an ignorant Ministry reduced you!

Almost all the public prints mention there being 42 sail of the line at Spithead, besides half a dozen frigates. In fact, there are no more than 32 ships of the line and 3 frigates.

Neither is there any division relative to General Washington, which hath been also given out by the same people. These are silly tales, and look like drowning men catching at twigs. General Washington has the supreme command of the American army, and there is a thorough good understanding between him and the Congress.

The reason assigned by the Congress for recalling Mr. Deane from Paris is, that they want his pre-

sence to inform them exactly and fully of the state of things in Europe, at this very critical period. French King, as a mark of his particular esteem for Mr. Deane, has given him a box of great value of exquisite workmanship, with his picture richly set in diamonds, and given him a letter written in his own hand to the Congress, strongly testifying his approbation of Mr. Deane's conduct, of the treaty lately concluded with America, and of his inviolable attachment to the letter and spirit of that treaty which he shall ever hold sacred, and nothing shall wanting on his part to establish and complete the mutual advantages of it to both countries.

May 9. If Count D'Estaing is gone to America, is generally supposed, he will find our fleet there easy conquest. Lord Howe has no more than the ships of the line; and as to his frigates, there are but few. No less than forty of his frigates have been recalled, by orders which went from hence about a month ago. This shews what blunders our ministers are. Instead of strengthening the fleet in North-America, they have weakened it. The guards were also recalled at the same time.

Upon the same blundering principle, the ministers are sending a force to Halifax. The 70th (General Prud's) the Argyllshire, a new corps; MacLain's (which the Duke of Hamilton) also one of the new corps, have all embarked at Greenock, for Halifax. This is an idle, and it is feared, will prove a wicked measure. Halifax is not defenceless. It is more than a thousand to one, they will be all taken. They would have been better employed in protecting the coast of Scotland.

No reinforcements have been sent, nor are to be sent to the armies at Philadelphia or New-York. General Howe's army have been repeatedly assured, that at least 20,000 men will arrive by the first week in May. How great will be their disappointment, when they find they have been deceived. A wise ministry would either have reinforced or recalled their troops. They are too few to be of any real service there, and too many, and too valuable, to be lost, which it is feared will be the case, if Count D'Estaing is gone to co-operate with General Washington.

In all the sea-ports of France public notices are posted up that convoys will be appointed in the month of June next, and regularly afterwards, for all such ships as are bound to any part of the dominions of the Independent States of America. This places beyond a doubt that the French Court mean to protect their trade to the utmost.

Tobacco is the staple of America, which the French and it is believed, the Spaniards, have agreed to take from them. Salt is a grand point of French produce and brings in a greater revenue, which the Congress have stipulated to take for a certain time from France only.

BOSTON, July 9.

By a gentleman late from Halifax, we learn, that two regiments of foreign troops (whom the British commander did not wish to trust through the Jerseys) with a large quantity of heavy artillery, had arrived there from Philadelphia.

NEW-LONDON, July 17.

Monday morning last a fleet of 17 sail of shipping from Newport, went up the Sound.

The same day a fleet from the westward of 20 sail, about half of them armed vessels, anchored in the Sound off Lyme.—They came to sail on Tuesday afternoon, and went to the eastward, supposed to be bound to Newport. While the fleet were at anchor on Monday night, four men (Americans) being ordered in a boat from one vessel to another with the Captain of one of the transports on board, they took an opportunity to row off with the boat, and got safe on shore with the Captain. They say there was about 3000 troops on board, and that they were bound to Newport. They also inform that Gen. Clinton was arrived at New-York, and that the accounts were that his whole loss, since leaving Philadelphia, amounted to about 3000 men. The Captain of a small cruiser, who was in the Sound, says that one of the transports had some field-pieces on board, which they discharged at him.

Same day also, a sloop of 112 tons, from Halifax bound to Newport, was brought in here by the privateer Industrious Bee, Capt. George Allen, from Providence. The prize is laden with coal and some beef, and had four passengers on board, one of which is a Captain in the British service.

FISH-KILL, July 23.

The French fleet off Sandy-Hook, have taken 8 of the Cork provision ships, and sent them to Philadelphia; the remainder of the said fleet it is probable will fall into the same trap, as they were hourly expected.

We learn that a number of the best pilots are gone on board the French fleet, likewise several gentlemen well acquainted with the coasts and harbours.

A large drove of cattle are sent to Shrewsbury, in order to supply the fleet at Sandy-Hook.

We also learn by a deserter, that the Sound is blocked up—an English frigate having been out from New-York four days, was obliged to return back.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

JOSEPH REED, Esquire, is elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, in the room of his Excellency Thomas Whar-

ton, jun. deceased, member for Philadelphia county.

July 25. It is said that a considerable body of the Indians and Tories, who destroyed the settlement at Wyoming, have crossed the country, and attacked a settlement on Cushicun, on the Delaware river.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, from his friend in Elizabeth-town, dated July 18, 1778.

"If the French fleet should preserve its present station, a famine must, I think (and very soon) ensue in the enemy's army, as all their supplies must be cut off. Nothing but rice, instead of bread or flour, has been dealt out to the soldiery since their arrival in New-York. A loaf of bread that used to cost 4d. now sells in the city for a dollar. In short, it appears to me, not at all impossible, that if they should be thus kept hem'd in on the sea and land side, they will be reduced to the necessity of surrendering the city in less than a month, without any enterprize of General Washington against them."

The following is a list of prizes taken by the French fleet, under the command of his Excellency Count D'Estaing: The ship Peggy, from Barbadoes to New-York, belonging to Liverpool, 14 guns, 57 men; a ship from Rhode-Island bound to New-York, belonging to ditto, 14 guns, 43 men; a ship from the West-Indies, 4 guns; a sloop from New-York bound to Lord Howe's fleet, with 13 1-2 tons gun-powder, driven by a violent squall near Long-Island shore, and taken by the boats of the fleet; a sloop from Barbadoes, 6 guns; a sloop from St. Kitts, 6 guns; a sloop from Antigua; a brig from Barbadoes; a sloop from the West-Indies; a sloop from Antigua; a brig from the West-Indies; a sloop from ditto, 6 guns, all bound to New-York or Head Quarters; the sloop York, a tender, commanded by a Lieutenant, 12 guns, 53 men; a brig, tender to the Roebuck, 12 guns, 54 men; a schooner, tender to ditto, 4 carriage guns, 12 swivels, and 2 cohorns. Retaken with the ship Peggy, a brigantine belonging to M. Marmajou.

The melancholy fate of the late worthy Captain Biddle, of the Randolph frigate, being as yet but little known, we give the following account of this unfortunate event, received in a letter from Charlestown, in South-Carolina, dated the 29th of March last.

"Captain Blake, of this place, yesterday received a letter from Captain Hall, of the Notre Dame, one of the vessels in the fleet commanded by Captain Biddle, informing him that on the evening of the 8th of March, to the windward of Barbadoes, the fleet fell in with an English ship of 50 or 64 guns; that about 8 o'clock the next morning the Randolph engaged, and handled her so roughly for twelve or fifteen minutes, that the British ship must shortly have struck, having lost her bowsprit and top-masts, and being otherwise greatly shattered, while the Randolph had suffered very little; but in this moment of glory, as the Randolph was wearing to get on her quarter, she unfortunately blew up, and the whole crew perished.

"One Fenning of this place, who arrived prize-master of a sloop taken by the Randolph, and which was converted into a tender for her, brought the letter, and confirms the account.

"Never was a man here more sincerely esteemed or lamented than Captain Biddle. His conduct both as an officer and a gentleman had procured general respect. He died in the midst of glory, fighting for his country against a very superior force, with all the gallantry of the bravest officer, and with every prospect of success."

July 29. Extract of a letter from camp, at North-Castle, dated July 21, 1778.

"The army has at length joined the troops under General Gates, and are encamped at this place, a few miles from White Plains. How long we shall continue here is uncertain, but I hope we shall soon move down towards Kingsbridge, and add to terrors and distress which is said to reign amongst the enemy's troops and the numerous tribe of Tories which is collected in New-York from all parts of America. Deserters who come out to us daily, say that their army is already distressed for want of flour, but they look for relief from the Cork fleet, which is expected in daily: But this I hope will fall in the hands of the French fleet, which now lies at the Hook braving the British flag, which once wav'd in triumph along the coasts of France."

By a gentleman from the eastward we are informed, that last week an action happened between a French and an English frigate on the New-England coast, which continued with great obstinacy on both sides for a considerable time; but the French Captain, having lost many of his men, and his vessel being much shattered, was finally obliged to submit, and was carried into Newport. During the action, the Captain of the British frigate, First Lieutenant, and several of her men, were killed.

We hear that the enemy, previous to the arrival of the French fleet, reinforced Newport with 1300 men from New-York. A detachment from our army of about 3000 continental troops, marched last week for Rhode-Island.

On Wednesday last the French fleet, under the command of Count de Estaing, put to sea. This fleet, it is said, is bound to Newport, in Rhode-Island, in order to co-operate with our army against the common enemy in that quarter.

Since our last, about 40 recruits, light dragoons, belonging to Col. Bland's regiment, arrived here from Virginia, on their way to camp.

Yesterday about 60 continental troops, being dis-

charged from the hospital here, marched for camp, to join their respective corps.

Extract of a letter found on board the ship Peggy, lately captured by the Count de Estaing on her passage from Barbados to New-York, dated June 27, 1778.

"My correspondent in London, in a letter of a very late date, informs me, and his intelligence has hitherto proved pretty authentic, that the troops in your part of the world are shortly to have orders to remove from the continent—That the guards, part of the artillery, and some of the oldest corps, are to sail together with the foreign troops for England under a strong convoy—That the light troops and the other corps, completed to their full complement by drafts out of the other regiments, are to embark and sail for this part of the world, partly to strengthen the garrisons of our islands, and also on an expedition, which is kept a profound secret to every body but the King, Premier, and a very few official people from whom the destination in its nature cannot be concealed. As they will undoubtedly touch here for refreshments, &c. I shall take care in time, to purchase on our joint account such things as they will in all probability stand in need of. I would have you dispatch the schooner Lively with flour and lumber, if to be had, if not, let her sail in ballast."

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

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

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

JAMES PARKER, President.

TO BE SOLD, by the subscriber, near Penny Hill, A few quarter-casks of excellent MADEIRA WINE,

Either by the quarter-cask or gallon, JONATHAN PENROSE.

TO be sold, by George Douglass, at Point Breeze, near Bordentown, WOOL CARDS by the dozen or single pair; FRENCH BRANDY in hogsheads and kegs; black BARCELONA HANDKERCHIEFS; BOHEA TEA; OZNABRIGS, and grafs SCYTHES. July, 1778

TO BE SOLD, AN excellent CHAIR or WAGGON HORSE, near fifteen hands high, handsome and able bodied, of a bright brown, good carriage and easy to drive. Inquire of BENJAMIN SMITH, saddler, in Trenton. 3 w 5

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, f. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Zachariah Rossel in Mountholly, on Wednesday the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Timothy Shaler, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Speedwell, lately commanded by Charles Ellis: Of Samuel Ingersoll, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Lovely Nancy, lately commanded by William Moore; the sloop or vessel called the Betsy, lately commanded by Arthur Harper; the schooner or vessel called the Molly, lately commanded by Joseph Pearson; the sloop or vessel called the Alexanderine, lately commanded by John M' Neal; and the vessel called the Sun, supposed to be a dogger, lately commanded by one Garland: Of Abraham Boys, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Chance, lately commanded by James Neill; and the sloop or vessel called the Elizabeth, lately commanded by John Stedham: Of Joseph Wade, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Duck; and the sloop or vessel called the Betsy; 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.

July 15, 1778.

By order of the Judge, BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

A quantity of the following capital MEDICINES, &c.

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

JESUIT's Bark, Sal. Nitre,
Jalap, Gum Manna,
Rhubarb, Fol. Senna,
Epsom's Salts, Clifter Pipes.

ALSO WRITING-PAPER by the Ream or Quire.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Morris-town, a large HORSE, near fifteen hands high, between a light brown and ferrel colour, his mane thin, and has a curl in his tail; the owner having had him but a short time, cannot describe his brand, is supposed to be about seven years old. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that the owner can get him again, shall have Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges.—Also taken up by the subscriber, a black HORSE, near fourteen hands high, supposed to be about twelve years old, a natural trotter, was shod all round, not branded. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by application at Morris-town, per July 16, 1778. JOHN VAN COURT, 2ll

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN KLINE, tanner, living at or near Albany, owner of the Spott-wood paper mill, that the subscriber does not intend to keep the said paper mill longer than three months from this day, as the said mill stood still for nine months in a year, on account of the war, and will be so as long as the war lasts: The subscriber therefore desires the said John Kline will come and see to settle about the mill. July 24, 1778. WILLIAM SHAFFER.

LOST by Col. Lindly on the ground at Monmouth, in the action of the 28th of June, a light coloured bay MARE, near 15 hands high, a small star in her forehead, three of her feet mostly white, paces and trots, is branded with a 9 on the left shoulder, shod all round, is 5 or 6 years old, has a bright eye and good courage. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber, living near Morris-town, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward and all reasonable charges paid by ELEAZER LINDSLY.

WAS stolen out of the house of JOSEPH CLUNN, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 22d of this instant, Nine Silver Tea-spoons, five of which are marked I. E. C. the other four marked R. I. Any person finding said spoons and will secure them so that the owner may have them again, shall receive ONE DOLLAR for each spoon, and SIX DOLLARS for the thief, paid by JOS. CLUNN, Captain. July 27, 1778. 2w

TO BE SOLD, By Gerardus Duyckinck,

At MORRIS-TOWN, New-Jersey,

A complete assortment of chymical and galenic medicines—Also a general assortment of patent medicines	A variety of japanned ware
Instruments, lancets, and a variety of lancet cases	A large assortment of paper hangings
Painter's, limner's and dyer's colours	Carpeting, hat linings
Oils and varnish	A variety of watchmakers articles
Window-glass, china	Mahogany tea chests, cruet stands, waiters and trays
A large assortment of white flint glass ware, decanters, wine glasses, &c.	A quantity of carraway and anniseed for distillers
An assortment of jeweller's stones	Sago, salop, bismuth
A complete assortment of pictures and looking-glasses	Spelter, grain gin
	Turkey oil-stones
	Madder, annato
	Aleppo gauls.

Should it be found convenient to barter on equal exchange by any person for any of the above-mentioned, the under-mentioned is wanted, and would be found agreeable, viz. Camphire, Pulv. Rhei. Calomel, Opium, Canthred. Gum Ammon. and Myrrh, Flour Sulphur, Ung. Mercurial, Epsom's or Glauber's Salts. N. B. Painter's, limner's and dyer's colours, and window-glass, will not be sold for cash, but bartered for country produce, gammons, wheat, flour, linen, &c.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, in the night of the 6th of August last, a brown MARE, fourteen hands and an half high, uncommonly broad and heavy, paces and trots, twelve years old, supposed to be with foal when stolen. A certain George Kelly is suspected to be the thief; he is about fifty years old, five feet ten inches high, a full-mouthed rough-looking fellow. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or forty dollars for the mare only, by applying to Joshuaz Anderson, Esq. of Bucks county, Captain William Tucker, of Trenton, or to the subscriber. July 23, 1778. JAMES WINDY

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

9wll JOSEPH INSLEE, Sheriff.
TO BE SOLD, a few gallons of choice old Madeira wine, sweet ditto; white vitriol, rose pink, vermillion, Prussian blue, verdegreafe ground in oil, amber, yellow oaker, Naples yellow, drop lake, white and brown varnish; a few boxes 6 by 4 window glass, a few boxes large size ditto, by
ABRAHAM DURYCE.

Hillsborough, near Somerset Court-house, New-Jersey, July 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the night of Friday the 3d inst a large black MARE four years old, full fifteen hands high, with many grey hairs in her sides and flanks, a large star in her forehead, long switch tail, she hath a scar on the fetlock of her fore leg occasioned by a cut; when taken she was near foaling. Any person who shall take up said mare and thief, so that she is secured and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare only.

3w* HENRY DISBROW.
Readingtown, Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey, July 10, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 4th of July, a dark brown HORSE about 14 hands high, with a small star, cut tail and foretop: And a small brindled DOG also came with him. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN WATSON, Jun.
Nottingham, Burlington County, July 13, 1778. 3w*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Springfield, Essex county, State of New-Jersey, on the night of the 8th instant, a dark bay HORSE with a black streak all along his back, three years old, trots and gallops well, 14 hands one inch high, and a quarter blooded. Any person returning said horse to the owner, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN DICKERSON, Jun.
Shrewsbury, July 10, 1778. 2w*

STOLEN from the subscriber near Kingston, Middlesex county, a black MARE about 14 hands high, five years old, a natural trotter, little lame in her near hind foot occasioned by foundering. Whoever takes up said mare and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Twenty Dollars reward for mare and thief, or Ten Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges, paid by

2vll AARON LONGSTREET.

STRAYED away on the 30th day of May last, from Garret Lane, living in Somerset county, in the township of Bedminster, about half a mile from Lamonton meeting-house, a brindle COW with her horns saw'd off, marked on the off ear with a crop and slit; a brindle yearling heifer-calf, marked the same as the other; two dark brown steers, three years old, white faces, one of them has a piece of his tail off, no brand or ear mark; two two years old heifers, upon the yellow reddish colour, both have a white spot in their foreheads, marked on the near ear with a crop, and half-penny in the off ear; two yearling calves, one of them brown with a white face, the other red and white, and a white spot in the face, marked on the near ear with a crop, and a half-penny in the off ear. Whoever takes up the said cattle and secures them, so that the owner may have them, shall receive Ten Dollars reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

July 6, 1778. GARRET LANE. 2w*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of Daniel Bray, late of Middlesex county, deceased, that they are desired to make application to the subscriber, who will discharge all accounts properly attested: And all those who are indebted to said estate on book-account, together with those whose interest are due on bonds and notes, are requested to adjust the same speedily, that the executors may be enabled to effect a settlement of said estate shortly.

JOHN BRAY, Executor;

Who has for sale, in company with Capt. Thomas Jones in Lebanon township, at as low a rate as the present times will admit of; best bohea tea, hyson ditto, muscovado sugar, linens, French stripes, double camblet, barr'd camblet, Russia drilling, gingham, black and white Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk gauze ditto with flowered borders, faddlers fringe, wristband tape, pins, needles, writing paper, indigo, snuff, deer skins, gold wash'd coat buttons, basket coat and vest ditto, silk umbrellas, men's white kid gloves, &c. &c.

June 13. 3w*

A small quantity of good
C O F F E E,

To be sold by Wooddrop Sims, in Newtown, Bucks county, State of Pennsylvania.

July 14, 1778. 2w*

STRAYED or **STOLEN** out of the pasture of Jacob Naß on Leslie's Ridge, in Reading-Town Hunterdon county and State of New-Jersey, a large lightish-colour'd brown HORSE, three years old this grafs, trots and canters, has a small star in his forehead, and branded with N. N. on the left buttock. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse and thief, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and for the horse only THIRTY DOLLARS, with all reasonable charges paid by me

June 15. 2w* JACOB NAFF.

WAS **STOLEN** out of the house of the subscriber, living in Pennington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, on the evening of the 11th instant, a silver faced WATCH, with red figures and strokes where it is commonly black, the maker's name David Hubard, London, on the face of the watch done also with red, the number forgot. Whoever apprehends the thief and secures the watch, so that the owner may have it again, shall have Sixteen Dollars reward, or Thirty Dollars for the watch and thief, paid by me

N. B. All watch makers are requested to stop said watch if offered to them to disfigure or for sale.
June 15, 1778. 4w* GEORGE ANTHONY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Reckland, Bucks county, an iron grey GELDING, four years old, 14 and a half hands high, has some dapple spots on him, his head much whiter than his body, has a long switch tail, trots altogether, is of the Arabian breed, and remarkably high spirited. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse alone Sixty Dollars and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 8, 1778. 4w* THEOPHILUS FOULKE.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Trenton township, on the night of the 12th inst. a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old, has a small but dim blaze in her face, the inside of one hind foot white, trots and canters well. Likewise was taken from a pasture near the same place, a black HORSE, six years old, about 14 hands three inches high, with a bald face, a long tail, and one hind foot white, trots and canters well also, shod all round, he has some saddle-marks that are not yet quite well. Any person taking up and securing said mare and horse with the thief or thieves, shall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each of the creatures only, and all reasonable charges if brought home, will be paid by

June 15, 1778. 3w* JOHN READER, or SOLOMON M'NAVI.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the ninth instant, a large likely black HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old, had a pretty large star in his forehead, one of his hind feet from the hoof upwards a little above the fetlock was mixed with grey hairs, his mane thick and parted, paces, trots, and canters well, carries a good head and tail, was in good order when taken, and an excellent horse for the draft. Any person who shall secure said horse and thief, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either, paid by

Solisbury, Bucks county, Penn- 3w*
sylvania, June 15, 1778.

CAME to Henry Merihon'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*

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, on Friday the 22d inst. a sorrel 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

Morrisstown, June 2d, 1778. 4w* CARY DUNN, Silver-smith.

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*

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Thomas Pollock, Esq. deceased, of Elizabethtown, late of North-Carolina; are desired to send in their accounts, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to UNICE POLLOCK, Executrix, JOHN BLANCHARD, Executor at Elizabethtown, or CHRISTOPHER NEAL, Esq. Executor at Newbern in North-Carolina.

July 20th. 1778. 4w*

OGDEN and CURTIS,

HAVE for SALE at their shop, next door to the Court-house in Morristown, green tea, coffee, choice snuff in bladders, indigo by the cask or smaller quantity, and some dry goods. They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

Morrisstown July 19th 1778. t. f.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** out of a pasture at Elizabethtown, on Sunday night 12th instant, a brown ridgling horse with a blaze in his face, upwards of 14 hands high, trots and paces, old shoes on before. Whoever secures the horse, so that the owner may have him again, or leaves him with either Minne Voorheic at New-Brunswick, Ralph Marsh near Quibbetown, or Jacob Dunn at Scotch Plains, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

HENRY LOSE, Capt. 2d Jersey Regt. now at Elizabethtown.
July 16th 1778. 3w*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Mr. William Tenbrook, at Raritan landing, on the night of the thirtieth of June, a dark brown horse, nine years old, fourteen hands one inch high, trots and paces, but most natural to his pace, has a snip on his forehead, and hind foot somewhat white, branded with the letter M. on his near thigh. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be intitled to the above reward, and for the horse only Twenty Dollars and reasonable charges, paid by me

July 20th 1778. 3w* JOHN MYER.

WAS taken up by the subscriber the 10th of June last, living in the Borough of Elizabethtown, on the road leading from said town to Boundbrook, a POCKET-BOOK with a quantity of Continental Money in it. Whoever proves their property and pays charges, may have said pocket-book and money by applying to ABIGAIL FITZ RANDOLPH, living near John Littell, Inkeeper, Elizabethtown.

July 20th 1778. 3w*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** out of the pasture of James Danfer, at Baskenridge, Somerset County, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a very thick mane and tail, and long hair on her legs, a small star in her forehead under her foretop, large white spots on each side of her back caused by being galled by the saddle, has a low carriage, branded H C on her near shoulder, shod all round, thin in flesh, lately came off a journey from Redstone. Whoever takes up said mare and brings her to the subscriber at Mendham in Morris County, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

June 4th 1778. 2w* SAMUEL HUDSON.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

A SILVER WATCH stolen from the subscriber in Springfield, Burlington County, State of New-Jersey, about the 10th of July, with a silver face, has a brass star between each hour, but one of the stars has been pealed off, only 11 remains; on the face Thornton, London, the number forgot, has a bruise in the case, a steel chain with long links and a crown seal with a chrystal or glass in the shank thereof; said watch has not been cleared this 7 or 8 years. All watchmakers are desired to secure it, if it comes to their hands, so that the owner may get it again, shall have 15 Dollars reward, or 30 for the watch and thief, if convicted of the theft, paid by

1w* IONATHAN FOX, Junr.

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*

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*

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*