

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1778.

FRIENDLY HINTS TO SUBJECTS, OR THOSE UNDER AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT is undoubtedly instituted for the good of the people. And among the vast variety of forms which take place in the world, that government is best by which the greatest happiness of the people, in consistency with the greatest liberty, is promoted. The greatest happiness of a people is protection in their persons and property, and the free enjoyment of the greatest number of privileges consistent with the comfortable existence of society. This latter is real liberty, *vis.* The free enjoyment of the most privileges possible, consistent with a state of society.

Man is a sociable creature; and better be under the worst kind of government, better be in the most absolute slavery, than in a state of entire solitude; but better not to have existed at all, than to live in either of those circumstances.—Anchorites and Hermits may say what they will, but mankind cannot continue to exist without society, or without government: Yea, these enemies of human felicity ever found some social connection necessary to their own wretched existence.

As I think proper, through the channel of this useful Gazette, to give, with all deference and respect, some hints to those in authority, so I shall with freedom make some observations for the use of my fellow-citizens that are under it.

I. As liberty, liberty! has been the great cry for some years, I wish all to understand wherein it really consists. Liberty is indeed the greatest possible earthly blessing men can enjoy. It implies in it every temporal good. Too much cannot be said in its praises. The climax of eulogium cannot transcend the truth. The boldest pencil cannot equal, nor the finest flatter, the original. Yet remember, liberty is as really different from licentiousness as it is from slavery; and licentiousness is ever endeavouring to worm out the former, that it may introduce the latter. It is like hypocrisy; this is the semblance of religion, and that of liberty; and however specious both are in their first appearances and high pretences, they will not bear the touchstone of examination, and are equally pernicious and destructive where-ever they are indulged and prevail. A true religion, when it has favoured any part of mankind, is first corrupted by hypocrisy, and then entirely subverted by flagitious iniquity: So liberty is generally first corrupted by licentiousness, and then totally exterminated by slavery. As we abhor the latter, let us carefully watch against its delusive, enchanting and diabolical forerunner—And for this purpose, let us consider wherein real liberty consists, and faithfully adhere to it, and *pro aris et focis* contend for it. What some whimsical philosophers have termed *natural liberty* or *absolute freedom*, is a mere chimera. There is no such thing, nor possibly can be. For by *natural* or *absolute* freedom every man has a right to every thing; but *common property* is a *solecism*, and destroys the very idea of property. And to suppose that *absolute liberty* gives every man a right to enjoy whatever he can acquire by power, is leaving neither right nor liberty in the world only to the *Samson*, who happens to be the strongest. Wherefore what involves such glaring absurdities is never worth supposing, much less wasting time to reason about it.—But “true *civil liberty* consists in a people’s making their own laws, and creating their own magistrates, by representatives freely and frequently chosen from among and by themselves, and living in due obedience, homage and respect to this their own authority.” I defy the universe to produce a more perfect idea of liberty than this.—This is the purest, this is the highest liberty that can take place in any nation or community. Here the people chuse a body of representatives *freely*, without compulsion or undue influence; and *frequently*, that is a wise and rational frequency, such as may not be burdensome to the electors, nor allow time to intoxicate with power the elected. And the most perfect period yet devised for elections is once every year. These representatives being the creatures of the people, ever accountable to, and may be displaced and disgraced by them, cannot but intend and aim at the highest interest of the community in all the laws they make: Therefore the laws must be the most disinterested and best. It is true these representatives, however wise and good, are liable to mistake; and hence may sometimes enact laws, which upon trial, are not for the happiness of the society; but as soon as experience and decent remonstrances and petitions discover the fact, they will immediately rescind or alter the same. If they do not, the people are to reject such legislators as

traitors, and elect others more faithful and honest in their places. These representatives are also to create magistrates or executors of the laws, and these, allowing for human imperfection, will always be the wisest and best men in the community. Now, can there be greater liberty than living in such a state, than living in obedience to such laws, and conducting with all respect to such majesty and authority? This is your felicity, my fellow-citizens—You live in the freest government possible—You enjoy the purest, the highest liberty. Wherefore do nothing thro’ ignorance, caprice, perverseness or injustice that may stain the beauty, or diminish the glory of this fabric. Let it be your constant endeavour to comfort and support your honourable representatives in their laborious business, and strengthen the hands of your magistrates, and all in executive authority. Consider the laws are made by yourselves, the executors of the laws are chosen by and from among yourselves. Both the laws and administration are strictly and intimately your own. Therefore, to be carping at, and abusing with gross epithets such rulers, to be slandering and traducing the magistrates, to be finding fault with and striving to evade the laws, argue understandings too weak, and hearts too wicked for the enjoyment of liberty. Such wretches are like the devils who despised the liberty of heaven, and preferred the chains of eternal darkness: So these chuse the clanking chains of slavery, and prefer the galling yoke of bondage to the fair inheritance of precious freedom. Allow me to entreat you, my fellow-citizens, to beware that none of you be so lost to reason and humanity, as to be found among such a black, such a slavish and infernal herd. Recollect an ancient book, which I wish was more read by my countrymen, that paints in the most odious colours, “those presumptuous, self-willed and filthy dreaming creatures who despise government, and speak evil of dignities.”

II. Indulge me, my countrymen, while I beseech you not to begrudge your rulers some small posts of profit, whereby they may do something, in common with others, for the advantage of their families. Remember your representatives and justices serve their country for very inadequate wages, to the no small detriment of their private affairs; and when there are any places a little lucrative, on whom can they be conferred with equal propriety as on them. And yet I have heard some murmuring and grumbling, “that the representatives shared places of profit among themselves, and if there was any lucrative post it was sure to be bestowed upon some officer of the state.”—But let subjects be fair and just, while they cry out for justice and impartiality in their rulers. It is not true, by any means, that our representatives monopolize the profitable posts; and do, for the sake of propriety, allow them who serve the publick for almost nothing, an equal share of those places. One thing I have remarked, that persons who do the least for the publick service, are generally finding the most fault in the chimney-corner with their representatives, their magistrates, the laws and administration. They are begrudging the faithful and generous patriot every place of profit and honour, and waste their time in slandering, reproaching and doing mischief, because that they, mean souls, who never did a noble and disinterested action in their lives, do not receive all preferment and emolument.—Consider, my countrymen, that as our rulers receive by no means a sufficient reward for their service, that as they spend their time and money and serve their country for what is next to nothing, it is but reasonable, proper and fit that they should share more profitable places among them than they do. They are the wisest and best men in the community: This we must acknowledge, or suppose ourselves fools for chusing them. And if they were not our representatives, we would look upon them the proper persons for those honourable posts. Shall we then, because their patriotic zeal disposes them to serve their country to their own private damage, be found begrudging them a few of those places?—Yea, let us rather encourage them, by assuring them it is their duty, and it will give pleasure to their constituents, that they should take a larger share of them.

Perhaps some may think the writer of this is a ruler, or connected with those in authority. But be assured he is not. I never had any post of honour myself, nor do I ever expect any. I never had any relative or friend in office, either in the old government or the new. I am an old obscure *exempt*, to whom propriety has left no other way of fanning the precious patriotic fire, but by friendly advice to rulers and ruled, with this feeble, though well-intended pen.

III. There are three sorts of people among us, my

fellow-citizens, that should be observed with a watchful eye, and with great caution elected to, or honoured with, any places of trust or profit. The first is the *tories*, who have always been inimical, and evidently with the *English* plunderers in heart and affection, not only those who have fled their country and openly joined the enemy; but also the baser sort, (if possible) who have stayed at home, and have no other attachment to their country but the slender obligation of a state-oath, which they took against the *grain*, merely to save their property.—The second sort are those who took, what was called, *protection*, when the enemy invaded our *State*; especially those who were not in the enemy’s hands, but went from a distance to surrender, like unprincipled villains, their plighted faith, their honour, their *amor patriæ*, or the love of their country, and to crave *protection* and sell themselves and posterity for slaves. These are a company of such weak, timid, covetous, selfish, cowardly, unprincipled and every way mean spirited wretches, that they are absolutely unfit to be trusted with any place in government. They will surely sell their country and their honour in the day of trial, when they judge it will subserve their interest.—The third sort are those who have refused *commissions* under the *State*. They apprehended, if they accepted *commissions*, they would hereby render themselves obnoxious to the enemy; therefore, come of justice and their country what would, they determined to act in the line of personal safety.

Many of all these classes I know will be ambitious of and thirsting after *commissions*, when peace is established; yet not a man of them ever ought to have it in his power to refuse or embrace the honours of his country again. They have evidenced themselves too much of the *postron species* to be trusted.

IV. Ever remember the brave, the faithful and active friends of the country; those who dared openly to espouse its cause in the worst of times;—who nobly abandoned their houses, forsook their families and their all, and rushed into the field of danger, and gloriously repelled the foe. These are men that have been tried;—they have proved themselves friends to their country;—in them we may safely and fully confide. Wherefore, let us ever aim to reward those men with respect and honour. As they have done great honour to their country, let their country ever honour them with legislative and executive power.

AN ELECTOR.

LONDON, March 17, 1778.

Friday last the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, with about fifty Members of the Common Council of the city of London, went to the Palace of St. James’s, and had the honour of presenting to the King their humble Address and Petition, which was conceived in these words:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty’s most faithful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, assembled in Common Council; attached by principle to your royal house; to your person by the truest affection; to the honour and prosperity of your government; by all that can interest and be dear to the heart of man; in the deplorable situation of this once powerful and flourishing country, we ask, with the most profound humility, permission to throw ourselves at your Majesty’s feet, and to make known the vows and sentiments of a faithful and afflicted people.

When first alarmed with this civil war, your loyal city of London, seconded by the sentiments of many other respectable bodies of your kingdom, and by those of your wisest and best subjects, humbly beseeched you to avert the impending evil: the foresight of all the calamities that it has already produced, was but too well founded, and the evils still more serious, with which, to all appearance, we shall soon be overwhelmed.

Your faithful people had, on this occasion, the misfortune of receiving from your Majesty an answer, which they attributed to the imperfect manner in which they fear, at that time, to have expressed their submissive and respectful sentiments; not manifesting the gracious disposition of your Majesty, or esteeming it conformable to the sacred respect that the people bear to their Sovereign. To their zeal unalterable for his true glory, they retired in sad and respectful silence, patiently expecting that Providence would change the face of affairs, and return to us the favour and protection of your Majesty; when experience should have placed in its true light, the well founded nature of their fears, and the fatal tendency of those councils that have misled the nation. It is certain that your Majesty and many of your subjects have been misled and deceived. There has been no pains spared to hide

from one and another, the true nature of the affairs in which we are engaged: there is no artifice that has not been used to poison the minds of your subjects; and we are persuaded that greater abilities have been employed, in engaging in this war, than have been discovered in order to conduct it to an honourable and advantageous end, if, in such a war, any kind of conduct could effectually procure honour or advantage.

They have used all possible industry to render suspicious the declarations, and to make us despise the resistance of our brothers, who English like us, gave no room to doubt that they were endowed with that sincerity and courage, that has ever distinguished the name and race:—They have represented their inclinations under false colours; they have painted their natural faculties as infinitely less than they really are; they have given us a false calculation of their resources; they have insulted their opinions even to the last moment, when despair has supplied what they failed in force.—We have seen an entire army, the flower of the British forces and of their allies, wasted by hunger in the deserts of America, lay down their arms, and their soldiers snatched from death by the very men that the murder and rapine of savages (unhappily employed) made to quit the plough and become soldiers, by the very same men who had been painted in colours so contemptible; that in our calamity we have had no consolation.—We have seen another army, equally brave, equally well commanded, pass two years in a continual series of victories that have only served to weaken them, without lessening the resisting force; without obtaining any kind of submission; without being able to reduce to the obedience of your Majesty, not even the smallest, not even the weakest of Thirteen revolted Provinces.—The union that reigns among these Provinces; their hatred, kindled by the administration of your Majesty, have received a new degree of force, by the injudicious means employed to dissolve the one, and triumph over the other. We support fleets and armies, almost equal in number, and proportionally much more expensive, than all these employed in the most glorious war that this country has had to support, against the united force of monarchies, the most ancient and formidable of Europe.

Some detached islands of little consequence, and on the continent, a deserted town, where the combined army of your Majesty is not in safety, are all the fruits that are produced by an expence exceeding twenty millions; ninety-three ships of war, and sixty thousand of the best soldiers that could be raised in our own and foreign country, all employed in this singular service.

We are told that the forces of your Majesty, both by sea and land, have done all that was possible to expect from the most perfect discipline, and the most determined courage; nevertheless the total defeat of one part, and the ineffectual victories of the other, have conspired almost equally to the destruction of your power, and to the dismemberment of your empire.

We should neglect, in the most unpardonable manner, that which we owe to your Majesty, to ourselves, and to our country, if we expressed not as we here do, what we think of this terrible and decisive proof of the frenzy that originally proceeded an enterprize, which faithfully followed through all its progress, in each measure relative to its execution proves, that by a uniform misconduct, all those evils have been completed that absolute ignorance set on foot. We are convinced that they are not the illusions propagated by some interested and artful men, as their continuance, like to every thing false, could not be lasting: but that it is the unanimous sentiment of every American who rises invincible against all plans of coercion civil and military, such as have been employed against them to this hour. A people entirely united, are not a people that can be subdued. If the force actually employed for this conquest cannot effect it, it cannot be effected by any force that may be in our power. The riches of this country are considerable, and we shall be disposed to use them most liberally, and with all our hearts, if to support the honour and dignity of your crown. But domestic peace, and domestic economy, are the only means of defraying the expence of a distant war. By that which we now support our resources are drained, whilst our rivals economise theirs; whilst each year that we continue the war, we make to lean in their favour, the balance of our forces and public riches.

We think ourselves obliged most respected Sovereign, to express to your Majesty, the fears we experience, when we consider the purport of your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, and apprehending more strongly, as does all the world, by the great preparations you are making, how critical our situation is, with the neighbouring powers—we have not the satisfaction to learn by this speech, by any assurance from the servants of your Majesty, or even by any public report, if any alliance is formed with any of the powerful states of Europe, that may serve to protect us against the complicated dangers with which this nation is, in a manner so manifestly threatened—we have not even any reason to be certain, that there is not formed against us, an alliance of the most dangerous nature. In this state of doubt, anxiety and danger, we have recourse to the clemency and wisdom of your Majesty, the tender father and watchful guardian of his people, beseeching you gracefully to adopt the proper measures for establishing internal peace, and (as much as will permit, the unhappy circumstances to which we are reduced, by the de-

structive system hitherto followed) to reunite the British nation by some happy, honourable and lasting tie; fearing that the Americans driven to despair by the rigours of a war, that we would continue to prosecute against them, wean themselves entirely from the mother country, fearing that the least spark of their affection for us, be extinguished by habitual and reciprocal murders and rapine, fearing at last that in some fatal moment, the people who have hitherto formed a considerable part of the force of Great-Britain, increase by an union in a formidable and lasting manner, the force of enemies, the most constant power and prosperity of your Majesty's kingdom.

We humbly, and with confidence hope, that your Majesty will give all possible efficacy to the concessions which have been proposed in parliament (we hope they may not have been made too late) and we rest with so much assurance, upon the magnanimity of your Majesty's loyal and generous intentions, that we have not the smallest apprehensions, that his partiality for any class of men, will have the least influence on his resolutions, when nothing less than the well-being and even existence of his people is called in question. We implore and supplicate your Majesty, with the most humble confidence to guard, that in the councils and officers destined to the executive power, not the smallest obstacle may appear, against the immediate consummation of the great, happy and necessary work of peace, to draw your affairs from an administration of but little wisdom and little prudence, and to deserve to extend and confirm the reviving confidence of all your people. In favour of such measures, of such arrangements, and to such an end, your citizens of London will never fail to give your Majesty the most affectionate and the most constant assistance.

The KING'S Answer.

I cannot think that the zeal of my subjects, the resources of my kingdoms, the bravery of my fleets and armies have been unwisely and imprudently employed, when the object of their efforts was to maintain the constitutional subordination that ought to reign in the different parts of my dominions; and which is so necessary to the prosperity of the whole.

I have always lamented the calamities inseparable from war, and am ready to do all that depends on me to forward the measures adopted by the legislative body, in order to re-establish, by means of a happy and honourable reconciliation, the treasures of peace, commerce, affection and confidence, between the mother country and the colonies.

From the LONDON EVENING POST of January 27.

The following is an authentic copy of the letter which was sent to Lord North, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America.

To the Right Hon. LORD NORTH, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Principal Minister of the King of Great-Britain.

MY LORD,

FROM motives of duty, and an earnest desire of mitigating the calamities of war, we proposed, near a year since, to the King of Great-Britain's Ambassador here, an exchange of prisoners in Europe. The answer we received must have been made known to your Lordship, and the world will judge of its decency. It would have been honourable for that noble Lord, and happy for thousands, who have since suffered unnecessarily, if he had considered that moderation is the mark of wisdom, and humanity an ornament to the highest station. These are the sentiments at least which have governed the Congress and people of the United States. They have wished that this war, into which they entered with reluctance, might be distinguished by the humanity with which it was conducted; and that compassion might heal the wounds that were inflicted. The records of Congress, my Lord, are filled with proofs of tender care and attention, not only to the wants, but to the comfort and accommodation of their prisoners.

We have wished in vain to find such instances in the acts of the British government, for unhappily all we have seen on this subject is, the public declaration of the Governor and General who was chosen to commence this war, that the American officers and soldiers should be treated with equal indignity, and all devoted, without distinction, to the most ignominious fate, in terms too low for us to repeat. We have never heard of this proceeding having been censured by the government from which he derived his authority. Neither has the invitation to the Indian savages, at a public treaty, to drink the blood, and feast upon the body of those whom you called your subjects, been ever disavowed.

It is an universal complaint, that the practices of those in authority under you, have been conformable to the principles of these public acts.

Col. Parker, a gentleman of rank, was thrown into a common gaol in Boston, covered over with wounds, where he perished unpitied, for want of the common comforts which his situation and humanity required.

Col. Ethan Allen was dragged, in chains, from Canada to England, from England to Ireland, from Ireland to Carolina, and from thence to New-York; at a time when the officers taken from you, in the same expedition, were treated not only with lenity, but every possible indulgence.

The barbarous treatment of Mr. Lovel, in Boston, has no parallel. Of the prisoners made in Fort Wash-

ington, two thirds of them perished by the unexampled cruelty and rigours of their captivity. Even in England, the severities which the American prisoners suffer, are, according to the testimony of every one we have seen, of the most grievous kind. Stripes have been inflicted on some, to make them commit the deepest of all crimes, the fighting against the liberties of their country. Numbers are now groaning in bondage in Africa and India, to which they were compelled by menaces of an immediate ignominious death; as contrary to every rule of war among civilized nations, as to every dictate of humanity.

It is with the greatest regret we mention these cruelties. For the honour of humanity we hope they will not be committed again. Your Lordship must know, that it is in the power of those we have the honour to represent, to make ample retaliation upon the numerous prisoners of all ranks in their possession; and we warn and beseech you not to render it their indispensable duty. Upwards of five hundred British seamen have been generously treated, set at liberty by our cruizers in these seas, and sent at the public expence to their country. We trust, you will think yourselves bound to guard, that in the public expence to their country. We trust, you will think yourselves bound to guard, that in the public expence to their country. We trust, you will think yourselves bound to guard, that in the public expence to their country.

We also desire, that a person appointed by us may have permission to furnish the subjects of the United States, who are in your prisons, with the necessaries they may want from time to time; and that a general cartel may be immediately settled, by which the unfortunate on both sides may be relieved as soon as possible from the miseries of imprisonment.

We must beg a speedy answer, that we may transmit, without delay, the determination of your Court to our Constituents.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servants,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
SILAS DEANE,
ARTHUR LEE,

Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the Independent and United States of America.

Passé, near Paris, Dec. 12, 1777.

The answer received from government the 3d of January, 1778, on the subject of the American prisoners, is to the following effect:

“His Majesty's servants do not approve of the proposal of inspectors. They understand the establishment of the prisoners to be what is usual and proper in such cases; if there has been any neglect, they have given strict orders to have it rectified, and they will always be ready to redress any complaints that shall be made. The prisoners shall be permitted to receive, under proper regulations, any charitable donations in their favour. Besides this, government are disposed, and have it in their intentions, as opportunity shall offer, to exchange them in America against British prisoners there. If any complaints are made through the hands of Mr. Hartley, or through any other proper channel, they will be taken into consideration, according to the case, and redressed.”

BOSTON, May 21.

SINCE our last arrived in port a prize ship letter of marque of 20 guns from Bristol, bound to the West-Indies, with a valuable cargo; she, in company with another letter of marque of 18 guns came across the Oliver Cromwell, and Defence privateers, belonging to Connecticut, to which they both submitted after a very obstinate engagement.

The Address of the City of London, was brought by Capt. Dorin, in 35 days from Rochfort.

Saturday last the Hazard, Capt. Sampson, arrived here from Martinico; on his passage thither he took a schooner and two brigs, one of which we hear arrived safe there, the others were retaken. On his return, he took a brig from France, bound directly to Lord Howe, laden with wine, brandy, &c. which he parted with about 20 days ago; also a ship from Bristol for New-York, laden with salt, cordage, nails, glass, &c. which is arrived safe in port.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 11.

We hear from New-Windsor, that about ten days ago, 500 Indian warriors, painted and well armed, in alliance with the American States, accompanied with several officers of the Continental army, passed through this place on their way to General Washington's camp.

YORK-TOWN, May 30.

The Managers of the United States Lottery finished the drawing of the first class on Wednesday last, and are now preparing the list of prizes, which will be published as soon as possible.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON to CONGRESS.

Head-Quarters, Valley Forge, May 24, 1778.

“On the night of the 19th the enemy moved out in force against the detachment under the Marquis la Fayette, mentioned in my letter of the 18th, which made a timely and handsome retreat, in great order, over the Schuylkill, at Matson's Ford. Our loss was nine men in the whole—the enemy's supposed something more. Their march was circuitous and rapid, and I should imagine that many of their men suffered from it. General Clinton, it is said, commanded in person.”

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Supreme Court of this State to be held for the future at Hillborough (commonly called Millstone) in Somerset county, of the usual Terms.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint the Hon. JOHN IMLAY, Esq. Judge of the Court of Admiralty for this State.

Extract of a letter from camp at the Valley Forge, dated June 5, 1778.

"The last accounts from Philadelphia are, that the transports with the baggage have fallen down the river—that they have begun to destroy some of their out-works—that they have broken off the trunnions of the heavy cannon which are not put on board—and that the whole army is ordered to be in readiness to march at a minute's warning.

"A Bag came out from the city yesterday, with a packet for Congress, containing the acts for appointing commissioners and other purposes. The Commissioners are Lord CARLISLE, Governor JOHNSTON, and WILLIAM EDEN, Esquire. There was also a letter from General Clinton to his Excellency, proposing an exchange of the prisoners who are in Philadelphia, the others to remain until a cartel is settled. The British Officer informed Gen. Lee who received him, that they intended to leave Philadelphia soon, and that he had permission to mention it."

The Commissioners mentioned in the above letter, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday morning last. Lord Cornwallis also arrived at the same time, but without troops.

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated June 6, 1778.

"I have just returned from the enemy's lines, where I learnt that they were actually destroying their works—that all the ships, except the Vigilant and four transport ships, and as many smaller vessels, were fell down—that the eight remaining were ordered to drop down as last night—that a number of boats mounted on carriages, and a body of sailors to attend them, were at Cooper's ferry, which boats were to transport the enemy across the creeks in Jersey, in case the bridges should be taken up or destroyed.—The prisoners in Philadelphia will be exchanged in a few days, when the enemy will probably move off immediately.—They have knock'd the trunnions off the iron cannon in the city, and drove the broken pieces in the muzzles."

From good authority we learn that the enemy have, during a fortnight past, impressed a great number of waggons and horses, belonging to the farmers near their lines in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of conveying part of their baggage through this State to New-York, to which place a movement is daily expected.

On Sunday last Capt. M'Lane, with a small detachment, fell in with a party of horie and foot of the enemy at Mount-Airy, near Germantown in Pennsylvania, killed one horse and made the rider prisoner, and wounded three men, one of whom a cornet, and six horses, without the loss of a man on our side.

From a New-York paper we learn, that James Gambier, Esq. rear admiral of the blue, lately arrived there; that intelligence was received from England as late as the 9th of April; at which time war was not declared against France.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, June 6.

"Last night Capt. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph of Woodbridge, with a party of 15 volunteers, landed on Staten-Island, surprized and made prisoners 13 of the militia of the island who were on guard; also Col. Christopher Billop Farmer, Lieut. Daniel Winants, and one more not on duty; without firing a musket, or any accident happening to him or his party. It ought to be mentioned in commendation of this worthy officer and his brave followers, that altho' the law of retaliation would have justified their marking their route with devastation and ruin, they were careful not to do the least injury to any peaceable Inhabitant.—But O ye destructive, butchering, British-monsters, beware!—we are not obliged to delay retaliation any longer!—therefore, as you value the safety of your friends on the island, do not set such another example as that at Middletown, for the consequences may be fatal to the Tories on the island, in spite of all your efforts to protect them!"

We hear that Mr. Shirley, the Governor of Jamaica, was on board the 20 gun ship, lately sent into Boston, and is made prisoner.

The English troops, stationed at Rhode-Island, on the 23d ult. made a descent upon the main, at a place called Warren, where, after destroying two houses, a number of boats, two gundaloes and a small privateer, they proceeded to Bristol, burnt the church and several other houses; took a Colonel and a party of men posted there, and made a precipitate retreat to the island.

We learn that goods of almost all kinds are very plenty in Boston, and the prices daily falling.

On the 4th instant one Shanks, a spy, was executed at Camp. He was formerly an ensign in our service, and had been cashiered for theft. He was betrayed by a British sergeant who was sent to conduct him through the lines, and took that opportunity to desert.

* * * Advertisements omitted this week for want of room, to be in our next.

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. 2w
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
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, a large ferrel 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.

Woodbridge, June 5, 1778. 4w
JOHANNA COMPTON.

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.

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

June 10, 1778. 4w
JOHN CAMPBELL.

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

June 9, 1778. 3w
WILLIAM M'CONKEY.

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.

June 9, 1778. 3w
WILLIAM SLOANE.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living at South River, a brown pacing MARE, six years old, marked T N on her near shoulder, some white on one of her hind fetlocks. Whoever takes up said mare, so that the owner may have her again, or leaves her with Mr. James Drake, keeper of the ferry in New-Brunswick, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

May 21, 1778. 1w
WILLIAM HALFPENNY.

TO BE SOLD, an excellent chair HORSE: He is something in years, but the price will be in proportion; he will perform a journey almost equal to any, and is so gentle that a woman or any person may drive him with great safety, that understands guiding a horse.

Also to be sold, a likely young NEGRO WENCH, for no fault. Enquire of Benjamin Smith, saddler, in Trenton.

June 10, 1778. 3w
JAMES 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

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

TO BE SOLD, a FARM, on the road that leads from New-Brunswick to Spottswick, 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

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, 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 Betty—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, if any they have, 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.

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

A NEGRO MAN to be sold at Pitts-Town. He has been bred to plantation work; is short, thick, strong and healthy, about 30 years old, and able to do as much work as most men. The price is Six Hundred dollars.

June 8, 1778. 1w
MOORE FURMAN.

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.

Bucks County, June 3, 1778. 3w
GEORGE BENNET.

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 saddle 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.

Mount-Holly, June 5, 1778. JOHN CONWAY, Major 4th Jer. Regt.

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.

Trenton, June 9th, 1778. 4w
JAMES HANNA.

CAME to Henry Merfson'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, inn-keeper, at the sign of the Unicorn, in New-Brunswick.

June 6, 1778. 2w

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

TO be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of John Smith, farmer, at Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, on the 20th of June next, viz.

1 New 12 inch cable, about 120 fathoms in length,
1 Ten and half inch ditto, 110 ditto, almost new,
1 Seven and half inch ditto, 90 ditto, not half worn,
Shrouds, stays and standing rigging for a vessel of 200 tons.—Also to be sold at Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of June, a complete suit of sails and running rigging for a brig of 200 tons burthen. For particulars apply to Stephen Joseph Roget, at Easton, or to Capt. Maroquier, at Trenton.

4w

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.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, near Crosswicks, in Burlington county, West New-Jersey, two HORSES, one a bay with a dark mane and tail, four white feet, a large blaze in his face, well-set heavy bodied horse, near fifteen hands high, and 13 years old: The other a likely young black roan, has a light grey face with two small curls in his forehead, slim legs; a colt of Bullerock, four years old this spring, 14 hands high; both in good order. Whoever takes up the said horses, so that the owner can have them again, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges, and Twenty Dollars for the thief or thieves, paid by

April 30, 1778. 1† WILLIAM ALLEN.

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.

3W || JONATHAN BLOOMFIELD, administrator.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor ABERN. BUDD, 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.

May 11, 1778. 3W || PHEBE BUDD.

Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeable to a late law of this State, empowering the Justices of this County to hold their Courts at such places as shall be most safe and convenient, the usual Courts of said County, for June term, will be held at William M'Calla's, in Plumsted township; whereof all civil officers and others concerned are required to take notice.

By order of the Justices,

3W JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen or strayed out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Monday the 11th inst. a brown bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, marked on the left buttock with the letters H P; trots and canters well, and carries a fine head. Any person informing the owner, or delivering said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

Hillborough, May 16, 1778. 3W* WILLIAM COCK.

Young Figure,

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, nine years old, and fifteen hands high, the property of General Nathaniel Heard, covers mares at Six Pounds pro. the season, at Rocky-Hill, in the county of Somerset, and State of East-New-Jersey: He was bred by the proprietor, and got by the Duke of Hamilton's Figure, who was got by Old Figure; he was got by Standard, sire of Sir James Lowther's Jason, a good racer: This sire's dam was called Young Mariamne, got by Old Crab; her dam, Old Mariamne, was got by Old Partner; his sire's great grandam was called Luggs, and got by Bald Galloway. Young Figure's dam was Britannia, a full sister to True Briton, and out of Col. Gant's Milley, a full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet; her grandam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's grey Arabian, is a most beautiful horse, for whom he refused five hundred guineas; he was up at ten guineas a leap. Her great grandam by Governor Harrison's Arabian; her great, great grandam, by his Chestnut Arabian; her great, great, great grandam, by Leeds; her great, great, great, great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was dam of Mr. Croft's Grey-Hound. The sire of Young Figure won the following purses, to wit. One purse at Muscarto upon Tyne; one ditto, Lancaster; one ditto at Sterling; one ditto at Busby: He also got a premium at Ouartar. At Lancaster he beat Mr. Baney's Spinner, a good runner, and the odds against him was fifty to five. As to his performance in Maryland, he also won a purse a few months after his importation, and has since beat a number of capital horses, proving himself to be one of the stoutest and steadiest runners that ever started for plate, or match, upon this Continent.

Good pasture at 3s. 9d. proc. per week, and good attendance given.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reasonable terms, an elegant two-wheel'd CHAISE, with steel springs and harness complete, almost new. Apply to Mr. Joshua Douglass, jun. Roxbury township, Morris county. 3W*

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.

WHEREAS many of the hories, waggons, camp-kettles, and other effects, belonging to the army of the United States, have been left in the hands of sundry persons in this state for safety: Notice is hereby given to all such persons immediately to inform me of the same, or send them to my office at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county, for which they shall be paid; and any person detected in attempting to secrete any of the property of the said United States, may depend on being prosecuted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able-bodied team-drivers to engage for one year in the Continental service.—The great wages of Ten Pounds per month is allowed, and one month's pay advanced if required, and at the expiration of six months (upon producing a certificate from the Waggon-Master General of their good behaviour) shall receive a new suit of cloaths. Also wanted to purchase, or hire, teams completely fitted for immediate use. Team-drivers may enter with any of the assistant Quarter-Masters in this state.

MOORE FURMAN, D. Q. M. G. of New-Jersey.

BY virtue of a writ of *ieri facias* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, the 16th of June next ensuing, at the premises, a valuable plantation situate in Readington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, whereon the widow Vander-speigel now lives, containing about 300 acres. There is on it a good dwelling house and barn, a good bearing orchard, good tilable land, a large quantity of good meadow, and much more may be easily made, well watered and in a healthy part of the country. Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, and the conditions made known by

JOS. INSLEE, Sheriff. Hunterdon County, April 13, 1778. 9W*

BY virtue of a writ of *ieri facias* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of public 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

JOS. INSLEE, Sheriff. Easton, April 16, 1778. 9W*

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 Sussex 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. D. Q. M. General. 6W†

WHEREAS it is justly suspected that many persons in this and the adjacent counties may have in their possession, by concealment or otherwise, horses and other effects belonging to the United States.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all such, that they forthwith deliver up the same to me, in Easton, or some of my deputies, otherwise, on failure, they may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. All persons who know of, or can discover any such concealed property, are hereby requested to give immediate information thereof; for which, besides the satisfaction of doing their country so essential a service, they shall be handsomely rewarded.

Easton, April 20, 1778. } ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D. Q. M. Gen. 6W*

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. 3*

THE NOTED HORSE GRANBY,

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

Somerset county, March 20, 1778. 4W*

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 Kington, 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 Britannia, 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†

A M E R I C A S,

A BEAUTIFUL chestnut brown horse, in excellent order, full 15 hands high, will COVER MARES the ensuing season at the stable lately belonging to Peter Vanderveer, deceased, in the county of Somerset, within two miles of Rocky-hill, at FIVE DOLLARS the single leap and TWELVE DOLLARS the season. Americas is a full blooded horse, was bred by the Earl of Stirling, and came from a horse and mare imported by him from the best stock in Old England; he is very strong and neat, his carriage and courage equal if not superior to any horse in America. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a reasonable price.

Rocky-hill, April 4, 1778. 4W†

WILL COVER, at Obadiah Meeker's, between Newark and Elizabeth-Town, for sixteen dollars the season, six dollars the single leap, and twenty-two dollars to warrant the mare with foal, the beautiful horse MAJOR GENERAL, allowed by the best of judges to be equal in size, figure and activity to any horse on the Continent. Major General was got by Granby, his dam by Bullerock, and his grandam by Frederick. He has all the beauties of these capital horses, without their blemishes. He is rising five years old, 15 hands and half high, seven eights blood, a dark bay, with two white feet, a star and snip. The colts of his getting are esteemed equal to any whatever. Good care will be taken of mares. Pasture at half a dollar per week, and good attendance given by the subscriber OBADIAH MEEKER. 3W†

N. B. The money to be paid when the season is over. Those mares that go by the season, and do not prove with foal, shall be entitled to a single leap gratis the season following.

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 Woodstown, 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†

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 Crosswicks, 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 EMLIN, Secy. 6W*

150 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the mill of Moore Furman, Esq. at Pitts-Town, at different times, five barrels of rum, the property of the United States. Any person that will discover the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to conviction, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by J. JOHNSTON, A. C. of Pitts-Town.

Pitts-Town, April 17, 1778. 3W ||

A few Dozen of Almanacks,

To be sold by the Printer hereof.