

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1778.

*(Continued from our last.)*

**I**N order to assist in pursuit of the knowledge and practice of justice, equity and truth, I beg leave to offer the following observations:

1. That by reason of the opportunities the monied part of the community has to extortionate on the indigent, it becomes the legislature to interpose and regulate the interest.

2. That the lending and borrowing of money to purchase freeholds, is of vast advantage both to individuals and the community.—By limiting it to the purchase of freeholds I mean to exclude that of merchants, who entice people to buy many superfluities upon credit, and afterwards not only get bonds or notes, but even make them pay interest for their book debts. This is ruin to a community, against which the legislature ought to guard as much as possible.

To make the proposition as above stated, evident, let us suppose B borrows of A 1000l. and buys with it a farm worth that money. It is confessed the property of that farm properly belongs to A. Also D hires a farm of C, worth 1000l. Thus far these two are alike. The difference is here, B has the fee-simple, and whatever improvements he makes upon the farm, redounds to his own advantage; which is a manifest incitement to industry, prudence, care and economy. The case of D, who hires the farm, is the reverse. All his improvements on the farm redounds to C, who has the title. The natural result is, that farms thus purchased, have been well improved, to their own and the public's advantage, while those hired have been neglected. Hence has followed the matter of fact which none will presume to deny, that where one man has made an estate by hiring farms in America, five hundred, perhaps a thousand, have made them by borrowing money.

Here permit me to express my surprize at the amazing ignorance and stupidity of the Equal Taxer, who asserts, *that it cannot be the duty of any state, especially these in America, to encourage usurers.* If by usurers he only means such as exact unlawful and immoderate interest, I cordially join with him; but from his reasoning it is manifest this is not his meaning. If the Americans, from the beginning of its settlement, by combating the men who live upon their money as useless members of society, had so embarrassed the lending of it that money could not have been borrowed, what would have been the consequence? The answer may be readily given.—The monied gentlemen would have laid out their money in lands, (as this friend to his country would have it) and thousands of American freeholders, who now live in affluence, and prove the bulwark against English tyranny, would now have been the tenants of some tyrannical lord, bidding up against their neighbours the rents of farms, in order to obtain a bare livelihood for themselves and families, and thereby enable his lordship more effectually to tyrannize over them. Is this what Equal Taxer aims at? With his leave I shall here borrow his exclamation: *Kind heaven! deliver my country from such Equal Taxers.*

Let it also be observed, that the opportunity of borrowing money has been, and will be, the means, especially in America, of keeping rents of farms within bounds; for a tenant, who by economy and industry has gained something while the terms of his lease were moderate, finding that his landlord begins to bear harder upon him, may borrow an additional sum, and purchase a freehold; so that the landlord cannot here get his tenant in the dilemma of complying with his demand or be ruined. Such attempted oppression then only proves the means of advancing the tenant's and the community's interest; which would not be the case if money was not to be borrowed.

Hence it appears, that though in point of equity and justice it would be the same, yet in point of policy to our national advantage and safety, the taxing of both landlord and tenant for the same farm, would be greatly preferable to that of the lender and borrower of money; because it would have a natural tendency to the purchase of freeholds, to private and publick emolument.

3. I observe hence, *that it is the duty of our legislators to encourage the lending and borrowing of money for the purchase of lands.* He that consents to my former observation, cannot deny this. Lending and borrowing are relative terms, inseparable from each other. If no money is to be lent, there can be no borrower; if there is no borrower, money cannot be lent. The manifold advantages arising from the purchase of freeholds in the settlement of this new country, are doubtless very strong incitements to the borrowing of money. Hence it is the duty of the legislature to take care that the borrowing of it be not so embarrassed by opportunities for extortion, or any

other way, that the disadvantages of borrowing overbalance the advantages in purchasing. It is manifest from the nature of things, that as soon as this becomes the case, such purchases will decrease and stop; also that the lending of it be not so embarrassed, that those who have it may have no inducement to let it to others for use. It is very evident and natural to suppose, that if persons who have the money, see it to be to the safety and emolument of their estates to apply it any other way, they will not let it to interest. And I hope it will be allowed, that men have as good a right to dispose of their money as their other possessions. And here it is evident, whatever inducements may be for purchase, none can be made if no money is to be hired, save only by the few who have it, and consequently the most profitable improvement of America will cease. Thus it appears to me that the foregoing observation is undeniable.

4. That any law which subjects the money borrowed for the purchase of freeholds to a double tax in proportion to other taxables, is of pernicious tendency to the State, as well as unjust in its nature. I conceive this proposition to be undeniably evident from all what I have before offered.

5. I observe that it is the duty and business of the legislature to regulate the paying of the tax aforesaid, as may do justice to lender and borrower, and prove an encouragement to both: He that consents to the former propositions, will not presume to deny this. Here, however, is the grand point, to wit, How the legislature is to conduct the matter, in order to obtain this valuable end in view! Here I think one important consideration is, to guide in the deliberation. If the circumstances of times and things are such, when the law is about to be passed, as plainly insinuates that the borrower has got so far the advantage of the lender, by the rise of the value of his farm and its income, as to enable him to pay the tax, and then leave him upon such good conditions to his advantage as when he took the money, he ought to pay the tax. If by the fall of the price of lands and its produce, the lender has got the advantage of the borrower as that he may pay the tax, and be then left upon equal terms of advantage with the borrower, he ought to do it; and when circumstances are such that neither should pay the whole, that then the parts ought to be regulated in proportion to the foregoing rules. Such regulations would leave this matter on its former footing, which has proved, by long experience, of great advantage to individuals and the community.

6. I observe, in the last place, that it becomes the legislature to regulate this matter between lender and borrower in such a manner as may be most agreeable and advantageous to both, which certainly will prove an encouragement to both, before proved to be necessary and profitable. And thus in forming this plan two things ought to be avoided; on the one hand, to oblige the borrower to render an account of what he owes; and on the other, the lender of what he has due. The disagreeable nature and bad consequences of the former, I think are such as ever to deter the legislature from attempting it, if possible to be avoided. The reasons are not only the disagreeable feelings it must produce in the mind of an honest and industrious person, who has been obliged to encumber himself, for the present, in order to promote his future advantage, to have a state of his debts laid open to every assessor, and also to every one who may inspect the duplicate in the hands of the collector, but also the grand abuse which ill-disposed neighbours might make of it, to the great damage of himself and family. And as to the latter, although they may be out of the reach of such abuse, yet those among them who are men of honour and tender feelings, will feel disdain rise in their breasts from such injury. Though some persons of a contrary character may be disposed to trifle with this remark, yet if I may be permitted to suppose that men of honour at different times and places may have the same feelings, I appeal, for a corroboration of this remark, to the effect of the attempt which Philip the second made in the United Netherlands. Every one acquainted with the history of that nation, knows what was the effect of the laws which that tyrant caused to be made, exacting the tenth, fiftieth and hundredth penny. One of the grand objections was, that an inquiry was necessary to be made into private estates, to which reference was had in the laws, in order to levy the tax. The then Dutch were men of such feelings, that when the inquiry was attempted to be made, they absolutely refused to submit; and this proved one of the main causes of their general revolt.

Hence remains the only safe, equitable, just and easy way; and that is the regulation of the interest, which in effect answers all the valuable purposes be-

fore mentioned, and avoids all inconveniences. To make this evident, let us suppose that B pays 7 per cent. interest; circumstances change, so that justice requires that A should pay the tax for that sum, which we will suppose to be 1 per cent. Query, what is the difference to the borrower whether he pays the tax and has it deducted from the interest, or whether he pays the interest in full, and has that sum deducted from his tax? or whether in stead of 7 he pays 6 per cent? In every case the borrower, who has the improvement of the farm purchased for that money, pays 10l. And let the borrower say whether he chose rather to pay 70l. interest, and then be obliged to give up this sum to the assessor, and expose his debt to the view of the world, and the lender pay 10l. of it, or pay 60l. and be free of all the other disagreeable encumbrances? I am sure he would not hesitate a moment.

How far the reasons I have offered on this subject are founded on equity, justice and truth, I leave to the candid publick to judge.

The remarks of the animadverter on the fourth objection of T. W. is a piece of such mean scurrility, as demeans it below the notice of any man of candour; as for me, I shall regard it no other. I do honestly declare, that though I reap as much benefit from such a law, in proportion to what I am worth, as any man in the State possibly can do, yet I find my mind sensibly affected with the subject of T. W's fourth objection. How can I avoid feeling, when I recollect how many widows and orphans there be, whose deceased guardian has directed by his last will, that his estate should be sold, and his widow and orphans be maintained out of the income of the amount, which at that time afforded them a comfortable subsistence? The depreciation of the Continental currency, which a set of tory villains have first begun, and a set of extortioners, more abandoned, if possible, than the former, have since encouraged and supported, has reduced their principal to less than half its first value. And what can they now purchase for the income towards their maintenance? While they get 5 or 6 per cent. they must pay 500 or 600, and many things 800 or 1000 per cent. for the necessaries of life. In the same predicament are many honest friends to their country, who have fled from a tyrannical enemy and left their abodes and employments, in hopes of procuring a livelihood by some money they had out in the country, and some they took along with them, and have taken shelter among us.

These things considered, it is evident that no people among us have been obliged to make a greater sacrifice of property, or, in other words, no property has paid greater taxes than money, in the present glorious struggle for liberty; for, while the farmer, mechanic and day-labourer follows the track of the extortionate trader, the widow, the orphan, the superannuated, and many virtuous refugees, remain confined within bounds. I fear this will open a vein, if kind heaven does not prevent, which will make many an innocent bleed to death. I cordially wish that Equal Taxer, who so eagerly pursues the miser, as the useless member of society, (of which, I am persuaded, he shall overtake but a small number in this State, in comparison with the extortioner, and even the innocent sufferers I have mentioned) would here do what he wish great parade was about to do in another case, that is, put on his spectacles, and try whether he cannot discover suffering innocence, and thereby recover bowels of pity, if ever he had the feelings of it; then I am sure he would not endeavour to add unjust taxation to the oppressive load of unjust depreciation of their property and its income.

If I have erred in what I have here offered to the consideration of others, I do declare it has not been intentional; my pursuit is after equity, justice and truth: And 'till I be otherwise convinced by better reasons than I have hitherto seen, I shall remain satisfied that I have argued on the right side of the question.

I am, Sir,

Your and the publick's humble servant,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

From the BURLINGTON ALMANACK.

To the Author of the Burlington Almanack.

**A**T a time when *sweetening* has become so very scarce and dear as not to be come at by many, it may be agreeable to some of thy readers to know that a very good syrup, nearly equal to West-India *melasses*, may be made of Indian corn stalks, in the following manner:

As soon as the grain is hard enough to save with care, and before the leaves lose their verdure, husk the corn, clear the stalks of leaves, and cut them close to the ground; the tassel, with three or four joints of the top, may then be taken off, and the rest of the stalk

run through a good apple mill well weaged up, unless a mill with round rollers, made for the purpose, can be had, which is the best, as the stalks may be run through that a second time; keep a large tub under the nuts or rollers, with a coarse linen cloth tied over it to separate the pure juice from the broken stalks; the liquor thus strained should immediately be put over a good fire in a brass or copper kettle, some say iron is as good, skim it clean as long as any skum arises; after which, and the liquor boils, it should be stirred frequently, and when boiled away to near one third, strain it through a flannel, or if that cannot be come at, a coarseish strong linen cloth will do, then immediately hang it over the fire again, and boil it until of a proper thickness, which may be known by cooling a little in a bowl. It is observable, when near done, a rich yellowish froth appears on the top, resembling that which sometimes is seen in warm weather on good melasses; and in this last boiling it should be almost constantly stirred with a wooden stick, to prevent its burning. The time it requires to evaporate to a perfect melasses depends a little upon the ripeness of the juice when the stalk is cut, and the briskness of the fire; if the juice is in maturity, and the liquor is kept in a constant good boil, about seven or eight hours actual boiling has been found sufficient, otherwise a longer time is necessary. The process may be expedited and much helped by having several kettles on at once; and when partly boiled and strained as above directed, put the whole into one that will contain and finish it off; this makes room for more fresh juice, and prevents burning the kettles or the melasses.

A very good melasses may also be made of pumpions, by baking them until soft, then expressing the juice and boiling it as above; and also of cider made of good sweet apples: In both cases the second straining is necessary to make it of the best quality.

If these hints, from one who has had some little experience, may put others upon making the trial, and furnishing thy next year's Almanack with a more clear and practical method in one or all of these branches of manufacturing this useful commodity, and in the mean time encourage my countrymen to supply themselves with a substitute for the foreign melasses, that may atone in some measure for the present scarcity, and perhaps save the importation of so much made by the *iron hand of slavery*, in future, the aim of thy correspondent will be answered.

#### D U L C I S.

B A L T I M O R E, August 25.

Captain Earle, in the sloop Rutledge, arrived here in 10 days from Cape Francois, informs, that the last arrival there brought advice, that four sail of the line, and four frigates, had been ordered by the French Court to sail immediately from Brest, to reinforce the Count d'Estaing.—Capt. Earle failed in company with the brig True American, Capt. Buffington, of 12 guns, belonging to Salem, who, three days after she came out, had a smart engagement with a Jamaica privateer, which narrowly escaped being taken by the True American. The Rutledge left Capt. Buffington, in lat. 28, long. 72, all well on board.

B O S T O N, Aug. 24.

A vessel just arrived at an eastern port from Martinico reports, that a British fleet of 14 men of war failed from Spithead on the 22d of June; and about the same time 13 French men of war failed from Cadiz. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the account, that the Spanish court had acknowledged the independence of the United States; and that Holland was in readiness to do the same.

On Wednesday last arrived a prize brigantine with 100 bags of cotton, wool, and redwood, captured by the General Starks privateer of New-London.

Aug. 27. The French ship Theodore, Capt. Bowdoin, bound from hence to Virginia, foundered on the 13th inst. about 70 leagues from Cape Cod, when the hands, 23 in number, took to their boats, one of which with 8 hands on board, 'tis feared is lost, the others with great difficulty got to Cape Cod the beginning of last week, and the hands have since come to town.

Last Saturday afternoon arrived in this port, the Caesar, of 74 guns, commanded by Monsieur——, one of the fleet under the command of his Excellency the Count d'Estaing, in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, our faithful ally, who with the above fleet left Rhode-Island about 16 days ago, in pursuit of the English tyrant's fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, which appeared off that place; but in a severe gale separated from them. She met with one of the British ships of 64 guns, when a severe engagement ensued, in which the Captain lost his right arm, a Lieutenant his leg; 13 were killed and 29 wounded. The British ship, 'tis said, struck to her, and would have been brought into port, had not two more British ships hove in sight, and greatly overhauled them, they being both damaged. Nineteen on board the British ship were seen to be thrown overboard during the Engagement.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 3.

Yesterday at noon Lyons, Ford and Wilson, late Lieutenants, and John Lawrence, late Gunner, in the navy of this State, were taken from the jail to one of the galleys lying off Market-street wharf, where the two former were shot agreeable to their sentence, but the two latter reprieved. The number of spectators were very great; and it is hoped the melancholy scene will have a proper effect upon the profligate

and thoughtless, who do not seriously consider that the crime of desertion is attended with the dreadful consequences of wilful perjury.

*Extract of a letter from General Washington to Congress, dated Head Quarters, White Plains, Sept. 1, 1778.*

"SIR,—I do myself the honour of transmitting to you a copy of a letter I this minute received from General Sullivan. I congratulate Congress on the repulse of the enemy."

*Head Quarters, Aug. 29, on the north end of Rhode-Island.*

"Dear General,  
"A retreat to the north end of the island having been deemed advisable, (from our great diminution of numbers) by the determination of a council of war, held the 28th instant, I last evening gave the necessary orders for, and effected a well timed and regular retreat, without losing any part of my baggage, stores or heavy ordnance. The enemy was apprized of the movement some time in the night—they had, I suppose, concluded that I had retreated in confusion and with precipitation, and no doubt with an expectation of my having crossed part of my army, and that the remainder would become an easy victory. In this belief they advanced in two columns, on the east and west roads, and vigorously attacked Colonels Livingston and Laurens, whose corps were disposed between the two roads in front of the army; they were warmly received by those two gentlemen, whom I reinforced occasionally, to prevent the contest's being too unequal, though at the same time they were directed to retreat regularly and at their leisure. They strictly complied with the order, for I scarcely remember any thing of the kind more regular. The enemy were naturally led on to the neighbourhood—they took post on commanding ground in our front, and immediately attempted to turn our right flank. To prevent this, I detached considerable bodies of infantry. Our artillery was well served, did great execution, and contributed not a little to the honour of the day—skirmishing prevailed during the day, and the success of it was determined by a warm action which lasted near an hour. The enemy were obliged to retire in great disorder, leaving us in full possession of the field of action. Our loss in killed and wounded is not yet ascertained by returns, but is very considerable—among the latter I have the mortification to find many valuable officers, whose names and rank shall be transmitted to your Excellency in my next. The loss of the enemy must be great. Two of the enemy's frigates endeavoured to enfilade our lines, but did us no injury. I shall make it my business to inform your Excellency as soon as possible of such corps and officers who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the action; for my whole army only seemed to want an opportunity of doing themselves and country honour. I am sorry I cannot at present be more particular. I am, dear General,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN."

His Excellency General Washington.

*Published by order of Congress,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Sept. 8. Sunday afternoon Major Morris, Aid de Camp to General Sullivan, arrived in town with the following letter from the General:

*Letter from the Honourable Major-General SULLIVAN to the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS, dated Head-Quarters, Tiverton, August 31, 1778.*

"Esteemed Sir,

UPON the Count D'Estaing's finding himself under a necessity of going to Boston to repair the loss he sustained in the late gale of wind, I thought it best to carry on my approaches with as much vigour as possible against Newport, that no time might be lost in making the attack upon the return of his fleet, or any part of it to co-operate with us. I had sent expresses to the Count to hasten his return, which I had no doubt would at least bring part of his fleet to us in a few days. Our batteries played upon the enemy's works for several days with apparent good success, as the enemy's fire from the out-works visibly grew weaker, and they began to abandon some of those next us; and on the 27th we found they had removed their cannon from all the out-works except one. The town of Newport is defended by two lines, supported by several redoubts connected with the lines. The first of these lines extends from a large pond called Easton Pond, near to Tomuniny Hill, and then turns off to the water, on the north of Windmill Hill: this line was defended by five redoubts in front. The second line is more than a quarter of a mile within this, and extends from the sea to the north side of the island, terminating at the north battery: on the south, at the entrance by Easton's Beach, where this line terminates, is a redoubt which commands the pass, and has another redoubt about twenty rods on the north. There are a number of small works interspersed between the lines, which render an attack extremely hazardous on the land side, without a naval force to co-operate with it. I however should have attempted carrying the works by storm as soon as I found they had withdrawn their cannon from their out-works, had I not found to my great surprize that the volunteers, which composed great part of my army, had returned, and reduced my numbers to little more than that of the enemy; between two and three thousand returned in the course of 24 hours, and others were still going off, upon a supposition that nothing could be done before the return of the fleet. Under these circumstances, and the apprehension of the arrival of an English fleet with a reinforcement to relieve the

garrison, I sent away all the heavy articles that could be spared from the army to the main; also a large party was detached to get the works in repair on the north end of the island, to throw up some additional ones, and put in good repair the batteries at Tiverton and Bristol, to secure a retreat in case of necessity. On the 28th a Council was called, in which it was unanimously determined to remove to the north end of the island, to fortify our camp, secure our communication with the main, and hold our ground on the island till we could know whether the French fleet would soon return to our assistance. On the evening of the 28th we moved with our stores and baggage, which had not been previously sent forward, and about two in the morning encamped on Bull's Hill, with our right extending to the west road, and left to the east road; the flanking and covering parties still further towards the water on right and left: One regiment was posted in a redoubt advanced of the right of the first line; Colonel Henry B. Livingston with a light corps, consisting of Colonel Jackson's detachment and a detachment from the army, was stationed in the east road: Another light corps under command of Col. Laurens, Col. Fleury, and Major Talbot, was posted on the west road. These corps were posted near three miles in front; in the rear of those was the picket of the army, commanded by Col. Wade. The enemy, having received intelligence of our movement, came out early in the morning with nearly their whole force, in two columns, advanced in the two roads, and attacked our light corps; they made a brave resistance, and were supported for some time by the picket. I ordered a regiment to support Col. Livingston, another to Col. Laurens, and at the same time sent them orders to retire to the main army in the best order they could: They kept up a retreating fire upon the enemy, and retired in excellent order to the main army. The enemy advanced on our left very near, but were repulsed by General Glover: They then retired to Quaker Hill. The Hessian column formed on a chain of hills running northward from Quaker Hill. Our army was drawn up, the first line in front of the works on Bull's Hill, the second in rear of the hill, and the reserve near a creek and near half a mile in rear of the first line. The distance between those hills is about one mile. The ground between the hills is meadow-land, interspersed with trees and small copse of wood. The enemy began a cannonade upon us about nine in the morning, which was returned with double force. Skirmishing continued between the advanced parties until near ten o'clock, when the enemy's two ships of war and some small armed vessels having gained our right flank and began a fire, the enemy bent their whole force that way, and endeavoured to turn our right under cover of the ships fire, and to take the advanced redoubt on the right: They were twice driven back in great confusion; but a third trial was made with greater numbers and with more resolution, which, had it not been for the timely aid sent forward, would have succeeded. A sharp conflict of near an hour ensued, in which the cannon from both armies, placed on the hills, played briskly in support of their own party. The enemy were at length routed, and fled in great confusion to the hill, where they first formed, and where they had artillery and some works to cover them, leaving their dead and wounded in considerable numbers behind them. It was impossible to ascertain the number of dead on the field, as it could not be approached by either party without being exposed to the cannon of the other army. Our party recovered about twenty of their wounded and took near sixty prisoners, according to the best accounts I have been able to collect; amongst the prisoners is a Lieutenant of grenadiers. The number of their dead I have not been able to ascertain, but know them to be very considerable. An officer informs me that in one place he counted sixty of their dead. Col. Campbell came out the next day to gain permission to view the field of action, to search for his nephew, who was killed by his side, whose body he could not get off, as they were closely pursued. The firing of artillery continued through the day; the musketry with intermission six hours. The heat of the action continued near an hour, which must have ended in the ruin of the British army, had not their redoubts on the hill covered them from further pursuit. We were about to attack them in their lines, but the men's having had no rest the night before, and nothing to eat either that night or the day of the action, and having been in constant action through most of the day, it was not thought advisable, especially as their position was exceedingly strong, and their numbers fully equal, if not superior, to ours. Not more than fifteen hundred of my troops have ever been in action before. I should before have taken possession of the hill they occupied and fortified it, but it is no defence against an enemy coming from the south part of the island, though exceedingly good against an enemy advancing from the north end towards the town, and had been fortified by the enemy for that purpose.

I have the pleasure to inform Congress that no troops could possibly show more spirit than those of ours which were engaged. Col. Livingston, and all the officers of the light troops, behaved with remarkable spirit: Colonels Laurens, Fleury, and Major Talbot, with the officers of that corps, behaved with great gallantry. The brigades of the first line, Varnum's, Glover's, Cornell's and Green's behaved with great firmness. Major-General Green, who commanded in the attack on the right, did himself the highest honour by the judgment and bravery exhibit-

ed in the action. One brigade only of the second line was brought to action, commanded by Brigadier-General Lovell; he, and his brigade of militia, behaved with great resolution. Col. Crane, and the officers of artillery, deserve the highest praise. I enclose Congress a return of the killed, wounded and missing on our side; and beg leave to assure them, that from my own observation, the enemy's loss must be much greater. Our army retired to camp after the action; the enemy employed themselves in fortifying their camp through the night. In the morning of the 30th I received a letter from his Excellency General Washington, giving me notice that Lord Howe had again failed with the fleet, and receiving intelligence at the same time that a fleet was off Block-Island, and also a letter from Boston, informing me that the Count d'Estaing could not come round so soon as I expected, a council was called, and as we could have no prospect of operating against Newport with success, without the assistance of a fleet, it was unanimously agreed to quit the island until the return of the French Squadron. To make a retreat in the face of an enemy, equal, if not superior in number, and cross a river without loss, I knew was an arduous task, and seldom accomplished if attempted. As our sentries were within 200 yards of each other, I knew it would require the greatest care and attention. To cover my design from the enemy, I ordered a number of tents to be brought forward, and pitched in sight of the enemy, and almost the whole army to employ themselves in fortifying the camp. The heavy baggage and stores were falling back and crossing through the day; at dark the tents were struck, the light baggage and troops passed down, and before twelve o'clock the main army had crossed, with the stores and baggage. The Marquis de la Fayette arrived about 11 in the evening from Boston, where he had been by request of the General officers, to solicit the speedy return of the fleet. He was sensibly mortified that he was out of action; and that he might not be out of the way in case of action he had rode from hence to Boston in seven hours, and returned in six and a half, the distance near seventy miles. He returned time enough to bring off the pickets and other parties which covered the retreat of the army, which he did in excellent order; not a man was left behind, nor the smallest article lost. I hope my conduct through this expedition may merit the approbation of Congress. Major Morris, one of my Aids, will have the honour of delivering this to your Excellency; I must beg leave to recommend him to Congress as an officer who in the last, as well as several other actions, has behaved with great spirit and good conduct, and doubt not Congress will take such notice of him as his long service and spirited conduct deserves. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with much esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

P. S. The event has proved how timely my retreat took place, as one hundred sail of the enemy's ships arrived in the harbour the morning after the retreat. I should do the highest injustice if I neglected to mention that Brigadier-General Cornell's indefatigable industry in preparing for the expedition, and his good conduct through the whole, merits particular notice. Major Talbot, who assisted in preparing the boats, afterwards served in Col. Laurens's corps, deserves great praise.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

A RETURN of the killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of the Honourable Major-General Sullivan, in the action of the 29th of August, 1778.

KILLED: 4 Subalterns, 3 Sergeants, 23 rank and file.

WOUNDED: 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Captain, 8 Subalterns, 13 Sergeants, 113 rank and file.

MISSING: 2 Sergeants, 42 rank and file.

TOTAL: 211.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The miscarriage of the following Address prevented its publication at the proper time.

An ADDRESS to the first and second Virginia Brigades at the feu de joye at Valley Forge, by the Rev. John Hurt, Chaplain to the second Brigade.

Friends, Countrymen and Fellow-Soldiers,

BY the wisdom of our councils, and the magnanimous perseverance and bravery of our troops, during three campaigns, we have at length received the most manifest tokens of the Divine approbation; and now, by the alliance of a great and warlike European power, we stand in a situation that bids defiance to our enemies—a situation which affords the fairest prospect—the blessings of PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY, the end of our warfare.—For these ye fought, for these ye bled—and not in vain!

But though from the goodness of our cause, the wisdom of our councils, the abilities of our Generals, the courage of our troops, the strength of our armies, as well as our foreign alliances, we now have the most reasonable hope of establishing American freedom; yet it is a truth which reason and experience, as well as religion, teach us, That the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; that the event of all things is in the hand of God, and more especially the fate of nations is weighed and determined by Him. And if, in the common occurrences of life, it is our wisdom and interest, as well as our duty, to look up to Heaven for a blessing on our labours, it certainly becomes a far more indis-

pensable duty on so important an occasion. A presumptuous confidence in our own strength might justly provoke God to give us up to the tyranny of our enemies; while a pious trust in his mercy may be a powerful means to draw down his blessing in our favour. Let us then consider the present day as a point on which the fate of nations is suspended; and let us, therefore, redouble our diligence, and endeavour to acquire the highest perfection in our several duties, whether religious, civil or military; for the more we do for ourselves, the more reason have we to expect the smiles of Providence. In the name then of all that is sacred, and in defence of all that is dear to us, let us exert ourselves from the highest to the lowest, to deserve the great and wonderful deliverance which Providence hath manifested towards this infant land!—A few months steady perseverance in the cause of virtue and truth, will probably give a final and favourable issue to this important contest: Anticipate then, my fellow-soldiers, the joy of your kindred, and the blessings of your country, that will welcome your return to those beloved connexions, from whence you gallantly broke forth to repel the invading foe, and secure to yourselves and posterity the name and rights of freemen. Oppression thenceforward shall be banished the land—Peace shall till the desolated soil, and commerce unfurl her sails to every quarter of the sea-encircled globe; while the soldier, who has bravely stepped forth to establish these blessings, shall live revered, and die regretted, by his country.

Who is there that does not rejoice that his lot has fallen at this important period; that he has contributed his assistance, and will be enrolled hereafter in the pages of history among the gallant defenders of liberty? Who is there who would exchange the pleasure of such reflections for all the ill-gotten pelf of the miser, or the dastardly security of the coward? You, my fellow-soldiers, are the hopes of your country; to your arms she looks for defence, and for your health and success her prayers are incessantly offered. Our God has heard them—The princes of the earth court our friendship—We have a name among the nations—Victory and triumph attend us; and unless our sins forbid, our warmest wishes shall be most amply completed. Let us then join in one general acclamation to celebrate this important event; and while our voices proclaim our joy, let our hearts glow with gratitude to the God of nations, who is able to help us, and whose arm is mighty to save.

*Thus shall we see, and triumph in the fight,  
While malice frets, and fumes, and gnaws her chains,  
AMERICA shall blast her fiercest foes!  
Out-brave the dismal flocks of bloody war!  
And in unrival'd pomp resplendent rise,  
And shine sole empress of the Western World!*

On Saturday last His Excellency Governor Livingston passed thro' this town, on his way to Philadelphia, and yesterday he returned; having paid a visit to Monsieur Gerard, the French Ambassador. In a short time after the Governor's arrival here from the city he set out for Princeton, in order to meet the Legislature of this State, who are to meet there this day for the dispatch of public business.

Yesterday arrived here from Philadelphia, the Provost Troop of Light Dragoons, under the command of Captain Hair, being on their way to camp at the White Plains.

Last Monday evening five villains, two of whom, we hear, acknowledge themselves to be of the gang that robbed the Widow Boelsfelt near the Great Swamp, as mentioned in our last, were brought to town, and committed to close gaol.

READY MONEY is expected for inserting ADVERTISEMENTS in this GAZETTE.

Advertisements omitted this week to be in our next.

This is to give Notice to the PUBLICK in GENERAL,

THAT DANIEL MANNING still continues to carry on the DISTILLERY at William Savage's, within four miles of Princeton, where he intends to use the utmost of his endeavours to give final satisfaction to all who please to favour him with their custom, which he flatters himself he is capable to do, as he has already provided a number of hogheads, in order to relieve those that are sent with the commodities that are to be distilled, and as casks at present become a scarce article.

N. B. Said Manning proposes to distill at the moderate rate of one gallon of the spirit each barrel will produce when distilled. Sept. 2, 1778. 1\*

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 5th inst. from the subscriber at the Scotch Plains in Essex county, New-Jersey, a dark bay MARE and COLT, both have a small star in their foreheads; the mare is about 14 hands high, trots and paces; as does the colt. Whoever takes up said mare and colt, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. Sept. 7, 1778. 3\* JOHN WEBSTER, the 3d.

TAKEN from a British Doctor at Crosswicks, about the first of July last, a bay MARE, supposed to belong to a subject of the United States, about 13 hands high, six or seven years old. She has been advertised before. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MOORE. 1\* Crosswicks, September 4, 1778.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, HAS removed his Medicines, &c. from Reading to his store in Philadelphia, on the North side of Market-street, next door to the corner of Second-street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, where he manufactures and sells the best velvet corks, and mustard; he gives seven pounds ten shillings per bushel for mustard seed, and twenty shillings per half peck. A good cork-cutter is wanted, and a man that understands making the GR Holland stone ware.

Said RICHARDS has at Lambertton, (one mile below Trenton) put his stores, wharf, and his schooner called the Lambertton Packet, in proper order for the reception of goods to and from Philadelphia, and for the accommodation of passengers. 6

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the 6th Virginia regiment, on the 31st of August, JOHN LEWIE, a Frenchman, speaks broken English, 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, has light hair and blue eyes, is a good barber, and much addicted to drunkenness: Had on when he went away, a pair of linen breeches, shoes almost new, osabrigs or sheeting shirt, is about 20 years old. Said soldier broke open a chest, and stole about 4000 continental dollars, all of the emission of the 11th of April, 1778. except 15 half sheets of an older date, containing 65 dollars each; he also took a pair of silver shoe-buckles of the new French fashion, and a pair of silver plated spurs, one of which had a large brass pin to fasten the swivel of the buckle. There were folded in the sheets of money two warrants on the Paymaster General, William Paley, Esq. viz. No. 923, 1589 dollars and 79-90ths, No. 609, 468 dollars and 60-90ths; assignments of which are hereby forbid to be taken. There also went off a soldier with the one above-mentioned, who is likewise a Frenchman, and we suspect him of being an accomplice in the aforesaid villainy.

Whoever detects the above described soldier, and secures the effects or such part of them as may be found in his possession, shall receive the above reward, by applying to the subscribers in the regiment aforesaid, in General Woodford's brigade.

SAM. HOPKINS, Major,

J. KENNON, Paymaster.

Camp, White Plains, September 2, 1778.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, innkeeper, in Morristown, on the 24th day of June last, a bay MARE, with an old saddle and part of a bridle on her, is about 14 hands and a half high, trots and paces, but mostly inclining to a pace; a large white streak in her face, branded with an H on her near thigh, but not easily perceived; shod before; supposed to be about six or seven years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, as she has been advertised for a stray.

Aug. 24, 1778. 3\* ENOCH CONGER.

TO be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 11th instant September, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Mays's Landing, on Great Egg-harbour,

The prize sloop LUCY,

burthen about 60 tons, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as per inventory.

Also 30 or 40 hogheads of best English island RUM, the remainder of the cargo of the prize sloop Lark, by JOHN STOKES, Marshal. 2W

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the team of the subscriber at Bordentown, New-Jersey, a roan HORSE, about 4 years old; he is very much galled on his neck and right shoulder, a little hipshotten, natural pacer, and about 15 hands high. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber at Col. Hoagland's. 2W\*

ANTHONY WHITEMAN.

Wants employ, as a CLERK,

A Young man, who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and attention to business.—Any Gentleman inclined to employ such a person, by sending proposals to the Printer hereof, shall be duly answered. Sept. 1, 1778. 3W

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Monday night last, from the subscriber, living near Kington, a black MARE about 15 hands high, well made, has a good carriage, a lump on the top of her head, occasioned by the pole-evil, long dock, and shod before. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the mare for the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare only, paid by FARNANT GULICK.

September 4, 1778. 2W\*

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, about four miles from Allentown and twelve miles from Bordentown, containing about 400 acres of land, with a very good house, barn and out-houses, with fine orchards, 30 acres of meadow, and near 200 acres of wood-land; a great part of said farm is in cedar fence, well watered, in a healthy part of the country, three miles from the pines, ten or twelve miles to the cedar swamps; the land is good for wheat, corn, and grafs. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, Sept. 2, 1778. 2\* PETER IMLAY.

SEVERAL essays have been published in your Gazette, and in other news-papers, calculated to prove the superior excellence of our independence to that of our subordination to Great-Britain. But as the lion told the man, who shewed him the statue of a human figure with that of a lion at his feet, "that men were the only statues; and that if lions understood the art of carving images, they would represent the man prostrate before the lion"---So I may venture to say that all those essays are the compositions of warm *whigs*, who are intoxicated with the imaginary charms of democracy; and that were the *friends of government* to handle the subject, they could easily shew its superiority to all our present republican and levelling systems. This task I have undertaken in a firm reliance of being allowed that freedom of sentiment to which, according to our professed ideas of liberty, every man seems to be clearly entitled---I shall, therefore, without any apprehensions of exposing myself to a legal prosecution, and with the greatest decorum and impartiality, proceed to particularize some eminent advantages peculiar to the old government, of which we are most lamentably deprived by our independency and republicanism.

The most violent whig will not presume to deny that we have contracted an enormous debt by the present war; and though we are very able to pay it, (which our short-sighted politicians urge as an argument to alleviate the affliction) it is that very ability of ours which, in my opinion, enhances the misfortune; for as we are able to pay the debt, I am under great apprehensions we really shall pay it. But in this respect Great-Britain has evidently the advantage, because being utterly incapable of discharging her national arrears, it is certain she never will discharge them; and indeed her incapacity annihilates her obligation, it being an indisputed maxim in law, that no one is obliged to impossibilities. What renders her situation still more fortunate, and in which she differs from all other debtors in the world is, that she continues to have credit after being *universally known to be insolvent*. But who will trust America after she becomes bankrupt? Not even his most Christian Majesty himself. Would it not, therefore, have been infinitely better for us to have remained in subjection to a nation that can equip the most formidable fleets and armies on credit, and prosecute endless wars in every quarter of the globe, not only without any cash of her own, but without the least intention of repaying what she borrows from others for that purpose? The argument is conclusive.

Again, the Congress, notwithstanding our present exalted opinion of that respectable body, may in process of time, betray their trust, and sacrifice our liberties.---But in this perfidious manner the House of Commons cannot serve their constituents, because the people selling their voices to the members on their election, the latter undoubtedly may, without the imputation of corruption, dispose of theirs to the ministry, to re-imburse themselves the expenditure; and the matter being thus understood by both parties, bribery in the representative cannot be considered as a violation of his duty. And as to their sacrificing the liberties of the people, it is manifest from the electors repeatedly chusing the most obsequious instruments of administration, that they really intend them to be thus obsequious; and that, saving to themselves the precious privilege of calling their king a fool, and his mother a w---re, (a privilege peculiar to Englishmen) the parliament may justly dispose of the remainder of their rights and liberties as they please. And indeed I cannot see how any people can have greater liberty than that of freely resigning all liberty whatsoever. It is therefore evident that the people of England can never be betrayed by parliament, nor wrongfully abridged of their liberty, except only by an express statute against libelling his majesty and his mother, (which, in consideration of the resignation aforesaid) is not like to be ever passed. We, on the contrary, shall have reason to complain of a breach of trust, whenever our delegates in congress act in derogation of our rights, or deviate how minutely soever from the path of rectitude and integrity; which, from the imperfections incident to human nature, are undoubtedly possible events.

That the vulgar should be flattered by our mugletonian, tatterdemalion governments, is not to be wondered at, considering into what importance those whimsical raggamuffin constitutions have elevated the heretofore despicable and insignificant mobility. But I am astonished that men of fashion and spirit should prefer our hotchpotch, oliverian, oligarchical anarchies, to the beautiful, the constitutional, the *jure divino*, and the heaven-descended monarchy of Britain. For pray how are the *better sort* amidst our universal levelism, to get into offices? During the halcyon days of *royalty* and *loyalty*, if a gentleman was only blessed with an handsome wife or daughter, or would take the trouble of informing the ministry of the disaffection of the colonies, suggesting at the same time the most proper measures for reducing them to parliamentary submission, (the inexhaustible source of all peace and felicity) he was instantly rewarded

with some lucrative appointment, his own disqualifications and the maledictions of the rabble notwithstanding. But how is a gentleman of family, who is always entitled to a fortune, to be promoted to a post of profit, or station of eminence in these times of *unsubordination* and *first-monarchyism*? Why, he must deport himself like a man of virtue and honor, (which abridges him of a thousand innocent liberties) and devote as much time to the discharge of his office as would in almost any other employment yield him ten times the amount of his emoluments. He must moreover pretend to be a patriot, and to love his country, when we know there are no such things in nature; and he must consequently be a hypocrite, and act under perpetual restraint, or he is detected and discarded with infamy. Besides, it is not only the smallness of our salaries, and the necessity of having an adequate degree of merit to get into office, (a condition never exacted by the generosity of monarchs) but the comparative scarcity of offices themselves, that must make every man of laudable ambition eternally regret our revolt from the *mother country*: For the present governments being manufactured by the populace, who have worked themselves into a persuasion of I know not what, of public weal and public virtue, and the interest of one's country, it has been ridiculously imagined that there ought to be no more offices in a state than are absolutely requisite for what these *deluded creatures* call the benefit of the commonwealth. Under the old constitution, on the contrary, whenever the crown was graciously disposed to oblige a gentleman, (and the royal coffers at the happy juncture of princely munificence happened to shew rather too much of their bottoms) an office was instantly *invented* for the purpose; and both land and water, earth and sea should be ransacked, but his majesty would create a *Surveyor of Woods* and a *Sounder of Coasts*. Thus every humble suitor who had a proper introduction was always sure of being genteelly provided for, without either consulting a mob, or loing any time about the wild chimera of public utility.

The article of religion is another thing in which the British constitution has manifestly the advantage of ours. For notwithstanding our boasted generosity on that momentous subject, and all our pompous declarations of leaving every one at his option to chuse his own religion, our gentlemen of distinction are now obliged, in order to co-incide with the popular prejudice, to give some presumptive evidence of their being neither atheists nor deists. Whereas, in England, and indeed in America, before our unhappy defection, the belief of christianity as a qualification for any office was entirely out of the question; nor did any public personage, or gentleman of fashion, think himself under the least obligation to give any proof, even of his faith in the existence of a Deity, except only that of profanely swearing by his name. Nay, amidst all our parade of catholicism, it is well known that not a lady in the land, let her be as whiggish as the Congress itself, can now enjoy the liberty of conscience of wearing an innocent head-dress of three feet in altitude, without falling under the suspicion of being disaffected to independency, and perhaps exciting surmises still more indelicate and uncharitable. Nor can it be denied, that many *truly conscientious* persons have been roughly handled for only conveying intelligence to the British troops, and others for supplying them with a trifle of provisions, (according to scriptural precept of *feeding our enemies*) tho' they made the most solemn professions of their peaceable *neutrality*, and even of their friendly disposition to the United States, which is beyond all question downright *persecution* for conscience sake.

We have irremediably lost, by our fatal revolt, another important advantage, I mean the late useful and uninterrupted influx of the English gallantry, and all the politeness of the Court of London. While we received our governors and other principal officers immediately from the fountain-head of high life and polish'd manners, it was impossible for us to degenerate into our primitive clownishness and rusticity. But these being now unfortunately excluded, we shall gradually reimmerse into plain hospitality, and downright honest sincerity; than which nothing can be more insipid to a man of breeding and *politesse*. Alas, how often shall we recal to mind those jovial and delicious hours, when our bucks experienced the inimitable *conviviality*, and our belles the not-to-be-told-of endearments of a *Dummore* and a *\* Sparks!* And with respect to that unnecessary and *rebellious* innovation in the ancient and *constitutional* colour of the British military uniform, which Congress have wantonly transformed into all the multifarious dis-

\* *A most accomplished royal governor in the West-Indies, who, by his peculiar tenderness for every thing in petticoats, whether feme sole or feme covert, occasioned a most unnatural conspiracy of a number of husbands and fathers, who rushed into his room and traitorously slew him upon the spot.---An indignity to the regal appointment, which Great-Britain from her parental affection for the colonies, plantations and provinces, was too indulgent to punish as a rebellion against the supremacy of parliament.*

colorations of *Joseph's coat*; I *perest*, were I a woman, I should instantly turn *ivy* in revenge of the dismal prospect of our not having, by next Christmas, a single *red-coat* on the continent.

Our printers, I am confident, will univerally join me in my lamentation over our unfortunate secession. These gentlemen, in conformity to the principles of our civil establishments, (probably indeed coincident with their own, but that renders foreign restraints not the less arbitrary or irksome) are cruelly restricted to plain truth and decency; while their brother-craftsmen in the enemy's lines, with the whole typographical fraternity on the *constitutional* island, are generously permitted to range uncontrolled thro' the boundless fields of imagination, and to exert all the powers of inventive genius in embellishing their publications with the *marvellous*; which has ever been deemed a capital beauty in composition, and affects the mind in the most agreeable manner, by its unexpected surprize and novelty.

Thus have I endeavoured to point out the most essential defects of our republican governments, and have, in my humble opinion, offered sufficient reasons to induce every dispassionate American to wish for a speedy reconciliation with the *parent state*, consistent with that *union of force*, on which the safety of our common religion and liberty depends.

I ought, however, candidly to acknowledge that many gentlemen are of opinion that we have gained one very material advantage over Great-Britain by our separation from her, I mean that no persons employed by the States are mistrusted for imitating her example in speculation, and defrauding their country in any the departments committed to their management, and that all continental property is husbanded with the greatest economy; but this, without any predilection for Old England, I shrewdly suspect wants confirmation.

H O R T E N T I U S .

### Ogden and Curtis

HAVE for sale, at their store next door to the Court-house in Morris-town, Rum, sugar, Bohea and green tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, copperas, snuff in bladders, indigo and brimstone by the cask or smaller quantity; gun-powder and wool-cards---Hollow ware, such as kettles, potts, pye-pans, &c. of all sizes; logwood; linen, drilling, fatins, pelongs, cambrick, gauze, handkerchiefs, stockings, threads, pins, ribbands, scissars, &c. &c.---They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

Old Jamaica S P I R I T and Barbados R U M,  
By the hoghead or less quantity;  
Best London lump WHITE LEAD; black HORN  
B U T T O N S;---And  
An excellent F A R M of about 500  
acres, lying at *Raritan*,  
To be sold by ABRAHAM LOTT, at *Beverwyck*,  
near *Morris-Town*;  
From whom may also be had, in exchange for all  
kinds of Country Produce,  
The very best ROCK S A L T .  
August 29, 1778. 5\* e.w.

THE several Assistant Commissaries of Issues in the Middle Department are requested to transmit to my office, in Front-street, their respective monthly returns, up to the first instant.---A necessity to settle the public accounts to that time, requires a strict compliance with this request, and a neglect will compel a prosecution of the bonds of the delinquents.

Philadelphia, THOMAS JONES,  
Aug. 21, 1778. 2. Dép. Com. Gen. of Issues.

THE Commencement of *Queen's-College*, in New-Jersey, is to be held at New-Brunswick on Tuesday the 15th day of September. The Trustees are desired to meet at the same time and place---As some necessary business is to be dispatched before the exercises of the day begin, it is expected they will give their attendance early in the morning. It is hoped the Trustees will generally attend, as some important matters respecting alterations and amendments in the charter, will be submitted to the consideration of the Board.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk  
The *Advertisers* of the *Grammar-School* at *Raritan* beg leave to inform the Publick, that the price of board therein mentioned was regulated according to the price of provisions, as limited by the Regulation Act of this State: But as that act has since been suspended, they count themselves no farther responsible for that part of the advertisement. 3†

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, situate in Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, ten miles distant from Trenton, up the River road, containing 370 acres land, 200 thereof cleared, the remainder rough, but remarkable good wood land, 20 acres good meadow made, about ten more may be made, well fenced; on the premises are a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, a stone kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, a young orchard; and the whole farm plentifully watered. On another part of said tract are other convenient buildings. For terms enquire of the Printer.