

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1778.

In CONGRESS, June 11, 1778.

A LETTER of the 9th from General Washington, inclosing a letter of the 9th to him from General Sir Henry Clinton, informing that the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden and Governor Johnstone, three of the Commissioners for restoring peace between Great-Britain and America, are arrived in Philadelphia, and requesting a passport for Doctor Ferguson, their Secretary, with a letter from them to Congress, and a copy of General Washington's answer, declining to grant a passport till the pleasure of Congress is known, was read.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a Committee of three.

June 12.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers inclosed, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and, after debate,

Resolved, That the farther consideration thereof be postponed.

Saturday, June 13.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers inclosed.

During the debate an express arrived with a letter of the 11th from General Washington, which was read, and a packet, in which was inclosed, together with other papers, a letter signed "Carlisle, William Eden, George Johnstone," dated, "Philadelphia, June 9, 1778," and directed "To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and other the Members of Congress." Which letter was read to the words "insidious interposition of a power, which has, from the first settlement of these Colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers," inclusive; whereupon the reading was interrupted, and a motion was made not to proceed farther, because of the offensive language against his Most Christian Majesty.

Debates arising thereon,

Ordered, That the consideration of the motion be postponed. And Congress adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

June 15, P. M.

Congress resumed the consideration of the motion respecting the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great-Britain: After debate, adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

June 16.

Congress resumed the consideration of the motion respecting the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great-Britain, which being postponed.

A motion was made, "That the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great-Britain lie on the table." Passed in the negative.

On motion, Resolved, That the letter, and the papers accompanying it, be read. Whereupon the letter of the 9th, and one dated June 1778, both signed "Carlisle, William Eden, George Johnstone," and a paper endorsed "copy of the commission for restoring peace, &c. To the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, or, in his absence, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden and George Johnstone," were read, and also three acts of the British Parliament, one entitled "an act for repealing an act passed in the fourteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled an act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England." The other two the same as the bills already published.—The letters are as follow:

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, the President, and other the Members of Congress.

Gentlemen,

WITH an earnest desire to stop the further effusion of blood and the calamities of war, we communicate to you, with the least possible delay after our arrival in this city, a copy of the commission with which his Majesty is pleased to honour us, as also the acts of Parliament on which it is founded. And, at the same time that we assure you of our most earnest desire to re-establish, on the basis of equal freedom and mutual safety, the tranquillity of this once happy empire, you will observe that we are vested with powers equal to the purpose, and such as are even unprecedented in the annals of our history.

In the present state of our affairs, tho' fraught with subjects of mutual regret, all parties may draw some degree of consolation, and even auspicious hope, from the recollection that cordial reconciliation and affection have, in our own and others empires, suc-

ceeded to contentions and temporary divisions not less violent than those we now experience.

"We wish not to recal subjects which are now no longer in controversy, and will reserve to a proper time of discussion, both the hopes of mutual benefit, and the consideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine your resolutions, as well as our own, on this important occasion.

"The acts of Parliament which we transmit to you having passed with singular unanimity, will sufficiently evince the disposition of Great-Britain, and shew that the terms of agreement in contemplation with his Majesty and with Parliament are such as come up to every wish that North-America, either in the hour of temperate deliberation or of the utmost apprehension of danger to liberty, has expressed.

"More effectually to demonstrate our good intentions, we think proper to declare, even in this our first communication, that we are disposed to concur in every satisfactory and just arrangement towards the following among other purposes.

"To consent to a cessation of hostilities, both by sea and land.

"To restore free intercourse, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization, through the several parts of this empire.

"To extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require.

"To agree that no military forces shall be kept up in the different states of North-America, without the consent of the general Congress or particular Assemblies.

"To concur in measures calculated to discharge the debts of America, and to raise the credit and value of the paper circulation.

"To perpetuate our union by a reciprocal deputation of an Agent or Agents from the different states, who shall have the privilege of a seat and voice in the Parliament of Great-Britain; or, if sent from Britain, in that case to have a seat and voice in the Assemblies of the different states to which they may be deputed respectively, in order to attend to the several interests of those by whom they are deputed.

"In short, to establish the power of the respective legislatures in each particular state, to settle its revenue, its civil and military establishment, and to exercise a perfect freedom of legislation and internal government, so that the British states throughout North-America, acting with us in peace and war under one common sovereign, may have the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege, that is short of a total separation of interests, or consistent with that union of force, on which the safety of our common religion and liberty depends.

"In our anxiety for preserving those sacred and essential interests, we cannot help taking notice of the insidious interposition of a power, which has, from the first settlement of these colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers to North-America, yet it is notorious that these were made in consequence of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in Great-Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this destructive war.

"But we trust that the inhabitants of North-America, connected with us by the nearest ties of consanguinity, speaking the same language, interested in the preservation of similar institutions, remembering the former happy intercourse of good offices, and forgetting recent animosities, will shrink from the thought of becoming an accession of force to our late mutual enemy, and will prefer a firm, a free and perpetual coalition with the parent state, to an insincere and unnatural foreign alliance.

"This dispatch will be delivered to you by Doctor Ferguson, the Secretary to his Majesty's Commission. And for further explanation and discussion of every subject of difference, we desire to meet with you, either collectively or by deputation, at New-York, Philadelphia, York-Town, or such other place as you may propose. We think it right, however, to apprise you, that his Majesty's instructions, as well as our own desire to remove from the immediate seat of war, in the active operations of which we cannot take any part, may induce us speedily to remove to New-York: But the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces, who is joined with us in this commission, will, if it should become eligible, either concur with us in a suspension of hostilities, or will furnish all necessary passports and safe conduct to facilitate our meeting, and we shall of course expect the same of you.

"If, after the time that may be necessary to consider this communication and transmit your answer, the horrors and devastations of war should continue,

we call God and the world to witness, that the evils which must follow are not to be imputed to Great-Britain: And we cannot, without the most real sorrow, anticipate the prospect of calamities, which we feel the most ardent desire to prevent. We are, with perfect respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servants,

Philadelphia,
9th June, 1778.CARLISLE,
WM. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE."

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, the President, and other the Members of Congress.

Gentlemen,

THE dispatch inclosed with this was carried this morning to the nearest post of General Washington's army by Doctor Ferguson, Secretary to his Majesty's Commission for restoring peace, &c. but he, not finding a passport, has returned to this place. In order to avoid every unnecessary delay, we now again send it by the ordinary conveyance of your military posts. As soon as the passport arrives, Doctor Ferguson shall wait upon you according to our first arrangement. We are, with perfect respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servants,

Philad. June 1778.

CARLISLE,
WM. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE."

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle; our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor Richard Lord Viscount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland; our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Howe, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of our forces, General and Commander in Chief of all and singular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our colonies in North-America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia on the North to West-Florida on the South, both inclusive; William Eden, Esq. one of our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and George Johnstone, Esq. Captain in our royal navy, GREETING:

WHEREAS, in and by our commission and letters patent under our great seal of Great-Britain, bearing date on or about the 6th day of May, in the 16th year of our reign, we did, out of our earnest desire to deliver all our subjects and every part of the dominions belonging to our crown from the calamities of war, and to restore them to our protection and peace, nominate and appoint our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor Richard Lord Viscount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland, and our trusty and well-beloved William Howe, Esq. now Sir William Howe, Knight of the Bath, Major-General of our forces, and General of our forces in North-America only, and each of them, jointly and severally, to be our Commissioner or Commissioners in that behalf, to so perform and execute all the powers and authorities in and by the said commission and letters patent entrusted and committed to them, and each of them, according to the tenor of such letters patent, and of such further instructions as they should from time to time receive under our signet or sign manual, to have, hold, execute and enjoy the said office and place, offices and places, of our Commissioner and Commissioners, as therein mentioned, with all rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with all and singular the powers and authorities thereby granted unto them, the said Lord Viscount Howe and General William Howe, and each of them, for and during our will and pleasure and no longer, in such manner and form, as in and by our said recited commission and letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may, among divers other things therein contained, more fully and at large appear. And whereas, for the quieting and extinguishing of divers jealousies and apprehensions of danger to their liberties and rights, which have alarmed many of our subjects in the colonies, provinces and plantations of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, with the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, and for a fuller manifestation of our just and gracious purposes and those of our parliament, to maintain and secure all our subjects in the clear and perfect enjoyment of their liberties and rights, it is, in and by a certain act made and passed in this present session of parliament, intituled, "An act to en-

able his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with sufficient powers to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the colonies, plantations and provinces of North-America, among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, by letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to authorise and empower five able and sufficient persons, or any three of them, to do and perform such acts and things, and to use and execute such authorities and powers as in the said act are for that purpose mentioned, provided and created. And whereas we are earnestly desirous to carry into full and perfect execution the several just and gracious purposes abovementioned; Now know ye, That we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine our said recited commission and letters patent, and all and every power, authority, clause, article and thing therein contained. And further know ye, That we, reposing especial trust and confidence in your wisdom, loyalty, diligence and circumspection in the management of the affairs to be hereby committed to your charge, have nominated and appointed, constituted and assigned, and by these presents we do nominate, appoint, constitute and assign you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden & George Johnstone, or any three of you, to be our Commissioners in that behalf, to use and exercise all and every the powers and authorities hereby entrusted and committed to you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, and to so perform and execute all other matters and things hereby enjoined and committed to your care, during our will and pleasure and no longer, according to the tenor of these our letters patent, and of such further instructions as you shall from time to time receive under our signet or sign manual. And it is our royal will and pleasure, and we do hereby authorise, empower and require you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, to treat, consult and agree with such body or bodies politic and corporate, or with such assembly or assemblies of men, or with such person or persons as you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, shall think meet and sufficient for that purpose, of and concerning any grievances, or complaints of grievances, existing, or supposed to exist, in the government of any of the colonies, provinces or plantations abovementioned respectively, or in the laws and statutes of this realm, respecting them or any of them, or of and concerning any aids or contributions to be furnished by any of the said colonies, provinces or plantations respectively, for the common defence of this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging; and of and concerning any other regulations, provisions, matters and things, necessary or convenient for the honour of us and our parliament, and for the common good of all our subjects. And it is our further will and pleasure, That every regulation, provision, matter or thing, which shall have been agreed upon between you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, and such persons or bodies politic as aforesaid, whom you or any three of you shall have judged meet and sufficient to enter into such agreement, shall be fully and distinctly set forth in writing, and authenticated by the hands and seals of you or any three of you on one side, and by such seals and other signature on the other as the occasion may require, and as may be suitable to the character and authority of the body politic or other person so agreeing; and such instruments so authenticated shall be by you or any three of you transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State, in order to be laid before our Parliament, for the further and more perfect ratification thereof; and until such ratification, no such regulation, provision, matter or thing, shall have any other force or effect, or be carried further into execution than is hereafter mentioned. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you or any three of you shall judge convenient, to order and proclaim a cessation of hostilities on the part of our forces by sea or land, for such time and under such conditions, restrictions or other qualifications, as in your discretions shall be thought requisite, and such order and proclamation to revoke and annul in the same manner and form. And it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, to observe and obey all such proclamations respectively. And we do hereby, in further pursuance of the said act of Parliament, and of the provisions therein contained, authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, by proclamation under your respective hands and seals, from time to time, as you shall see convenient, to suspend the operation and effect of a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the 16th year of our reign, for prohibiting all trade and intercourse with certain colonies and plantations therein named, and for the other purposes therein also mentioned, or any

of the provisions or restrictions therein contained, and therein to specify at what time and places respectively, and with what exceptions and restrictions, and under what passes and clearances, in lieu of those heretofore directed by any act or acts of Parliament for regulating the trade of the colonies and plantations, the said suspension shall take effect, and the said suspension and proclamation in the same manner and form to annul and revoke. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you shall judge convenient, to suspend in any places, and for any time during the continuance of the said first recited act, the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament which have passed since the 10th day of February, 1763, and which relate to any of our colonies, provinces or plantations above-mentioned in North-America, so far as the same relate to them, or any of them, or the operation and effect of any clause, or any provision or other matter in such acts contained, so far as such clauses, provisions or matters relate to any of the said colonies, provinces or plantations. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, or any three of you, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or description of persons within the said colonies, provinces or plantations. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, or any three of you, in any of our colonies, provinces or plantations aforesaid respectively, wherein we have usually heretofore nominated and appointed a Governor, to nominate and appoint, from time to time, by any instrument under your hands and seals, or the hands and seals of any three of you, a proper person to be the Governor and Commander in Chief in and for such colony, province or plantation respectively, to have, hold and exercise the said office of Governor and Commander in Chief in and for such colony, province or plantation respectively, with all such powers and authorities as any Governor of such province, heretofore appointed by us, might or could have exercised, in as full and ample manner and form as if such Governor and Commander in Chief had been nominated and appointed by our letters patent or commission; and for that purpose, if need be, to revoke, annul and make void any commission or letters patent heretofore granted, for appointing any such Governor and Commander in Chief. Whereas, by certain letters patent under our great seal, bearing date on the 29th day of April, in the 16th year of our reign, we have constituted and appointed you, the said Sir William Howe, to be General and Commander in Chief of all and singular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our colonies in North-America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia on the North to West-Florida on the South, both inclusive, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office during our will and pleasure; and in case you, the said Sir William Howe, should, by death or any other manner, be disabled from exercising the said command, it was our will and pleasure, therein expressed, that the same, with all authorities, rights and privileges, contained in that our said commission, should devolve on such officer, bearing our commission, as should be next in rank to you, the said Sir William Howe. And whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieut. General of our forces, and General of our forces in our army in America only, now actually bears our commission, and is next in rank to you, the said Sir William Howe: Know it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby ordain and appoint, that whenever the said command in the said letters patent mentioned shall, in pursuance thereof, devolve upon the said Sir Henry Clinton, all and every the powers and authorities hereby entrusted and committed to you, the said Sir William Howe, shall forthwith cease and determine, and the said powers and authorities, and every of them, shall from thenceforth be entrusted and committed, and are hereby entrusted and committed to the said Sir Henry Clinton, to use and exercise the same powers and authorities, and to perform and execute all other the matters and things as aforesaid, in as full and ample extent and form, and no other, as you, the said Sir William Howe, are hereby authorised to use and exercise, do, perform and execute the same. And we do hereby require and command all the officers, civil and military, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting unto you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnstone, in the execution of this our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained. Provided always, and we do hereby declare and ordain, that the several offices, powers and authorities hereby granted shall cease, determine and become utterly null and void on the 1st day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1779, although we shall not otherwise in the mean time have revoked and determined the same. In Witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 13th day of April, in the 18th year of our reign.

A true Copy, By the KING himself.
ADAM FERGUSON, Secretary. Y O R K E.

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

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Committee to whom were referred the letters and papers from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great-Britain, reported the draught of a letter, which was read.

Resolved, That the consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow.

June 17, 1778.

Congress resumed the consideration of the draught of the letter, in answer to the letter and papers received from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great-Britain, which was unanimously agreed to, and is as follows:

To their Excellencies the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, WILLIAM EDEN, Esq. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esq. Commissioners from his Britannic Majesty, Philadelphia.

I HAVE received the letter from your Excellencies of the 9th instant, with the enclosures, and laid them before Congress. Nothing but an earnest desire to spare the farther effusion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper, containing expressions so disrespectful to his Most Christian Majesty, the good and great ally of these States; or to consider propositions so derogatory to the honour of an independent nation.

"The acts of the British Parliament, the commission from your Sovereign, and your letter, suppose the people of these States to be subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmissible.

"I am further directed to inform your Excellencies, that Congress are inclined to peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which this war originated, and the savage manner in which it hath been conducted. They will therefore be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great-Britain shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose. The only solid proof of this disposition will be, an explicit acknowledgment of the independence of these States, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellencies most obedient and humble servant,
Signed, by order of the unanimous voice of Congress,
HENRY LAURENS, President."

York-Town, June 17, 1778.

Resolved unanimously, That Congress approve the conduct of General Washington in refusing a passport to Doctor Ferguson.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Mr. DUNLAP,

Be pleased to print the following Letters from his Excellency General Washington, together with the return of killed, wounded, &c. for the information of the good people of these United States. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Philadelphia, HENRY LAURENS,
July 4, 1778. President of Congress.

Englishtown, six miles from Monmouth,
June 28, 1778, half after 11, A. M.

S I R,

I WAS duly honoured with your favour of the 20th instant, with the report to which it referred, and trust my situation will apologize for my not answering it before.

I am now here with the main body of the army, and pressing hard to come up with the enemy. They encamped yesterday at Monmouth Court-house, having almost the whole of their front, particularly their left wing, secured by a marsh and thick wood, and their rear by a very difficult defile, from whence they moved very early this morning. Our advance, from the rainy weather, and the intense heat when it was fair, (tho' these may have been equally disadvantageous to them) has been greatly delayed. Several of our men have fallen sick from these causes, and a few unfortunately have fainted and died in a little time after. We have a select and strong detachment more forward under the general command of Major-General Lee, with orders to attack their rear if possible. Whether the detachment will be able to come up with it is a matter of question, especially before they get into strong grounds. Besides this, Morgan with his corps and some bodies of militia are on their flanks. I cannot determine yet at what place they intend to embark; some think they will push for Sandy Hook, whilst others suppose they mean to go to Shoal Harbour. The latter opinion seems to be founded in the greater probability, as, from intelligence, several vessels and craft are lying off that place. We have made a few prisoners, and they have lost a good many men by desertion. I cannot ascertain their numbers, as they came into our advanced parties and pushed immediately into the country; I think five or six hundred is the least number that have come in in the whole; they are chiefly foreigners.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

The Honourable HENRY LAURENS, Esquire,
President of Congress.

Fields near Monmouth Court-house,

S I R,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that about seven o'clock yesterday morning both armies advanced on each other. About twelve they met on the grounds

near Monmouth Court-house, when an action commenced. We forced the enemy from the field and encamped on the ground. They took a strong post in our front, secured on both flanks by morasses and thick woods, where they remained till about twelve at night, and then retreated. I cannot at this time go into a detail of matters; when opportunity will permit I shall take the liberty of transmitting Congress a more particular account of the proceedings of the day.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Honourable HENRY LAURENS, Esquire,
President of Congress.

[For his Excellency's third letter, with a return of the killed and wounded, &c. see the supplement.]

SIR,
NOT satisfied with robbing me and the brave men under my command of the credit due to us with respect to the affair of the 28th, such an atrocious attack has been made on my conduct, and so gross are the injuries I have received, that I have demanded a court-martial; which is to be held to-morrow. The reason that I address this note to you, is, that a most invidious, dishonest, and false relation has appeared in your paper of July the 1st—I must therefore entreat, as you are an honest man, that you will desire your readers to consider the aforesaid relation as a fiction. Before long they shall have a minute, just, and faithful account—In the mean time I beg you will print this note—and am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES LEE.

Mr. ISAAC COLLINS.

SIR,
I desire you will consider this as a postscript to the note I have already addressed to you, and that you will request whatever printer is your correspondent at Philadelphia, to insert the note and postscript in his paper.—To call the affair a complete victory would be a dishonourable gasconade—it was indeed a very handsome check, which did the Americans honour. No affair can be more convincing of what they are equal to; in a retrograde manoeuvre of near four miles, no confusion was observable but what arose, and ever will arise from a monstrous abuse, which, if tolerated, will be one day fatal—I mean the liberty which individuals, without authority, take to direct and give their opinions. The behaviour of the whole, both men and officers, was so equally good that it would be unjust to make distinctions; tho' I confess it is difficult to refrain from paying compliments to the artillery, from General Knox and Colonel Oswald down to the very driver. It is difficult to say which was the decisive point—it was a battle in pieces, and by dint of fighting in a variety of places—in the plain and in the woods—by advancing and retreating, the enemy were at last fairly worn down.

I am, Sir, yours,

CHARLES LEE.

TRENTON, JULY 8.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Freehold, June 29, 1778.

THE Commander in Chief congratulates the army on the victory obtained over the arms of his Britannic Majesty yesterday, and thanks most sincerely the gallant officers and men who distinguished themselves upon the occasion, and such others as, by their good order and coolness, gave the happiest presage of what might have been expected had they come to action.

General Dickinson, and the Militia of this State, are also thanked for their nobleness in opposing the enemy in their march from Philadelphia, and for the aid which they have given in harassing and impeding their motions, so as to allow the continental troops to come up with them.

It is with peculiar pleasure the Commander in Chief, in addition to the above, can inform General Knox, and the officers of artillery, that the enemy have done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could be better served than ours.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp, dated English-Town, June 29th, 1778.

I have for two weeks past been with the militia of this State, under the command of Major-General Dickinson. It truly affords me the most heartily pleasure to see in what numbers and how suddenly my brave countrymen poured in from every quarter, to the defence of our glorious cause.—During the whole time they underwent the greatest fatigues, fever and long marches, without a murmur.—In every skirmish they behaved with the greatest spirit, and appearing always confident of the courage and prudence of their General, they obeyed his orders of every kind with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity. At the drawbridge near Bordentown, when General Dickinson with great propriety had ordered some lines to be thrown up, they appeared anxiously to desire the arrival of the enemy. The continental troops and great part of the militia had however been withdrawn, except those of Colonels Philips and Shreve, who were previously detached to guard a ford one mile further up the creek, and only the three regiments of Colonels Freelinghuysen, Van Dike and Webster remained, when a party of the enemy appeared, and with great zeal began to re-

pair the bridge, which had been cut down—Upon the very news of their approach, the troops rushed down with the greatest impetuosity, and a small party from one of the regiments which happened to be considerably advanced, caused them to retire, after having killed four and wounded several others. In the morning the lines were again manned, but the enemy thought proper to change their rout. This conduct of the militia saved, in my opinion, Trenton and the country adjacent from rapine and desolation. In short, their conduct during the whole time, gave me the most pleasing ideas of the strong love of liberty which is natural to the human soul. Surely whilst the farmers of the country are induced by the mere fondness for freedom to leave all their domestic concerns at this season of the year, and undergo the hardships of a soldier's life; to suffer the several fatigues, and with pleasure face every danger—I say, whilst this continues to be the spirit of Americans—Americans must and will be free.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp, dated July 4, 1778.

The Anniversary of INDEPENDENCE has occasioned another grand day, far surpassing the *feu de joye* at the old camp, which I formerly described to you. The orders were not issued till evening yesterday, and then not so full as to raise great expectations. I have already described to you the situation of my quarters which commands a view of the bridge and the opposite shore, so that I could see every man as he passed to the ground. The front line of the army extended from the redoubt on the height a little above Brunswick upwards of two miles up the river on the west side; the second line at some distance in the rear, not quite so extensive—The park was placed on the right of the front line at the redoubt, and upwards of thirty pieces of cannon interspersed at proper distances throughout the lines. After his Excellency with his suite had rid round the lines and returned to his quarters, on a signal given from thence 13 pieces of cannon were fired at the park, which were followed by a running fire of musketry and artillery, beginning on the right of the front, throughout the whole of both lines—After this three huzzas to the perpetual and undisturbed Independence of the United States of America. The same round was performed a second and third time, and exceedingly well executed every time. My situation being high and at a convenient distance in front, afforded me a complete view of the whole, and presented by far the grandest sight I ever beheld. The running fire of musketry is grand of itself, but the cannon throwing out their column of smoke, and adding their sounds at proper distances, made it magnificent beyond description.

The enemy are said to be gone from Middletown a few miles, and it is imagined they will all be out of the state by to-morrow.—At half past three to-morrow morning the left wing of our army begins its march for King's ferry, 70 miles from hence; the other two grand divisions will follow the 6th and 7th, leaving Maxwell's brigade and Col. Morgan's corps (about 2000 to 2500 men) to cover New-Jersey.

The Court-Martial for the trial of General Lee did not get to business till this morning: As many witnesses will be examined, and the whole taken down in writing, it will probably last some time, during which they are to continue at Brunswick.

Last Saturday being the Anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence, was commemorated at Princeton with the greatest demonstrations of joy for our happy deliverance from tyranny and arbitrary power, and the glorious prospect of transmitting freedom and happiness to our latest posterity. At six o'clock in the afternoon (a signal gun having been previously fired to collect the inhabitants) the solemnity commenced by the discharge of thirteen rounds of cannon, being some of the brass field-pieces taken from General Burgoyne, one of the three conquerors of America. The discharge of the cannon was succeeded by three huzzas from a large concourse of people, all exulting in the opportunity of expressing their gratulations in being delivered from the yoke of a merciless tyrant and his execrable minions. After this his Excellency the Governor, with such of the Members of the Legislative Council and General-Assembly as were in town, with the Officers of the Army and Militia, and the Gentlemen of the place, repaired to the Governor's quarters, where they passed the remainder of the day with great festivity and decorum, and drank the following toasts:

1. The Honourable the Congress.
2. The Free and Independent States of America.
3. His Excellency General Washington.
4. The American Army and Navy.
5. May our Independence endure while the sun shall shine or the rivers flow.
6. His Most Christian Majesty, our illustrious ally, and the magnanimous protector of the rights of mankind.
7. May the Confederated States of America be ever supported by the same public virtue and patriotism by which they were established.
8. Our Ambassadors at the court of Versailles.
9. The State of New-Jersey.
10. Our brave and patriotic Militia.
11. All our Officers and Privates engaged in the battle near Monmouth Court-house, in which we obtained a complete victory over the choicest and most veteran of the enemy's troops.
12. The memory of all the heroes who have fallen in defence of American liberty during the war.

13. May our example excite the oppressed in every part of the world to resist the outrages of tyranny; and may they be equally successful in asserting the natural and unalienable rights of mankind.

In the evening the inhabitants testified their joy by a general illumination of the village.

It is reported that the enemy have all embarked on board their transports, and sailed from Sandy Hook for the Eastward.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer lately holden in the county of Monmouth, the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against Cyrenus Van Mater, for giving information to the enemy, and thereby being the cause of their taking the Hon. Richard Stockton, Esq. and John Covenhoven, Esq. in the month of December, 1776. Van Mater put himself upon his trial, and the Jury found him guilty; the Court thereupon sentenced him to pay a fine of 300l. and to suffer six months imprisonment. We hear that the enemy, in their late passage through that county, released Van Mater; who, after having piloted them through his own neighbourhood, went off with them to New-York, leaving a large real and personal estate behind him, which we presume will be forfeited for his crimes.

On Saturday last a demirep of the city of Philadelphia was exposed to publick ridicule, preternaturally deformed, by an extravagant Head Dress, in humble imitation of some of our disaffected ladies, who it seems adopted this offspring of the abandoned daughters of Britain during their residence in that city; and still preserve it, as a proof of their attachment to the virtuous cause in which they are engaged. Are they not proper objects of ridicule and aversion, who can meanly imitate the Manners and Dress of women prostitute in the service of men whose swords are still stained with the blood of their friends and relations?—*O tempora, O mores!*

Thursday last the Hon. the Congress met at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia.

The Hon. PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Esq. late of New-York, merchant, delegate in Congress from that state, died a few weeks ago at York-Town, in an advanced age. His burial was conducted with due honours.

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

BAY RICHMOND, who was removed from his stand at Long Bridge, upon the approach of the enemy, is now returned, and covering as usual. 2w*

A few chests of TEA, warranted the first quality for Bohea, to be sold very cheap for cash. Enquire at the printing-office.

Newtown Township, July 1, 1778.

STRAY'D or stolen from the pasture of Abraham Slack, a red roan HORSE, stout able bodied, about 9 years old, 14 hands high, had no shoes on, a small star, thick mane which lays on the right side, and a long switch tail, a natural pacer and has a remarkable crooked nose. Whoever brings the said horse to Andrew Mac Mean, in Newtown, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward. 3s

STOLEN on the 20th day of June, 1778, from under the shed at David Gordon's, in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, a dappled grey MARE, 15 hands high, shod before, a natural trotter, six years old, with an old saddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to David Gordon, or to the subscriber, at his plantation in the township and county aforesaid, shall receive Twenty Dollars, and all charges paid. BEN. BILES. 3w*

N. B. If the thief is brought to justice, the owner will pay 30 dollars more.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, near English-Town, the evening after the battle, a brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, no natural marks, branded on the near shoulder and thigh with a D and an S in the middle of it; she is something in years. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by me JAMES STOUT, in Hopewell, Hunterdon county. 4w*

July 6, 1778.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the subscriber at the camp, 4 miles from English-Town, a dark brown MARE, full fifteen hands high, four years old last spring, trots and canters well, has a small star no plain to be seen, one of her hind feet white above the fetlock. Whoever takes up said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and, if stolen, SIXTY DOLLARS for mare and thief, paid by JOSEPH GREEN, jun. near Trenton. June 28, 1778. 1w

T O B E S O L D,

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

Trenton, July 3, 1778.

WAS delivered to me the 20th of April last as a deserter from General Washington's army, a certain John Curtis, about 28 years of age, five feet three inches high, slim built; but since says he is a servant to Edward Edwards, Lieutenant in the 4th Maryland battalion: His master is desired to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his fees. 1w

JOHN OSBORN, Gao

GRASS SCYTHES,
A few dozen of the best fort:
FISHING TACKLE,
Of all sorts, to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by
EDWARD POLE,
In BURLINGTON, NEW-JERSEY.
N. B. All orders by Post, with the Cash, Post paid,
will be immediately attended to.

WAS stolen last Saturday night from the subscriber, in Lower Maxfield township, Bucks county, one bundle of money, containing £. 118: 15 belonging to the subscriber, also another bundle containing £. 176: 17 belonging to the publick. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that he ever will apprehend the thief or thieves, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, but for the money only 50 Dollars.
3w* June 3. **GEORGE BENNET.**

LAST night made his escape, out of the goal in this town, *Charles Ford*, belonging to the service of the United States, in the thirteenth battalion of Pennsylvania troops; had on when he went away, a green coat faced with red, a buff-coloured jacket, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and half worn shoes. It is supposed he will make the best of his way for the enemy, as some person has assisted him in getting off his hand-cuffs. Whoever takes up the said Ford, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have fifteen dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by **JOHN VANKIRK**, Sheriff of Middlesex county.

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, containing 232 acres, lying near the road leading from Ringo's tavern to Corryell's ferry; whereon are two dwelling-houses, a large frame barn, two apple and one peach orchard. Any gentleman wanting to purchase, may be shewn the premises by Stephen Howell on said place. For particulars apply to the subscriber, near Trenton.
3w|| **OBADIAH HOWELL.**

THE ACADEMY which used to be kept in this town will be opened again on the first day of June, by Mr. Joseph Periam, who for several years conducted it with such deserved applause. It will also as usual be under the inspection and quarterly visitation of a number of gentlemen in the town neighbourhood. Young gentlemen and ladies who have made some little progress in reading, will be taught reading with propriety and gracefulness, oratory, writing, arithmetic, surveying, navigation and mathematical branches in general; also geography and philosophy, besides the Latin and Greek languages. 4w||
Elizabeth-Town, } **JAMES CALDWELL,**
May 18, 1778. } *in behalf of the visitors.*

THE publick are hereby informed, that a GRAMMAR SCHOOL is opened at Raritan, in Somerset county, where decent accommodation for young gentlemen may be had at the moderate price of 30l. per annum. Particular attention will be given to instruct the youth in writing and reading the English language with propriety. The Faculty of Queen's College having the care and direction of this school, will make it their particular business to attend to the education and conduct of the youth. Those gentlemen who shall chuse to send their sons to this school for instruction, will apply to John Bogert, A. B. at said place. *Raritan, May 17, 1778.* 3w*

Wanted immediately,

A Good-tempered, active GIRL, about ten years old. Any person having such a one to bind out, may hear of a good place, where she will be well used, taught to read and write, and learned the Mantua-Making business if required, by applying to the Printer of this paper. 4w||

TO be sold, a valuable FARM, containing 108 Acres, one fourth of which is mowing ground, and a deal more can readily be made, and the remainder in great measure pasture, and excellent situation for business, called *Chatham*, in Morris county, New-Jersey; which farm is an excellent one for a grazier, is well watered, has thereon a large barn, and sheds for cattle, and a pretty spot on which a dwelling-house might be built, commanding a fine prospect. The land is in good fence, and contains an apple orchard in its prime, capable of producing a large quantity of cyder. The dwelling-house, which is a good one, with a store-house and new chair-house and stable, and two acres of land adjoining, will also be sold, if the purchaser chuses; to whom possession will be given almost immediately, if required. Farther particulars, and the conditions, may be known by applying to **JOHN HUNT**, the proprietor, on the premises. 4w*

THIS is to inform the publick, that the Tallow-Chandlers and Soap-Boiling business will be carried on by the subscriber, in New-Brunswick. All persons having tallow, or fat, and ashes, and will bring them to him, shall receive the highest price in money, or hard soap or candles in exchange for them. *April 28, 1778.* **JAMES STRICKER.** 4w||

STOLEN from the house of Col. Spencer, in Elizabeth-Town, on the night of the 26th of April, 1778, a new pair of ruffet-leather SADDLE-BAGS, containing one sheet of Continental Money, a hat about half worn, and two receipt-books belonging to the Pay-Master of Col. Spencer's regiment. Any person having said books, and returns them to the owner or Mr. Graham, in Elizabeth-Town, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and be asked no questions about the money. 6w* **ROBERT SPENCER, P. Mast.**
Col. Spencer's Regt.

WAS sent to Henry Burr's farm, near Burlington, by an officer in the army, a small dark grey MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, nearly blind. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in three months from this date. *Fifth month, 20th, 1778.* 3w

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or **STOLEN**, out of the stable of William Lownes, on the night of the 11th inst. a chestnut sorrel horse, eight years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, branded on all his quarters with the letters I K; trots and canters remarkably easy. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to William Lownes, in Bucks county, about six miles below Coryell's ferry on Delaware, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and reasonable charges; and if stolen, the above reward for the horse and thief. *April 13, 1778.* 4w* **JOHN BROWN, Jun.**

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 **WILLIAM COCK.**
Hillsborough, May 16, 1778. 3w*

WANTED,
For the USE of the UNITED STATES,
A Number of experienced TEAM DRIVERS, to serve for one year from the time of their enlistment; they are to be paid at the rate of ten pounds per month. They may enlist with me at Easton, Col. Jacob West in Suffex county, at Bethlehem with Mr. John Okely, or with Mr. Anthony Lerch in Lower Saucon, when, if required, they shall receive ten pounds advanced pay, and at the expiration of six months, if they produce a certificate from the Waggon-Master General, that they behaved well, they shall then each receive as a bounty, a new suit of clothes.—I want to hire a number of FOUR HORSE TEAMS, completely fitted for service. For terms apply at my office, or to Colonel West. *Easton, April 16, 1778.* 6w|| **ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun.**
D. Q. M. General.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or **STOLEN** from Mount-Hope Furnace, a bay MARE about fourteen hands high, has a small star on her forehead and a small white spot upon her neck near her breast, a natural pacer, four years old this spring, belonging to the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about one mile and a half from Durham Furnace. Whoever takes up said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Bernard Smith, living at Mount-Hope Furnace, or by the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county. *June 2, 1778.* 4w|| **MATTHIAS CRAMER.**

To all whom it may concern:
New-Jersey, ff. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Monday the 13th of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Brooks, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Carolina Packet, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill. *June 9, 1778.* **By order of the Judge,**
BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

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

To all whom it may concern.
New-Jersey, ff. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Brooks, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Prince Frederick, lately commanded by William Sawyer, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *June 14, 1778.* **By order of the Judge,**
BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

To all whom it may concern.
New-Jersey, ff. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of John Brooks, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Palm, the brigantine or vessel called the Speedwell, and the sloop or vessel called the Jenny.—Of Timothy Shaler, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Speedwell.—Of John Potts, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner—lately taken by the armed boat called the Dove, near Philadelphia,—with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills. *June 17, 1778.* **By order of the judge**
BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

To all whom it may concern:
New-Jersey, ff. **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 alleged 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.

Young Bullerock,

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

TO BE SOLD,

A 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, mill, and chair-house, two large orchards of the best 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 EATON.**

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

SIR, Englishtown, July 1, 1778.

EMBRACE this first moment of leisure to give Congress a more full and particular account of the movements of the army under my command, since its passing the Delaware, than the situation of our affairs would heretofore permit.

I had the honour to advise them, that on the appearances of the enemy's intention to march through Jersey becoming serious, I had detached General Maxwell's brigade, in conjunction with the militia of that State, to interrupt and impede their progress, by every obstruction in their power, so as to give time to the army under my command to come up with them, and take advantage of any favourable circumstances that might present themselves. The army having proceeded to Coryell's ferry, and crossed the Delaware at that place, I immediately detached Colonel Morgan, with a select corps of 600 men, to reinforce General Maxwell, and marched with the main body towards Princeton.

The slow advance of the enemy had greatly the air of design, and led me, with others to suspect that General Clinton, desirous of a general action, was endeavouring to draw us down into the lower country, in order by a rapid movement to gain our right, and take possession of the strong grounds above us. This consideration, and to give the troops time to repose and refresh themselves from the fatigues they had experienced from rainy and excessive hot weather, determined me to halt at Hopewell township, about five miles from Princeton, where we remained till the morning of the 25th. On the preceding day I made a second detachment of 1500 chosen troops, under Brigadier-General Scott, to reinforce those already in the vicinity of the enemy, the more effectually to annoy and delay their march. The next day the army moved to Kingston; and having received intelligence that the enemy were prosecuting their route towards Monmouth Court-house, I dispatched 1000 select men under Brigadier-General Wayne, and sent the Marquis de la Fayette to take the command of the whole advanced corps, including Maxwell's brigade and Morgan's light infantry, with orders to take the first fair opportunity of attacking the enemy's rear. In the evening of the same day the whole army marched from Kingston, where our baggage was left, with intention to preserve a proper distance for supporting the advanced corps, and arrived at Cranberry early the next morning. The intense heat of the weather, and a heavy storm unluckily coming on, made it impossible to resume our march that day without great inconvenience and injury to the troops. Our advanced corps being differently circumstanced, moved from the position it had held the night before, and took post in the evening on the Monmouth road, about five miles from the enemy's rear, in expectation of attacking them next morning on their march. The main body having remained at Cranberry, the advanced corps was found to be too remote, and too far upon the right, to be supported either in case of an attack upon or from the enemy, which induced me to send orders to the Marquis to file off by his left towards Englishtown, which he accordingly executed early in the morning of the 27th.

The enemy in marching from Allentown had changed their disposition, and placed their best troops in the rear, consisting of all the grenadiers, light infantry, and chasseurs of the line. This alteration made it necessary to increase the number of our advanced corps; in consequence of which I detached Major-General Lee with two brigades to join the Marquis at Englishtown, on whom of course the command of the whole devolved, amounting to about 5000 men. The main body marched the same day, and encamped within three miles of that place. Morgan's corps was left hovering on the enemy's right flank, and the Jersey militia, amounting at this time to about 7 or 800 men, under General Dickinson, on their left.

The enemy were now encamped in a strong position, with their right extending about a mile and an half beyond the Court-house, in the parting of the night, made a pursuit impracticable and fruitless. It leads leading to Shrewsbury and Middletown, and would have answered no valuable purpose, and would have been fatal to numbers of our men, several of whom died the preceding day with heat.

Were I to conclude my account of this day's transactions without expressing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I should do injustice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They seemed to vie with each other in manifesting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier-General Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery, through the whole action, deserves particular commendation.

The behaviour of the troops in general, after they recovered from the first surprize, occasioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was such as could not be treated of in a more particular manner.

began their march. I instantly put the army in motion, and sent orders by one of my Aids to General Lee to move on and attack them, unless there should be very powerful reasons to the contrary; acquainting him at the same time, that I was marching to support him, and for doing it with the greater expedition and convenience, should make the men disencumber themselves of their packs and blankets.

After marching about five miles, to my great surprize and mortification, I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and, as I was told, by General Lee's orders, without having made any opposition, except one fire given by the party under the command of Col. Butler, on their being charged by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed. I proceeded immediately to the rear of the corps, which I found closely pressed by the enemy, and gave directions for forming part of the retreating troops, who, by the brave and spirited conduct of the officers, aided by some pieces of well served artillery, checked the enemy's advance, and gave time to make a disposition of the left wing and second line of the army upon an eminence, and in a wood a little in the rear, covered by a morass in front. On this were placed some batteries of cannon by Lord Stirling, who commanded the left wing, which played upon the enemy with great effect, and seconded by parties of infantry, detached to oppose them, effectually put a stop to their advance.

General Lee being detached with the advanced corps, the command of the right wing, for the occasion, was given to General Green. For the expedition of the march, and to counteract any attempt to turn our right, I had ordered him to file off by the new church, two miles from Englishtown, and fall into the Monmouth road, a small distance in the rear of the Court-house, while the rest of the column moved directly on towards the Court-house. On intelligence of the retreat, he marched up, and took a very advantageous position on the right.

The enemy, by this time, finding themselves warmly opposed in front, made an attempt to turn our left flank, but they were bravely repulsed and driven back by detached parties of infantry. They also made a movement to our right, with as little success, General Green having advanced a body of troops, with artillery, to a commanding piece of ground, which not only disappointed their design of turning our right, but severely enfiladed those in front of the left wing. In addition to this, General Wayne advanced with a body of troops, and kept up so severe and well directed a fire, that the enemy were soon compelled to retire behind the defile, where the first stand in the beginning of the action had been made.

In this situation, the enemy had both their flanks secured by thick woods and morasses, while their front could only be approached through a narrow pass. I resolved, nevertheless, to attack them; and for that purpose ordered General Poor, with his own and the Carolina brigade, to move round upon their right, and General Woodford upon their left, and the artillery to gall them in front; but the impediment in their way prevented their getting within reach before it was dark. They remained upon the ground they had been directed to occupy during the night, with intention to begin the attack early the next morning, and the army continued lying upon their arms in the field of action, to be in readiness to support them. In the mean time the enemy were employed in removing their wounded, and about twelve o'clock at night marched away in such silence, that though General Poor lay extremely near them, they effected their retreat without his knowledge. They carried off all their wounded, except four officers and about forty privates, whose wounds were too dangerous to permit their removal.

The extreme heat of the weather—the fatigue of the men from their march through a deep sandy country, almost intirely destitute of water—and the distance the enemy had gained by marching in the night, made a pursuit impracticable and fruitless. It would have answered no valuable purpose, and would have been fatal to numbers of our men, several of whom died the preceding day with heat.

Were I to conclude my account of this day's transactions without expressing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I should do injustice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They seemed to vie with each other in manifesting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier-General Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery, through the whole action, deserves particular commendation.

The behaviour of the troops in general, after they recovered from the first surprize, occasioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was such as could not be treated of in a more particular manner.

All the artillery, both officers and men, that were engaged, distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner.

Inclosed Congress will be pleased to receive a return of our killed, wounded and missing: Among the slain were Lieut. Col. Bunner, of Pennsylvania, and July 2, 1778.

Major Dickinson, of Virginia, both officers of distinguished merit, and much to be regretted. The enemy's slain left on the field and buried by us, according to the return of the persons assigned to that duty, were four officers and two hundred and forty-five privates; in the former number was the honourable Col. Monckton. Exclusive of these they buried some themselves, as there were several new graves near the field of battle. How many men they may have had wounded, cannot be determined; but from the usual proportion, the number must have been considerable—There were a few prisoners taken.

The peculiar situation of General Lee at this time, requires that I should say nothing of his conduct. He is now in arrest. The charges against him, with such sentence as the court-martial may decree in his case, shall be transmitted for the approbation or disapprobation of Congress, as soon as it shall be passed.

Being fully convinced by the gentlemen of this country, that the enemy cannot be hurt or injured in their embarkation at Sandy Hook, the place to which they are going, and unwilling to get too far removed from the North River, I put the troops in motion early this morning, and shall proceed that way, leaving the Jersey brigade, Morgan's corps, and other light parties (the militia being all dismissed) to hover about them—countenance desertion, and to prevent their depredations as far as possible. After they embark, the former will take post in the neighbourhood of Elizabethtown—the latter rejoin the corps from which they were detached.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The honourable Henry Laurens, Esq.

President of Congress.

RETURN of the killed, wounded and missing of the American army in the battle of Monmouth, on the 28th day of June, 1778.

Killed: 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 52 Rank and File.

Wounded: 2 Colonels, 8 Captains, 4 First-Lieutenants, 2 Second-Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drum, 120 Rank and File.

Missing: 5 Serjeants, 126 Rank and File. Many of the missing dropped through fatigue, and have since come in.

ARTILLERY. Killed: 1 First-Lieutenant, 7 Matrosses, 1 Bombadier.

Wounded: 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, 10 Matrosses.

Missing: 1 Matross.

Six horses killed and two wounded.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber at the artillery park, on the 30th of June, while the army lay at English-Town, viz. two HORSES and one MARE. One bay horse with a bald face, 13 and a half hands high, about ten years old, branded on the near buttock Mc; a chestnut-forsel ditto 15 hands high, about 12 years old, branded on the near buttock Mc; and the mare is white, about 14 and a half hands high, near 11 years old, branded Mc. Whoever takes up and secures the above mentioned horses and mare, and delivers them to Mr. Cornelius M' Caskey at Trenton, to Mr. William Covenhoven at English-Town, or to the subscriber at the artillery park, shall have Eight Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

ANDREW COLDELUGH, F. M.
Park of Artillery.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE and LOT, situate in Kingsbury, Nottingham township, Burlington county, the house is well calculated for any kind of publick business, with some very convenient out-buildings. Any Gentleman inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, at Otter-Hall, about two miles from Trenton.

WILLIAM WATSON.

TO BE SOLD,
At publick vendue on Saturday the 18th day of this instant at Pitts-Town,

A CONSIDERABLE number of CAST HORSES, belonging to the Continental Army. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.
Pitts-Town, } MOORE FURMAN,
July 6, 1778. } D. Q. M. Gen. of N. Jersey.

TAKEN thro' a mistake, from the house of Mr William M'Clane, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county and State of Pennsylvania, by a Doctor belonging to General Maxwell's brigade, on their march from Head-Quarters to the State of New-Jersey, the beginning of May last, a knapsack with the following articles in it: A brown cloth coat, with polished steel buttons; one pair white summer breeches, mark'd B A inside the waistband; a white summer jacket, mark'd B A inside lapel; two white stocks, mark'd B A; one coarse shirt; a pair pumps very little worn; a buckle brush; and half a quire of white paper. 'Tis expected that the Doctor who carried off the above knapsack and cloaths, will bring or send word to the proper owner where he shall get them, living at Mr. Christopher Howel's, near Maidenhead, about four miles from Trenton.

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

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