

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1778.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

From the original Letters of Monsieur De LISLE,
translated into English.

Reading, State of Pennsylvania, Nov. 28, 1777.

MY DEAR COUNT,

GENERAL Howe has at last gained possession of the city of Philadelphia, but not without being obliged to fight two battles for it. The forts on the Delaware were gallantly defended. Count de Donop, so well known for his exploits in the late war, fell in an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Mercer—a small unfinished work, on the east side of the Delaware. Fort Mifflin, on Mud-Island, stood a furious attack from bombs and artillery, for upwards of a month. After every gun on it was dismantled, and the works torn and burnt in such a manner, that no covering was to be had for the men, it was evacuated with a degree of conduct that equalled the bravery with which it had been defended. General Howe, it is true, forced his way into the city of Philadelphia, but the city owns his brother, Lord Howe, as its conqueror; for it could not have been taken without the assistance of the navy of Britain. Had his Lordship failed of opening the navigation up to the city, the General must have decamped, or fallen into the hands of General Washington.

I have taken some pains to make myself acquainted with the character of General Howe, and to know upon what springs his good fortune has turned in the course of the last campaign. I am told that he is a brave soldier, and an exact officer; but that he possesses none of the talents of a great General. His education was slender, and his understanding is a moderate one; but he has had prudence enough to supply his deficiencies in both, by calling into the cabinet Sir William Erskine, a Brigadier General and Quarter-Master of his army. This Gentleman has passed through the regular stages of a military education, and served with great reputation in the last war in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. He is indefatigable in business—quick in expedients—bold in his enterprises—decisive in council—and intrepid in action. He is not only a favourite of General Howe's, but is equally dear to all the officers in his army. They say of him, that he is "an angel in the cabinet, and a lion in the field."

The troops in General Howe's army being composed of English, Scotch, Irish, and German corps, full of a spirit of emulation, and this may be given as another reason for their successes over the Americans. The Americans, it is true, are of different States, but common danger has united them so closely, that the principle of emulation acts as yet but feebly upon them. Perhaps the custom of blending troops from different States into one command, which I observed in some instances in the American army, has contributed to prevent the growth and operation of this principle among them.

The superior discipline of Howe's army has had a large share in crowning it with success. By discipline I do not mean a superior knowledge in the use of arms, but a superior sense of order and subordination among both officers and soldiers. Their whole army, I have been told, is a compact piece of machinery, put in motion only by the breath of the Commander in Chief. I am at a loss to account for the want of an equal degree of order and subordination in the American army—it has been ascribed to an excess of that spirit of liberty, which animates both officers and soldiers; but I am far from entertaining an opinion so degrading to the sacred cause of America. I think I have discovered a degree of docility and tractableness in the Americans, which I never before saw in any other people. If the cause which has been assigned, was a just one, it would be more uniform in its effects; but history tells us of FREEMEN who deposed tyrants, and vanquished whole armies of veteran mercenaries, by nothing else but the perfection of their discipline.

But the principal advantage of General Howe's army over General Washington, in the two battles fought by them, must be ascribed to their being more trained to the use of the bayonet. The American army know their superior dexterity in firing well, and rely entirely upon it: The British army know it like-

wife, and dread it. Hence in all engagements, the British soldiers rush on with the bayonet after one fire, and seldom fail of throwing the Americans into confusion. Habit, which forms men to any thing, I am persuaded would soon render these brave people as firm at the approaches of a bayonet, as the whistling of a musket-ball. General Lee, I have been told, took great pains to eradicate the universal prejudice he found among the Americans, in favour of terminating the war with fire arms alone: "We must learn to face our enemies," said he, "man to man in the open field, or we never shall beat them." The late General Montgomery, who served his apprenticeship to the art of war in the British army, knew so well that nothing but the bayonet would ever rout troops that had been trained to the use of it, that he once proposed in the Convention of New-York, of which he was a member, that directions should be given, both in Europe and in this country, to make all muskets intended for the American soldiers two inches longer than the muskets now in use in the British army, in order that they might have an advantage of their enemy, in a charge with bayonets; for, said he, "Britain will never yield but to the push of the bayonet." It gave me great pleasure to hear an old saying among the French officers, that "Englishmen have no stomach for the bayonet," confirmed by a Colonel of a regiment in the American army. He told me that in the battle of Germantown, he charged a large body of the enemy with his single regiment, and drove them above a mile without firing a single gun. He would have driven them into Philadelphia, or cut them to pieces, had he not been unfortunately ordered to retreat, after the fate of the day turned in favour of General Howe's army.

The same predilection to the use of fire arms which I have mentioned among the American soldiers has given General Howe several advantages over them with artillery. The Americans it is true have an excellent train in their army, and some able artillery officers—but unfortunately it is so feebly supported by the musketry, that in one of their battles eleven pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. The English you know were no match for the French troops till our nation taught them the arts of managing artillery. The king of Prussia I have been told relies chiefly upon field-pieces, and has prophesied that in the next century all wars will be terminated by them.

I have conversed with some individuals who ascribe Howe's good fortune to the greater spirit of his soldiers, and to the superior talents of his officers. But this is far from being true. On the contrary I believe there are not finer materials for an irresistible army in the whole world than the troops now under the command of General Washington. Howe's soldiers are actuated by nothing but rage—and a lust for plunder. Washington's are actuated only by courage and a superlative love of their country. They have been defeated, it is true, but they have never been conquered. I have been often astonished not only at their patience, but at their cheerfulness under cold fatigue—and all the common hardships of a soldier's life. Had Howe's army suffered only half as much as these brave fellows have done, I am sure, from the common character of European armies, their spirits would have been broken long ago, and Howe would have been left before this time with scarcely a regiment to cover his flight from this country. Nor do I think the balance is in favour of General Howe's officers. You and I know of what stuff many of them are made. Two scholars to a regiment is a rare sight in the British army. How many of them have we seen travelling with their interpreters, or, as they are called in England, Bearleaders, through France, and distinguishing themselves only by their debaucheries. The American officers it is true, from the nature of their education, appear to be less men of the world. Some of them too have been reproached with being tradesmen, but a tradesman in America is quite a different creature from a tradesman in Europe. Some of the best families in this country bring up their sons to trades, and, long before the present war, tradesmen filled some of the most important offices in government. I have been charmed to find many of them whose manners were liberal—and whose minds were enlarged with a considerable acquaintance with politics and history. But by far the greatest part of the American officers are farmers and farmers sons of independent or easy fortunes. Many

of them have been bred to the learned professions. I have the pleasure of knowing some of them who would not pass unnoticed in the politest court in Europe. But I value them most for their bravery and zeal in the service of their country. They have not been whipped from schools, nor driven by necessity into the army. Their pay is no allurements to them, for from the scarcity of goods, and the depreciation of the money, it is hardly sufficient to support them. They are above the common maxims of your "soldiers of fortune," and have no other wish but to establish the liberties and independence of their country.

The taking of Philadelphia will probably make a noise in Europe—but it has no bad effect upon the minds of the people in America. They say that General Howe has only changed his prison from Brunswick to Philadelphia, for at no time has he possessed more territory here than he could cover with his out-posts. I am clearly of the opinion that his taking Philadelphia will be a real advantage to this country. It has long been the jakes of disaffection to the American cause, and the sanctuary of Tories and traitors who have fled from every other part of the continent. I have constantly observed that America acquires strength by the progress of Howe's army—for where-ever he goes he confirms the timid and the neutral characters in the cause of America, and at the same time like a good scavenger carries away all the tory filth with him that lies in his way.

I refer you to my letter of February last for an account of General Washington, the amiable and illustrious commander in chief of the American army. His perseverance and magnanimity have not forsaken him.

Adieu my dear friend, and believe me to be with the greatest affection,

Your most sincere friend and
Most humble servant,

DE LISLE.

NUMBER I.

"Bellum justum, quibus necessarium; et quibus nisi in Armis Justitia non fit."

THE discovery and settlement of America form a remarkable epoch in the history of this globe—the politician and philosopher in viewing these extraordinary events, and the rapid progression of things in the new world, may with equal curiosity indulge in the contemplation of the important effects that will probably flow from causes of such magnitude.—History informs in what manner the states and empires of the world have undergone their several transformations—Commerce, and the arts, knowledge and refinement, riches, strength and power have been continually shifting from nation to nation, and from one country to another, in the old world, in some places scarcely leaving a wreck behind.

In this country there is a new and striking scene—it is in its vernal state, and we are now beginning to act our part, and have a place among nations. The cruel policy of a British king, like that of Philip the 2d of Spain with respect to the low countries, has obliged us to throw off all dependence, and set up for ourselves.—There is not a case in all history so much resembling ours as that I have just now mentioned—the only difference is, that religion has no part in our quarrel—it formed a considerable part in theirs.—

When Philip attempted to enslave the provinces he was told they had privileges which were rendered sacred by their importance and the long enjoyment of them—they sent two noblemen into Spain to represent their grievances and ask redress—No answer was given, but an army of 12,000 veteran troops under the duke of Alva was sent into the low countries with orders to use the utmost severity—This monitor of cruelty boasted of his having put 18,000 persons to death by the hands of the public executioner.—Prior acts of injustice, and the conduct of this general, soon excited the Flemings to take arms in the defence of their injured and oppressed country.—The prince of Orange, surnamed the Silent, was looked upon by the people as the fittest man to head them—He finds almost insurmountable difficulties in raising an army—But his reputation and the cause he was engaged in procure him soldiers—These he sends into Friesland under the command of his brother Count Lewis—His army is de-

froyed and yet he is not discouraged---He raises another and is still unfortunate---Finding it impossible to make his way into the Netherlands, he is reduced to go and fight in the Hugonot army in France---At length the prince enters Brabant with a small army---but is obliged to retire to Zealand and Holland---His whole resource was a few pirates---one of them surprises the Brille---A curate makes Flushing declare in his favour---The prince's army is again defeated and his brother is slain---yet it is recruited and he again takes the field---The Flemings were reckoned to have no genius for war---but in a little time they became good soldiers---The war was carried on with the utmost fury on both sides. "The Spaniards at the siege of Haerlem having thrown the head of one of their prisoners into the town, the inhabitants flung the heads of eleven Spaniards into the enemy's camp, with this inscription---Ten heads in payment for the tenth penny, and the eleventh for interest, alluding to a tax of the tenth penny the king had laid on their goods."---

But to return to the civil part of the dispute---The king of Spain had manifestly violated their undoubted rights and privileges---For the Netherlands were an assemblage of feignories, which, though subject to that monarch, had their own laws and customs, and it was particularly mentioned in the ancient constitution of Brabant, that "if the sovereign either by open force or by artifice should attempt to violate their privileges, the states shall be discharged from their oath of allegiance, and may take what measures they shall judge proper."

No law was passed, no tax was raised without the sanction of the states---The king of Spain issues an edict of proscription, in which he acknowledges he has violated his oath to the Flemings---but that the pope had released him from it---This is the reasoning of a king---

The usages and charters, and above all the spirit of the constitutions of these colonies are incontrovertibly in favour of their freedom---They have the sole and exclusive rights of giving and granting their own money---They have taxed themselves ab origine---The king's ministers constantly made requisitions from them only, and the parliament was so just as to apply a restorative to repair the exhausted treasuries of most of the provinces---after having been too much drained by supporting the burden of the late war. If these are not acknowledgments of the rights of America in this case, I confess I know not what reasoning is---But his majesty is absolved of all the tacit and declared stipulations in our favour, by acts of parliament which are held up as equivalent to the papal power in its fulness---The parliament is infallible, it is politically holy and sacred, and must be implicitly obeyed---But the thunder of St. Stephen's chapel, like that of the Vatican, is become insignificant---it is vox et preterea nihil---mere sound---

I think the case of Canada is very striking. Canada was conquered by the British arms, and many of the subjects of Britain settled there under the faith of the royal word pledged in a proclamation promising them a free constitution---but how was this fulfilled? Why the parliament released the king indirectly from his promise, and established the Roman Catholic religion and despotism in its stead---Here their principles and policy appear uncovered and without disguise---they might have made them free and happy, but they rather chose to enslave them; and they deluded them into it by pensioning and promoting their principal men, and by establishing their religion---

Great-Britain, before the close of the late war, had a great share of old English honesty about her---she was politick but generous, and had a noble spirit---but now she is politick only or means to be so---The war was carried on in conjunction against the common enemy---we stood by her side, and Americans bled and died in the same field and in the same cause---But at the end of the war when we expected the cords of affection would have been drawn closer if possible by mutual acts of friendship and a happy intercourse of good offices, what did she do?---she instantly set about forging chains for us---ambition and power are step-ladders for each other---they also inflame and intoxicate---and in the forgetfulness which this inebriation usually creates, she attempted to fasten the fetters upon us which she had prepared---we remonstrated and evaded them all we could---we imagined our remonstrances, enforced by reasons drawn from the justice of our cause, would have had some effect---but she was inexorable---

At this time came out the stamp-act, a miracle of policy in itself, but the measure was a foolish one, because it opened our eyes and set the danger before us in the most glaring point of view. This was so unequivocal that America with one voice opposed it---it was repealed upon principles of expediency, as the preamble of the act declares, but they could not repeal the suspicions it had occasioned in the minds of the people of this country---though no person here could be ignorant of the precise meaning of the word as it is here used, yet the parliament, with a

John-Trot-Honesty, immediately explain it by passing the declaratory act---a short statute in answer to and to take away the long list of essential American privileges. Indeed this is the only reply we have ever had to our prayers and petitions, except the sending their numerous fleets and armies against us.

P A T K U L.

L O N D O N, July 10.

THE King has had several conversations with Lord Mansfield upon the conduct of the dispute with America, in case the present campaign should not be entirely decisive against the rebels, and it is said his Lordship has given it clearly as his opinion, that if this campaign does not reduce them, they never can be reduced, considering the game France is playing, and advises that peace may be made with them at all events. This advice has given administration much uneasiness.

August 14. It was yesterday reported, that news was received of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the 4th instant, at Trent, in Germany; and that expresses were sent to his Majesty at Windsor, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at Southampton, on the like melancholy event. The report was kept private on account of its being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Bread rises a whole assize this day, and it rose half an assize last week. This is an alarming circumstance to the poor, who have reason to curse the American War. It is but three years ago since we were supplied with many thousand quarters of wheat from America.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina). Oct. 14.

Last Wednesday rived here Capt. Munro from Amsterdam, by whom we learn, that (besides Embden) the ports of Hamburg and Gottenburgh, in Sweden, are open to the Americans; and that they have hardly made half a crop in England this season, the summer having proved the most cool and moist ever known. He adds, that the Dutch were fitting all their ships of war for sea.

B O S T O N, December 16.

THE following gentlemen are chose by the General Assembly of this State, as Delegates to serve in the Continental Congress the ensuing year, viz. the Honourable John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert T. Paine, Eldridge Gerry, Francis Dana, and James Lovel, Esquires.

Saturday last arrived safe in port, a prize schooner, bound from Halifax to Quebec, laden with wine, oil, &c. and captured by the Lizard.

Y O R K - T O W N, December 27.

In CONGRESS, October 14, 1777. WHEREAS the British nation have received into their ports, and condemned in their courts of admiralty as lawful prize several vessels and their cargoes, belonging to these States, which the masters and mariners, in breach of the trust and confidence reposed in them, have betrayed and delivered to the officers of the British crown.

Resolved therefore, That every vessel or cargo, the property of any British subject, not an inhabitant of Bermuda or any of the Bahama Islands, brought into any of the ports or harbours of any of these United States, by the master or mariners, shall be adjudged lawful prize, and divided among the captors, in the same proportion as if taken by any Continental vessel of war.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

Extract from letters from the best authority in South-Carolina, dated Nov. 29 and 30, 1777.

"Indian affairs, both as to Creeks and Cherokees, wear a favourable aspect, and I think they will continue peaceable.

"The Creeks have actually driven out of their towns both the agents Cameron and Tait, and seized upon one hundred horse-loads of goods, which the Superintendent, John Stuart, had sent to bribe them to go to war against Georgia and this country. The Little Carpenter and the Great Warrior from the Cherokees, are actually on their way to Charlestown, in order to strengthen their treaty of peace.

"A sloop is just arrived here, which had been bound from Grenada to New-York, with 70 puncheons of rum and 6 hogheads of sugar, intended for the enemy's troops there: The mate and crew confined the master and brought her in here. The Resolve of Congress, declaring captures in such circumstances prize to the captors, arrived very opportunely. The example established by the British court, in order to encourage infidelity and treachery among seamen in the service of these States, I hope will very speedily be retaliated upon their own commercial interest an hundred fold."

L A N C A S T E R, January 7.

We can assure the public from the best authority, that by the assiduity and industry of Messrs. Otis and

Andrews, of Boston, agents for the purchase of cloathing for the Continental troops, upwards of five thousand suits, with shoes, stockings, shirts, &c. have been procured and are now on their way to camp. This, with the supplies which are expected from Virginia and other quarters, gives us the pleasing prospect of seeing our whole army completely clothed very soon. A very rich prize was lately taken by a Continental brig and carried into Boston: She is a large ship from Glasgow, loaded with dry goods, shoes, stockings, ticks, and a great variety of other necessary and useful articles. A brig has also arrived there from Holland, richly loaded with medicine, tea, linens, &c. &c. The Boston papers also mention the safe arrival of several other prizes of lesser value---but, as the old saying is, "Every little helps."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated December 18.

"Last evening arrived here a brig from Scotland (taken by a Continental brig) loaded with shoes, stockings, and other cloathing to a very great value."

On the 30th or 31st of December last, a most valuable prize fell into the hands of a body of Continental troops stationed at Wilmington on the river Delaware, commanded by General Smallwood.---A large brig from New-York bound to Philadelphia was blown ashore about five miles below Wilmington, when a detachment with two field-pieces was sent down to fire on her; and after a few shot she struck. Her cargo is chiefly as follows---350 chests of arms, with 25 stand in each, cloathing for four regiments, the baggage belonging to the officers of 4 regiments, a quantity of wine and spirits, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, and 60 Privates, and---about 40 officers Ladies, &c. &c. Three other vessels are said to be drove on shore on the Jersey side, and that the inhabitants are taking proper care of their cargoes.

By accounts from the eastward we learn, that Gen. Burgoyne had taken an house (the Rev. Mr. Apthorp's) at Cambridge, near Boston; that transports for his army were not expected to arrive at Boston before next spring; that he had sent Captain Lord Peterham to England; that the Canadians, Tories, &c. in his army, who were by the capitulation to go to Canada, after marching to the lakes and trying to pass, had been disappointed, and almost starved, from whence they returned, and proceeded after Gen. Burgoyne to New-England; that desertion, as well of British as Germans, was thinning his ranks, and that none of his soldiers were suffered to enter the town of Boston.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

From the Pennsylvania Evening Post of January 3.

The pains taken by the leaders in the present rebellion, with a view solely to the promotion of their own ambition, and the establishment of their intolerable tyranny, is not to be paralleled in any history. Misrepresentation, falsehood and fraud, have been the means by which it has been begotten, brought forth, and nourished. A people, in the enjoyment of more liberty and happiness than existed in any other spot on the globe, they have deluded by these unmanly artifices from a state of peace, plenty and freedom, to that of war, want, and inexorable tyranny. 'Tis true the field of falsehood and deception is, by a variety of circumstances, grown more confined; the people's credulity too often imposed on, at length is, in a manner, shut against their glaring impositions. They find, instead of receiving at the hands of these demagogues the liberty so often solemnly promised, they have nothing but the black and racking potion of oppression. They have taken a candid and thoughtful view of their present extreme misery under this oppression, and compared it with that scene of freedom and happiness which they were in the full possession of under the mild rule of the best of sovereigns, and yet, it is strange to tell, that these daring deluders of mankind, never out of hope---never tired of their wickedness, and without the least remorse at the bleeding distress of their country, or at the multitude of souls they have hurried into eternity, without the shortest opportunity of repentance, to gratify their insatiable thirst of power, they still continue their attempts to delude their brethren, and to sacrifice them to it.

We find in the present desperate circumstances of their affairs, they are driven to the most improbable and indeed evident untruths, to support them a little longer---They have published in their papers extracts of letters; probably wrote at the foot of Congress, as has been often heretofore practised, asserting the prospect of a war between Great-Britain and France, and even in the General Orders from headquarters, the same improbability is intimated. It is true, this is but faintly and modestly done. It is there only hinted, that "There are reasons to believe the period is not very distant when she will take a more active part, by declaring war against the British crown." However, that the unhappy people of America, already too often and too long deceived by the same delusive tale, may judge for themselves, the printer thinks it a piece of justice due to his country, to give them the other side of the question, not relying upon vague reports---but upon facts founded

on authentic letters and affidavits, to be seen by any candid enquirer.

Extract of a letter from the right hon. Lord—
dated London, 25th August, 1777.

"Being just returned from France, I think I may venture to assure you that the French court will not give us any interruption in putting an end to the rebellion."

Another letter from the same nobleman of the same date.

"I am just returned from Paris, where I have every reason to think they mean to be pacific."

"Philadelphia, fs.

"THIS twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1777, before me the subscriber, appeared Captain Patrick Barry, who, being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and say, that he left Bourdeaux, in the kingdom of France, on or about the middle of August last, and sailed to St. Martin's; that while there, certain accounts came down, informing that the schooner Liberty, an American vessel, and the sloop Seaflower, from New-England, having military stores on board, were both seized, with the said stores, by an order from the court at Paris, to the proper officer at Bourdeaux, and that they were accordingly unladen. And further this deponent faith not.

Sworn before me the day and year above-mentioned,
JOS. GALLOWAY, superintendent-general."

"Philadelphia, fs.

"THIS twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1777, appeared before the subscriber, Capt. Mark Cullen, who, being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and say, that he left Bourdeaux, in the kingdom of France, about the beginning of October last; that about three weeks before he sailed from thence, the sloop Seaflower, an American vessel, from New-England, having a quantity of military stores on board, destined for America, was seized by a special order sent down from the French court at Paris, to the proper officer at Bourdeaux, and all the said stores unladen; and when he came away, the said vessel still remained seized, and not discharged. And further this deponent faith not.

Sworn before me,

JOS. GALLOWAY, superintendent-general."

BURLINGTON, Jan. 14.

A correspondent, who wishes to have a spirit of activity and enterprise encouraged in our army, has furnished us with the following anecdote, which may be depended upon.—"A troop of dragoons in Colonel Bland's regiment, seldom having more than twenty-five men and horses fit for duty, has, since the first of August last, taken 124 British and Hessian privates, besides four commissioned officers, with the loss of only one horse.—This gallant corps is under the command of Capt. Lee, Lieut. Lindlay and Cornet Peyton, whose merit and services it is hoped will not pass unnoticed or unrewarded."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp at the Valley Forge, dated December 24, 1777.

"On Monday last a large body of the enemy, amounting to more than four thousand, crossed the Schuylkill and took post at Derby.—They have since extended themselves to Chester, and are employed in collecting forage and provisions for their army. Morgan's light corps, and a large detachment from the several brigades was immediately sent off to observe their motions and harass their plundering parties.—They have had some slight skirmishes; and yesterday ten light horsemen and thirteen horses, were taken and sent to head-quarters. Our parties have been reinforced, which obliges the enemy to keep close to their quarters, except when they move in very large bodies."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated December 31, 1777.

"The enemy have retired to Philadelphia.—We have taken nine prisoners since I wrote you last."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Camp, at the Valley Forge, January 7, 1778.

"You have no doubt heard of the brig which got ashore near Wilmington, and was taken by Gen. Smallwood's troops. Her cargo consists of 1000 stands of arms, complete clothing for four regiments, 500 trunks with officers baggage, a quantity of spirits, porter and cheese, and many other articles.—It is said a prize is taken to the eastward, and carried into Portsmouth, having on board 40,000 pair of shoes, and a very valuable cargo of other articles."

Major General GATES, we hear, passed through Easton a few days ago, on his way to York-Town, in Pennsylvania.

We are told in the Philadelphia papers that General Lord Cornwallis embarked for England. "It is an undoubted fact," says a correspondent, "that he has embarked for England in a leaden coffin; a sample of the vigour of the American arms.—We hope to pay off all our English debts by the like remittances."

About eight days ago a very large schooner drove ashore upon the Pea-patch, in the Delaware, with

the ice, richly laden; having on board 101 hogheads of rum and spirits, a large quantity of fine and coarse cloths, India silks, bohea tea, &c. &c. The ice having cut the vessel through, the crew delivered themselves to the militia of Salem county, and the principal part of the cargo has been saved and stored in a place of security.

"The deposition of Capt. Patrick Barry, introduced with an absurd bombastical declaration in a late Philadelphia Evening Post, shews to what poor and mean evasions the enemies of our peace are driven to support their sinking credit. That same Patrick Barry having escaped from their tyrannick influence, voluntarily gives the following deposition, by which it appears that the great superintendent-general of Pennsylvania, without any charge brought against the Captain, orders him to be dragged out of his bed at night and clapped under guard without informing him why or wherefore.—A notable instance of the so much boasted clemency of the British government—and some of the first fruits of the unbounded goodness and justice of the new superintendent-general. But the aim was evidently to strike awe and terror into the Captain, and prepare him for swearing to any thing governor Galloway pleased to dictate.—After this course of preparation the Captain is examined.—Mr. Galloway draws up the deposition, taking care to tell the truth but not the whole truth, he leaves out all the Captain's declaration of the great preparations for war making in France—inserts the trifling circumstance respecting the Seaflower—writes an introductory harrangue, and then runs with it to Mr. Towne for publication. If these great men Howe and Galloway have no better proofs of the pacific dispositions of France and Spain than what they got from Captain Barry, their hopes must hang by a very slender thread indeed. Mr. Galloway having formerly practised the law, knows how to ask what is called a leading question—Was not the Seaflower SEIZED in France? The Capt. says she was only STOPPED. But let the following deposition, compared with that in the Evening Post, speak for itself"

Burlington County, fs.

Captain PATRICK BARRY, being duly and voluntarily sworn on the holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, That he arrived at Edenton in North-Carolina about the 10th of November last, immediately from France and Spain.—That he saw in several ports both of France and Spain the greatest preparations for war: That the general opinion of those he conversed with in those countries, particularly in Spain, was, that a war in Europe would speedily commence. That about the 5th of October, being on his voyage, he spoke Captain Cunningham in a cutter called the Revenge, who told him he had that day spoke a French twenty gun ship, the Captain of which informed him, Capt. Cunningham, that he believed war was already declared between France and England. That he, this deponent, after his arrival at Edenton came to Germantown in Pennsylvania, and sent into Philadelphia to his wife, who came out to him with another woman, and assured him he might safely go into Philadelphia and come out again when he pleased. That he accordingly went into the city, and the second night after, being in his bed about ten o'clock, a party of soldiers came with an order from Joseph Galloway, and took him to the guard-house, where he was kept all night: That next morning he was taken before Mr. Galloway, who seemed much out of humour with him for not waiting on him at his first arrival in town, and threatened to put him in the provost, obliging him to give security for his appearance when called upon: That in the evening of the next day Enoch Stacy came to him, and putting him under charge of an officer, sent him up to Mr. Galloway, who, examining him upon oath, asked him what they were about in France? That this deponent replied that they were making great preparations for war.—He then asked if the Seaflower had not been seized in France?—To which he answered that she had been STOPPED and some guns taken out of her.—That the Liberty had also some guns taken out of her, but they were restored again: And that the Seaflower and Liberty sailed from France together. And further this deponent faith not.

Taken and sworn before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Burlington, at Bordentown this 10th of January 1778.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

The publick are desired to beware of counterfeit Thirty Dollar Bills. They are dated May 10, 1775, done on copper-plate, and easily discovered. On the back of the genuine bill the word Philadelphia is spelled Philadelphia, and that of the counterfeit properly. The figure of the lower ship in the true bill, especially its bottom, is much blacker and less discernable than in the counterfeit; and the paper of the latter is much thinner and smoother. And in that of the counterfeit in the upper ship a ray of light appears between it and the representation of the sea, which is not so in the genuine bill.

* * * No more Almanacks are to be had at present at the Printing-Office in Burlington—for want of Paper.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.
General and Commander in Chief of the Forces
of the United States of America.

BY virtue of the power and direction to me especially given, I HEREBY enjoin and require all persons, residing within seventy miles of my Head Quarters, to thresh one half of their grain by the first day of February, and the other half by the first day of March next ensuing, on pain, in case of failure, of having all that shall remain in sheaves after the period above-mentioned, seized by the Commissaries and Quarter Masters of the army, and paid for as straw.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters, near the Valley Forge, in Philadelphia County, this twentieth day of December, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's command,
ROBERT HARRISON, Secy.

January 10, 1778.

To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, fs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held in Trenton, at the house of Ranssalar Williams, on Saturday the 31st of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Robert Collins (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Sally, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burden about fifty tons, lately commanded by Randle Mumford: Also of Thomas Willis (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Little Hope, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burden about forty tons, lately commanded by Captain Meate: And of Isaac Cooper (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or shallop called and known by the name of Lewis's Mill Boat, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burden about twenty tons, lately commanded by Daniel Butler. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels and their cargoes, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said Bills.

By order of the Judge,

BOWES REED, PRO. REC.

TO BE SOLD,

ON Thursday the 22d day of January instant, between the hours of twelve and four, by publick vendue, at Salem, in this state, the sloop COMET, burthen about twenty tons, with her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ISAAC KAY, Marshal.

Valley Forge, January 5, 1778.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE.

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

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

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

November 26, 1777.

WAS STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Salem, West New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 18th of this instant;

A GREY gelding, saddle and bridle: The horse six years old, about fifteen hands high, trots, paces, and canters well, marked about the head with a number of black spots, one remarkably large under his near eye, has a small nick in the back edge of each of his ears. Any person who will secure the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, for the horse only Ten Pounds.

6 w *

EBENEZER HOWELL.

Letter from Major-General ROBERTSON to His Excellency Governor LIVINGSTON.

SIR, New-York, January 4, 1778.

I AM interrupted in my daily attempts to soften the calamities of prisoners, and reconcile their case with our security, by a general cry of resentment, arising from an information—

That officers in the king's service taken on the 27th of November, and Mr. John Brown, a deputy commissary, are to be tried in Jersey for high-treason; and that Mr. Iliff and another prisoner have been hanged.

Though I am neither authorized to threaten or to soothe, my wish to prevent an increase of horrors, will justify my using the liberty of an old acquaintance, to desire your interposition to put an end to, or prevent measures which, if pursued on one side, would tend to prevent every act of humanity on the other, and render every person who exercises this to the king's enemies, odious to his friends.

I need not point out to you all the cruel consequences of such a procedure. I am hopeful you'll prevent them, and excuse this trouble from, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant

JAMES ROBERTSON.

N. B. At the moment that the cry of murder reached my ears, I was signing orders, that Fell's request to have the liberty of the city, and Colonel Reynold to be set free on his parole, should be complied with. I have not recalled the order, because though the evidence be strong, I can't believe it possible, a measure so cruel and impolitic, could be adopted where you bear sway.

To William Livingston, Esq. &c. &c.

Governor LIVINGSTON's Answer.

SIR, January 7, 1778.

HAVING received a letter under your signature, dated the 4th instant, which I have some reason to think you intended for me, I sit down to answer your inquiries concerning certain officers in the service of your king taken on Staten-Island, and one Browne who calls himself a deputy commissary; and also respecting one Iliff and another prisoner, (I suppose you must mean John Mee, he having shared the fate you mention) who have been hanged.

Boskirk, Earl and Hammel, who are, I presume, the officers intended, with the said Browne, were sent to me by General Dickinson as prisoners taken on Staten-Island. Finding them all to be subjects of this state, and to have committed treason against it, the council of safety committed them to Trenton gaol. At the same time I acquainted Gen. Washington, that if he chose to treat the three first who were British officers, as prisoners of war, I doubted not the council of safety would be satisfied. General Washington has since informed me that he intends to consider them as such; and they are therefore at his service, whenever the commissary of prisoners shall direct concerning them. Browne I am told committed several robberies in this state before he took sanctuary on Staten-Island, and I should scarcely imagine that he has expiated the guilt of his former crimes by committing the greater one of joining the enemies of his country. However, if General Washington chooses to consider him also as a prisoner of war, I shall not interpose in the matter.

Iliff was executed after a trial by a jury, for enlisting our subjects, himself being one, as recruits in the British army, and he was apprehended on his way with them to Staten-Island. Had he never been subject to this state, he would have forfeited his life as a spy. Mee was one of his company, and had also procured our subjects to enlist in the service of the enemy.

If these transactions, Sir, should induce you to countenance greater severities towards our people, whom the fortune of war has thrown into your power, than they have already suffered, you will pardon me for thinking that you go farther out of your way to find palliatives for inhumanity, than necessity seems to require; and if this be the cry of murder to which you allude as having reached your ears, I sincerely pity your ears for being so frequently assaulted with cries of murder much more audible, because much less distant, I mean the cries of your prisoners who are constantly perishing in the gaols of New-York (the coolest and most deliberate kind of murder) from the rigorous manner of their treatment.

I am, with all due respect,

your most humble servant,

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

James Robertson, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

P. S. You have distinguished me by a title which I have neither authority nor ambition to assume, I know of no man, Sir, who bears sway in this state.

It is our peculiar felicity, and our superiority over the tyrannical system we have discarded, that we are not swayed by men—In New-Jersey, Sir, the laws alone bear sway.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

SIR,

WHOEVER considers the importance of education in a political light, will readily acknowledge it worthy the greatest encouragement from the public. The superior advantages derived to the community from men of letters, in the various offices of government, and especially in the character of legislators and magistrates, to what are to be expected from those who have neglected the cultivation of their minds, are too numerous to be recounted. Impressed with a deep sense of the happy effects of literature upon civil society, the wisest lawgivers have ever been studious to promote and encourage it. For this purpose, they have founded seminaries, endowed colleges, pensioned men of eminent erudition, and explored even foreign nations for the ablest professors in every science.

Of the advantages that have already redounded to this State from the college of New-Jersey, many of the gentlemen who have been there graduated, and since preferred to different offices, have afforded us abundant and striking proofs. We cannot, therefore, compare the late flourishing figure of that institution, (in which the means of education were perhaps not inferior to those in the most celebrated universities in Europe) with its present deplorable condition, without lamenting the change; and feeling ourselves deeply affected for the interests of posterity. Nor can it be expected, that parents will put their children to college, while they are subjected, in the course of their studies, to be called out in the militia; which not only endangers their morals, but must of necessity obstruct their progress in learning. And indeed to oblige matriculates to perform military duty, is a thing so unexampled, that there is perhaps not an instance of it in history. They are, I believe, universally excused from war; and for that reason not treated as men bearing arms, when their country is invaded by an enemy.

Considering, therefore, the unspeakable importance of a liberal education to civil society, the impossibility of obtaining it under its present embarrassments, and how highly it becomes the legislative body of a free people to encourage the liberal arts, (which naturally inspire the most exalted love of our country) and by that means nurture for the succeeding age, a race of sages and patriots to carry to full perfection, that illustrious fabric of liberty, the foundation of which has been laid by the present.—Considering these things, I say, I flatter myself that our superiors will not, for the comparatively trifling service which the Collegians are capable of rendering the public in the capacity of soldiers, continue the present embargo upon the feat of the muses; nor compel the arts and sciences, against which none ought to wage war, to war against any. And should I be disappointed in my expectations, the disappointment will be greatly alleviated by the pleasing reflection of having discharged my duty, in endeavouring to encourage the advancement of learning; which, next to religion, deserves the most serious attention of the guardians of the people.

C A T O.

T O T H E P U B L I C.

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

Twenty-fourth of the 12th month, 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

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

ISAIAH ROBINS.

JOHN WEATHERILL.

4 w *

Mountbolly, Jan. 8, 1778.

WILLIAM CHEW,

At the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, near the Friends new meeting-house, in Mountbolly, hath now for sale on reasonable terms,

A LARGE assortment of white threads by the pound, quarter, ounce, or skein; sewing silks of all colours; black silk stockings and breeches pieces; men's and women's white cotton and silk stockings; silk ferrets and ribbons; worsted and silk knee garters of all colours; mohair, silk and hair, and scarf twist; silk stay-laces; silk Damascus and Loretto's; black hat-band crape; India nankeens; white corded dimitty; men's stamped jacket shapies; children's thread and worsted hose; men's and parsons gloves; a few fine sewing needles; thagreen tea-spoon cases; gold hat buttons and looping; likewise tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. &c. 3 w

BOND AND PAIN,

Have for sale, at their STORE in Morristown, SUGAR, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, indigo, snuff, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, handkerchiefs, pins, spelling-books, primers, a quantity of bohea tea, steel plate, handfaws, a few pieces of Dutch linen, &c. &c. 3 w *

SUGAR, SHOEMAKERS TOOLS, HALTERS, PLOUGH-LINES, BED-LACINGS, GUN FLINTS AND BUCK SHOT. With a general assortment of FISHING TACKLE; ALSO HEELS AND LASTS, SOLD BY EDWARD POLE, Opposite the Lower Market, Burlington. 4 w *

Extraordinary Wages,

And an exemption from serving in the militia: AND still higher wages, without such exemption, will be given to a few choice wood-cutters and labourers, to be employed at the independent salt-works, about eighteen miles southward of the forks of Little-Egg-Harbour, and two miles northward of Absequean river.

Apply at the said works to

NATHANIEL PETTIT.

WAS LOST,

The first of January 1778, between Trenton and Crosswicks,

A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing between eighteen and twenty dollars, ten States lottery tickets, No. 916, 917, 918, 931, 932, 942, 943, 5518, 5498, 5499, and sundry other papers which will be of no use to any but the owner. Whoever hath found the same, and will bring it to the Printer of this paper, shall have the money for their trouble.

LAMP, TANNERS,

AND SPERMACEI OIL,

To be sold by

THOMAS BUDD, JUN. At Julia-Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TEN or fifteen gallons of good old LINSEED OIL. Any person having such a quantity for sale, may hear of a purchaser by conveying a line to the printer hereof.

December 19, 1777.

T O B E S O L D,

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

W A N T E D,

A quantity of good clean

LAMPBLACK.

Any person having it for sale, is requested to inform the printer hereof.

A GOOD PRICE AND READY MONEY,

Is given by the Printer hereof, for

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

AND

HOGS BRISTLES.

BURLINGTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at Twenty-six Shillings per Annum. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Seven Shillings and Six-pence each the first Week, and Two Shillings and Six-pence for every Continuance; and long Ones in Proportion.