

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1778.

L O N D O N.

H O U S E O F L O R D S.

THURSDAY, November 20.

AS soon as his Majesty had left the House the Earl of Harcourt and Lord Percy were introduced, and took their seats; the Lord Chancellor then read his Majesty's speech, and afterwards the Clerk of the House. Lord Percy then rose up, and in a very short speech, which could not be heard below the bar, moved for an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, to return him thanks for his most gracious speech. The Earl of Chesterfield, in another short speech, seconded his Lordship. After which, Lord Coventry got up, and opposed the motion for the Address, and concluded with recommending to his Majesty's Ministers to withdraw the troops from America.

Lord Chatham then rose, and entered into a series of lamentations on the iniquitous conduct of the Ministry, the impolicy of the American war, the improper mode of conducting it, and the dreadful crisis of public affairs.

The Earl began with complaining that Parliament were most cavalierly treated by the Ministry; that instead of the latter's persuading his Majesty, agreeable to ancient custom, to ask the advice of the great council of the nation, when matters stood in such a very alarming situation, when the very existence of the constitution was at stake, the speech, in the most peremptory and dictatorial terms, talked of the line of conduct to be followed by government as a matter already settled, and only using the words *wisdom* and *support* in addressing the great council of the nation, begged that parliament would make every grant of troops, money, &c. however inordinate and improper, which the Minister thought proper to ask. This language, the Earl observed, was equally new and improper. It struck him in so reprehensible a point of view, that he scrupled not to say the Minister who dared to advise the use of it ought to be called to a most severe account, and he wished to see the front of the man who was sufficiently confident to venture to tell the King that his affairs were in a hopeful condition. Having finished his animadversions on the speech, he drew a most tremendous picture of the times, and dwelt upon the necessity of instantly changing the measures of government, and instead of pursuing the war, of taking the most effectual means of procuring peace and tranquillity. In the course of his speech, he took occasion to be particularly severe on those who had consented to the turning the savages loose upon the rebels with the tomahawk and scalping knife, and said it was not only a most inhuman and barbarous mode of carrying on the war, but that it was a circumstance the Americans never would forget or forgive. He called it disgracing the British banner, lowering our national character as men of courage, polluting the fame which the success of our arms had created in all parts of the world, and sacrificing to a mean revenge the noblest principles of honour and humanity. "Is bidding a band of savages embue their barbarous hands in the blood of our fellow subjects (added his Lordship) a piece of conduct consistent with the great idea of the poet? Does it speak

"The pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious war!
No, it favours of want of feeling, want of a necessary conception of the nature of justifiable ambition, and I will venture to say, it is not consonant to law."

The hiring of foreign troops the Earl also reprobated as impolitic in the highest degree; and after having laboured to prove that it would have been more constitutional to have raised new levies of British troops, declaring that he would sell his shirt off his back to serve his country in a right cause, but that he would not give government a shilling to carry on the present ruinous and unnatural war; he ludicrously said, government made so many new connections, and some of them were so strange, that it now only remained for them to enter into a treaty with the king of the Gypsies, in order to complete the motley list of their allies. He described the Americans as a brave, thinking people, men every way superior to the petty, paltry German Princes, who sold their subjects as butchers did their meat at the shambles; and to strengthen his argument for an immediate alteration of measures, he described America as rising every day in power, and increasing in military strength, particularly her armies, and by way of opposition declared, that the military discipline among our troops across the Atlantic was scandalously relaxed, and daily growing worse; that our mili-

tary at home and in Ireland were by no means equal to the preservation of Great-Britain in case of an attack from the House of Bourbon; that our navy at home was so shockingly weak and unfit for service, that no man of credit would undertake the command of it; and, in fact, that the kingdom, in consequence of the present ruinous war, was altogether in a defenceless state. Among other proofs of our daily decreasing in power and advantage, he instanced, that our channel was daily pestered with privateers, which annoyed our commerce much more than was ever known in times of foreign war, and added, that our being shut out of Lisbon river was not the smallest inconvenience we felt. After having uttered innumerable praises of America, his Lordship boasted, that as far as they had resisted for the sake of freedom, he would justify their conduct, but that he was not altogether so entirely of opinion with them as to undertake either to defend or support every thing they have done; America, his Lordship declared, was not to be justified in throwing off her dependency on Great-Britain; the mother country had an undoubted right to a superiority, but then she should enjoy and use it mutually for her own interest and that of her Colonies, and not with a view to derive great advantage to herself, and to oppress America. The Act of Navigation should be allowed, and every pretence to independency retracted on the one hand, every desire of unconditional submission given up on the other; this his Lordship asserted was the only rational idea of accommodation that could be adopted; and that it was at once honourable, easy, and promised to be permanent. The present moment his Lordship pointed out as the proper point of time to begin attempting such a mode of accommodation: France, by her late declarations of not assisting America, seemed not to be on the best terms with the Congress, and probably the secret reason was, that some treaty was on the carpet between her and the Congress-Deputies, the terms of which she meant to terrify the latter into a compliance with, by appearing to be in earnest in her professions to the Court of Great-Britain; that we ought to take advantage of this fluctuation of affairs, and while there was an apparent coolness between France and America, to settle matters with the latter, and restore our own distracted affairs to such order as was absolutely necessary for the safety of the empire. As a first step towards effecting what his Lordship advised, he moved an amendment to the Address proposed to be presented; which amendment was as follows:

"That this House does most humbly advise and supplicate his Majesty to be pleased to cause the most speedy and effectual measures to be taken for restoring peace in America; and that no time may be lost in proposing an immediate cessation of hostilities there, in order to the opening a treaty for the final settlement of the tranquillity of these invaluable provinces, by a removal of the unhappy causes of this ruinous civil war, and by a just and adequate security against the return of the like calamities in time to come. And this House desire to offer the most dutiful assurance to his Majesty, that they will, in due time cheerfully co-operate with the magnanimity and tender goodness of his Majesty, for the preservation of his people, by such explicit and most solemn declarations and provisions of fundamental and irrevocable laws, as may be judged necessary for ascertaining and fixing, for ever, the respective rights of Great-Britain and her Colonies."

This amendment having been read by the Lord Chancellor,

The Earl of Sandwich got up, and said it was with great diffidence he rose to reply to a noble Lord so renowned as a wise statesman and powerful orator, as the proposer of the amendment; but as he was convinced from what had fallen from the noble Earl, that he not only was an able politician, but had a real and sincere regard for his country, he thought it his duty to set his Lordship right respecting several particulars which he had advanced, and which were absolutely false in fact. He premised that he was well aware the noble Earl did not mean to mislead the House, or to misrepresent any one matter which he had taken upon him to mention in the course of his speech; since however it was evident that the noble Earl had been misinformed, he would undeceive him in respect to such of the points as fell immediately under his cognizance, and which he could prove to be very differently situated from the noble Earl's description. The first of these was the state of the navy in Europe, which the noble Earl had declared not only to be weak, and unfit for service, but in so despicable and deplorable a state, that no man of credit in his profession would take the command of it. So far was this from being the case, that he was most heartily

happy to be able to say, in the hearing of the House, and of the strangers, and not to care how universally it was reported, that our navy never was in so powerful and respectable a condition as at present. We have no less than forty-two ships of the line in commission in Europe, thirty-five of which were fully manned, excepting only a deficiency of about nine hundred men upon their entire complements, which was an uncommonly trifling deficiency, and very easily made up in case of necessity; that the seven other ships were lately put into commission, and therefore not yet manned; but that all the marines necessary for them were ready, and that no doubt their complements would soon be procured. This naval force, his Lordship remarked, was superior to what France, or any of the continental powers had; and that when it was considered we had more line of battle ships, full manned, in different parts of the world, an incredible number of frigates, and other armed vessels in America, and a most extraordinary addition of frigates and small vessels built and bought, and now preparing for sea, surely it could not be argued, that our navy was in any thing like a weak state, or an unserviceable condition. With regard further to the assertion, "that no officer of credit would take the command of the fleet in Europe," it was equally false; a noble, and an able officer, of one of the first families in the kingdom, and of an irreproachable character, was both ready and willing to take the command; nor was he the only officer of reputation ready to accept it; others, many others, were also willing, and God forbid that the safety of the kingdom should rest solely on the experience and valour of an individual in any profession, however excellent his character, however great his abilities!

His Lordship, with a view to satisfy the House respecting the state of the navy, produced papers, from which he read a variety of matters, all tending to prove his assertions, by specifying the particulars necessary to convey an exact information of the numbers, size, crews, &c. &c. of the various vessels in the service; and after very circumstantially proving, that our navy was now much superior to the united fleets of the House of Bourbon, the Earl declared, that it was a doctrine he most heartily subscribed to, and hoped every successor to him would feel the force of, that the person who presided at the Admiralty Board in Great-Britain, was no longer worthy of holding his office, than while he kept the navy of this country in a state of superiority over that of every other European power.

He paid Lord Chatham very high compliments on his declaration, that he wished not to have America independent, but would at all events preserve the superiority of Great-Britain, and oblige the Americans to allow the force of the Navigation Act. This, his Lordship remarked, was a style of thinking, which was very different from the general language of opposition; and he doubted not that many of the noble Lords, who would go entirely with the Earl in the business and debate of the day, entertained sentiments of a very opposite nature.

The noble Earl had declared, that among other losses this country felt from pursuing the American war, the river of Lisbon was shut up. This declaration, his Lordship said, was to him altogether unintelligible; we had two men of war now stationed in the river of Lisbon, and we had the free use of the river as much as ever. Add to this, the Portuguese publicly denied countenancing the Americans, and in consequence some of the rebel privateers had attacked and taken one of the Portuguese ships, richly laden.

With regard to France, he said he would venture to declare, that remonstrances, strong remonstrances, had been made to the Court of Versailles on the score of assisting the Americans, and countenancing their privateers. That as a nation the French had solemnly declared their intentions to act amicably to Great-Britain; that their public ordinances, many of which had been lately issued, corresponded with this declaration; that as a further corroboration of it, they had lately ordered that no American ship should come into their ports, unless in cases of particular and urgent distress; and that no longer since than a fortnight ago, they had obliged the American Captain, who brought in two of our West-India fleet to a port in France, to give up his prizes, and had restored them to the merchants here, and that the ships were now on their way to England. That Great-Britain had every national assurance of friendship from France; and although it could not be denied, nor avoided, but that in such a situation as we stood in with America, private persons in France might clandestinely send out stores, and furnish the rebels with assistance,—that it would surely be impolitic to commence a new war on such an account; and that

the men who endeavoured to embroil their country in a French war at this crisis, could not be said to be friends and well-wishers to their country.

The noble Earl had said, he wished to see the man who dared to stand forward and tell his Majesty that his affairs were in a hopeful condition. He could, he declared, shew his forehead on that score; and with an unembarrassed countenance, tell him that his affairs were in a hopeful condition. News, he presumed, would soon arrive from Sir William Howe, which would not only effectually disprove the calamitous and distressed relation given by the noble Earl as descriptive of the present situation of affairs, but would operate to the satisfaction of every member of that House, and to the satisfaction of the whole nation.

Lord Abingdon followed Lord Sandwich, and was for a cessation of hostilities.

Lord Shelburne would not credit the accounts of the navy stated by the Earl of Sandwich, and asked why official papers were not laid before the House in a proper parliamentary manner. He attacked the Ministry, and took up an hour in arranging their measures, and giving his reasons for coinciding with the Earl of Chatham in support of the amendment.

Lord Suffolk replied to various parts of Lord Chatham's speech, and gave his negative to the amendment as impolitical and ill-timed.

The Duke of Grafton complained of the mode of managing the debates; he was exceedingly severe on Administration, on account of the whole of their conduct, and supported the amendment.

Lord Carrarwan followed the Duke of Grafton.

Lord Camden took pains to shew that France had, in the most open manner, countenanced and assisted the Americans. His Lordship returned to the old argument upon the score of Great-Britain's expecting unconditional submission, and the Americans having no intention to declare themselves independent till our conduct reduced them to the necessity of making such a declaration. His Lordship ended his speech with asserting, that "he had rather see America independent, than America enslaved."

Lord Weymouth attacked Lord Camden on the change of his language from last sessions, respecting the conduct of France.

The Bishop of Peterborough, in a short speech, arraigned the conduct of Great-Britain, lamented the ill consequences already felt from the present war having been carried on so long, prophesied that the mischief would increase in proportion to its continuance, and advised that this country should make the first overture towards an accommodation, as a proof that she had forgot her passion and resentment.

The Duke of Richmond went over the old ground of the origin of the war, recapitulated its various events, and endeavoured to shew, that in three years we had only gained two towns, and that the ablest arithmetician could not possibly calculate the time when we should be able to conquer all America.

Lord Effingham pointed out some contradictions which had fallen from the mouths of the Ministry and the Lords in office, in the course of the debate, and took pains to justify the amendment, and the advice given by the noble Earl who proposed it.

Lord Suffolk rose again to obviate the objections made against Government for employing the Indians, and shewed, that if we had not embodied them to assist us in repulsing the rebels, they would have got them to attack us; that our motive was the great and universal principle of self-preservation; and that when an unnatural rebellion was begun, it surely was not only justifiable, but strictly political, to exert every instrument in quelling it, which God and nature had put into our hands.

Lord Chatham rose in vehement warmth, and declared that he was exceedingly shocked at what the Secretary of State had avowed; shocked as a professor of religion; shocked as a Christian senator; shocked as a Lord of Parliament; and shocked as a man of humanity! His Lordship, with great loudness of tone, reprobated the idea of turning the savages loose upon the Americans with their tomahawks and scalping knives; he said it was setting a pack of hell-hounds to hunt them, and, in the literal sense of the words, to eat them up, and that to use the terms God and nature, in defence and avowal of the circumstance, was in his eye a most horrid and daring presumption.

Lord Suffolk repelled this attack, and justified the expression.

The Lord President (Lord Gower) declared, that Lord Chatham was Minister during the late war, when the Indians were employed by the English in the same manner as they now were.

Lord Chatham endeavoured to throw the blame on the officers, and said that no authority for so employing them was given by Government, or sent from the office to the commanders.

Lord Gower then charged the Earl with having had the conduct of the war, and confessing his ignorance of the manner in which it was conducted, insinuating that presents had been sent to the Indians, and treaties made with them, which no officer could have dared to have made, without authority from Government.

Lord Amherst was called on to prove that the Indians were employed,—which he acknowledged.

Lord Townshend also proved that they were, but said they were chiefly as Calmucks and Pandours.

Lord Chatham again rose, and put the best face he could on his assertion.

Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Grafton supported him. The Duke said, letting loose the savages was as

bad as poisoning rivers, and yet the latter might be deemed an instrument which God and nature had put into our hands.

At length "The Question, The Question," being called for from all parts of the House, it was put, when the House divided, and the numbers were,

Non-Contents,	84
Proxies,	13
Contents,	24
Proxies,	0

So that Lord Chatham's motion was rejected on a division 97 against 24.

Lord Percy afterwards reported an Address to the House, which was read and agreed to, and the Lords with white staves ordered to wait on his Majesty, to know when he would please to be attended therewith.

At the conclusion of the debate on the motion for the Address, and after the division thereon, Lord Winchelsea moved, after a short introductory speech, for a congratulatory Address to the Queen, on the birth of a Princess; which motion was seconded by Lord Powis.

The House broke up at half past ten o'clock.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

SIR,

HAVING been informed that a new bill is under consideration for a general limitation of prices, I would, with all due deference, suggest a few hints on the subject. That trade can best regulate its own prices, is a maxim so universally subscribed to, that the wisest legislators have seldom ventured to interfere with or controul it in this respect. Extraordinary conjunctures may, however, happen in which the interference of the legislature may be proper; But whenever such a conjuncture does happen, it is an infallible symptom that there is some radical disorder in the police of the State, or that it is violently acted upon by external circumstances. The disease, whether arising from one or the other, or a complication of both of these, may have nearly the same appearances and effects; but may require very different remedies. We should therefore, with great care and attention, enquire into the causes and seat of the disease, in order to know and apply the proper remedy. The limitation of prices by law, may be likened to an outward application in a fever; it is a temporary expedient that may give some check to the disorder, till the more slowly-operating internal applications can have their proper effect. At the same time it is an expedient fraught with so many dangers, that few situations will justify the use of it; and when it is used, it should be so tempered and modified that every order or class of men in the community may partake of the advantages and disadvantages arising from it as equally as possible. Whatever differences are made,—and it is impossible to avoid making some,—should be in favour of the production of such articles as are of absolute necessity, such as provisions, clothing, iron, &c. and against those of mere convenience and luxury, such as rum, sugar, tea, spices, &c. And in order to find out how to proportion the limitations duly, it may be necessary to have recourse to calculation.

By the law lately passed for regulating prices, the legislature seem to have aimed at fixing most of the articles of internal produce at double the former prices. This may perhaps be a proper standard for some articles; but when the matter is fairly considered, it will be found that the same reasons which require the prices of some things to be doubled, will call for a smaller advance on some others, and on others again a much greater: Of the latter kind are such articles as derive their value chiefly from labour, and require the use of some commodity either imported from abroad, or which, from its scarcity, cannot be obtained but at a very high price. To explain my meaning I shall subjoin a few calculations.

I. As to farmers. Let us suppose a farm, the annual produce of which for sale, exclusive of what was necessary for the consumption of such parts of the family as do not labour, would sell in former times for

It is said to be a large allowance, to admit that one half of this value is paid for labour, supposing the whole to be done on hire,

Annual profit remaining,	150 0 0
Supposing the price of labour to be doubled, the labour on the same farm will be worth	300 0 0
The consumption of the family will be the same, and allow the same annual profit as formerly,	150 0 0
The extraordinary price of salt may be	15 0 0
Allow, moreover, the use of as much rum, tea, sugar, and other luxuries as will cost, extra,	35 0 0
	500 0 0

The farmer ought therefore to have for his produce on an average now, 5/ for what he would formerly have sold for 3/ or 1/8 now for 1/ formerly.

II. As to labourers. Let us suppose a labourer, finding his own provisions and clothing, formerly earned per annum,

That his provisions cost him	20 0 0
And his clothing	10 0 0
Profit towards the maintenance of a family,	15 0 0
	45 0 0

Provisions at double price will be	40 0 0
Clothing will cost at least three times the old price	30 0 0
His profit for the use of his family ought to be at least doubled as they must purchase all they consume,	30 0 0
	£. 100 0 0

His wages therefore ought to be increased to 10/ for every 1/8 he would formerly have received; or 1/8 now for 9d. formerly.

The same proportion will be requisite for mechanics, handicraftmen, lawyers, clerks, &c. so far as their several productions derive their value from labour; making the proper addition or deduction for what the prices of their respective materials may exceed or fall short of that proportion.

It will be observed that I have stated the price of labour at double the former prices to the farmer, though I have shewn it must cost more to others; and that I have stated provisions at double to labourers, &c. though I have said the farmer ought to sell them at a lower rate. A little reflection will justify these diversities. As to the first, the farmer having the advantage of feeding; and, in a great measure, clothing and paying his labourers from his own produce without purchase, (to say nothing of the advantage he may derive from the labour of his children and servants) can always procure labour at a much cheaper rate than a person of any other class. And as to the second,—Suppose the prices of the common articles of provisions should be fixed at the rate of 5/ now, for 3/ formerly, as above stated, if we make but a small allowance for the extraordinary prices of salt, sugar, tea, rum, &c.—and some of these they must and will use as well as their neighbours,—we shall find the average price of provisions to labourers, mechanics, &c. will not be less than doubled. I have heard it remarked that a great majority of the members of the legislature being farmers, their limitations are calculated greatly in favour of that class of men. If there is any truth in the remark, I am persuaded it must arise from their want of proper information, as I cannot suppose they would designedly oppress others for their own emolument. As faithful representatives of the people, I should suppose they would be particularly watchful that no just ground should be given for a suspicion of this kind.

III. As to the importation of goods from Europe. Some of this business is yet necessary, and therefore good policy requires that we should encourage it. A person acquainted with trade has furnished me with the following estimate on that head.

Suppose goods purchased in Europe to the amount of, first cost,	100 0 0
Freight and shipping charges, say	10 0 0
Premium at 30 per cent, and insurance made so as to be made whole in case of loss, there must be 22ol. insured, which will cost,	110 0 0
	Sterling 220 0 0
Exchange 300 per cent.	660 0 0
The goods delivered here will cost the importer	880 0 0
Allow as a profit to encourage trade 15 per cent.	132 0 0
	£. 1012 0 0

They must therefore be sold at the rate of more than 10/ here for every 1/ sterling of the prime cost in Europe; and if the goods are coarse and bulky, the freight alone will be worth more than 10 per cent. on the first cost.

IV. As to iron and steel: I know so little of the expences and difficulties attending the production of these articles, that I am not possessed of sufficient data to make a proper estimate. But they are already become scarce, notwithstanding the high prices they have borne for some time past; and I conceive them to be so absolutely necessary, as well for the use of the army as for the purposes of husbandry and other domestic business, that I wish to see this branch of business so far encouraged as to ensure a competent supply. I would therefore, if I may be permitted without being charged with presumption, recommend it to the legislature, before they fix a limitation to the prices of these articles, to consult with some honest men skilled in the production of them,—and surely some such may be found notwithstanding the hint in a late publication,—and if they should think proper to fix any limitation at all, to make it such as will not defeat its own purpose.

RATIONALIS.

FISH-KILL, February 19.

We have undoubted intelligence, that there are lately arrived in Martinico and Guadaloupe, 22,628 French troops; part of them sailed the 6th of October from Bourdeaux, and part of them the 9th October from St. Maloes. They arrived at Martinico the 22d and 27th November. 11,836 of the above-mentioned troops sailed from Martinico the 1st December for St. Domingo. They expected every day a third division of troops from Brest. We also learn, that the coast of France, from Dunkirk to L'Orient, was lined with 60,000 troops.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Old Milford, to his friend in this place, dated Feb. 11, 1778.

Last Friday night six of the enemy's vessels were drove ashore on Long-Island by the snow-storm, viz.

one thirty-two gun frigate, lying over against Smith Town harbour, very high; one frigate thirty guns, and two tenders, on the West Meadow flats; and two sloops of war of sixteen guns each, lye at a place called the Old Man, ten miles to the eastward of the other. I came off last Saturday night, within half a mile of the thirty-two gun frigate. The enemy have plundered Suffolk county at an unmerciful rate, no tongue can exprefs the ravage they have made."

BALTIMORE, February 17.

A gentleman lately from Charlestown, (South-Carolina) brings the melancholy account of a dreadful fire breaking out on Thursday the 15th of January last, in which great part of that place was destroyed.—It was perceived about four o'clock in the morning, and continued burning with the greatest fury till the next day, though several houses had been blown up to stop its progress, but without any effect.—Notwithstanding all the exertion and vigilance of the inhabitants (whom the lives of several were lost), there were, besides a considerable deal of property, the Printing-Office, and upwards of five hundred houses consumed.—Further particulars of this alarming event, we hope ere long to give our readers.

YORK-TOWN, February 28.

IN CONGRESS, February 26, 1778.
WHEREAS it appears to Congress by the copy of a letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Howe of the 10th of this month, that he has consented to the propositions of Gen. Howe to the following effect, "That an exchange of all prisoners now in our possession, officer for officer, soldier for soldier, and citizen for citizen, so far as number and rank will apply, be carried into execution as expeditiously as the nature of the case will admit, and without regard to any controverted point, which might prove an impediment to so desirable an end."
And whereas by a resolution of Congress of the 15th December last, a release of prisoners in the power of these States cannot take place, before the account of all provisions and other necessaries, which have been supplied by the public to such prisoners, are liquidated and discharged;

And whereas it is the wish of Congress, to accomplish the desirable purpose of exchanging the prisoners without unnecessary delay;

Resolved, That an express be sent to the several legislatures, or supreme executive authorities of the respective States, for such accounts of money, provisions, and other necessaries, which they have supplied to prisoners taken by the United States since the commencement of the war, as have not been already transmitted to Congress; that they be requested to make up the said accounts to the first day of March next, and transmit them as speedily as possible to the Commissioners of Claims at the Board of Treasury: That the accounts of each State from New-Hampshire to Virginia inclusively, be sent to the said Commissioners, on or before the 15th day of April next, and of the other States on or before the first day of June next; and that the respective States sustain the losses which may arise from detaining such accounts, longer than the time herein allowed them for rendering the same.

Resolved, That all officers in the departments of the Quarter-Master, Pay-Master, and Clothier-General, and Commissaries of provisions and prisoners, the Commissioners of accounts, and other officers who may have accounts or charges of money, provisions, or other necessaries in their respective offices, for supplies furnished the said prisoners, be directed to send such accounts to the Commissioners of Claims at the Board of Treasury, on or before the 15th day of April next, and that they respectively sustain the losses that may arise from a neglect thereof.

That the Commissioners of Claims be directed to prepare the said accounts for adjustment without delay; and that no exchange of prisoners be made until the balance due thereon to the United States is discharged.

FEBRUARY 27.

Whereas a few deluded inhabitants of these States, prompted thereto by the arts of the enemy, have associated together for the purpose of seizing and secretly conveying, to places in possession of the British forces, such of the loyal citizens, officers and soldiers of these States, as may fall into their power, and being assisted by parties furnished by the enemy, have in several instances carried their nefarious designs into execution, and such practices being contrary to their allegiance as subjects, and repugnant to the rules of war;

Resolved, That whatever inhabitant of these States shall kill, or seize, or take any loyal citizen or citizens thereof, and convey him, her or them to any place within the power of the enemy, or shall enter into any combination for such purpose, or attempt to carry the same into execution, or hath assisted or shall assist therein, or shall, by giving intelligence, acting as a guide, or in any other manner whatever, aid the enemy in the perpetration thereof, he shall suffer death by the judgment of a court-martial as a traitor, assassin or spy, if the offence be committed within seventy miles of the Head Quarters of the grand or other armies of these States, where a General Officer commands.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, March 11.

A correspondent desires us to insert the following:

After Gen. Howe's pathetic complaint to the British ministry that Gen. Washington would not leave the mountain at Middlebrook to fight him in a manner most advantageous to his Majesty's service, it seems rather ungenerous in this English Commander (who ought certainly to do as he would be done by) that his troops in their late irruption into this State, not only refused to fight us as we thought most for our advantage, but what is infinitely worse, refused to fight us at all, merely because they thought that any fighting would have been to our advantage. After a most pompous parade in landing in two several divisions to the great terror of the horned cattle, and the no small peril of some undefended stacks of hay, they marched into Haddonfield with above two thousand men, when they knew we had not above a quarter of that number in arms in that part of the country. Gen. Wayne the mean-while secured and sent to camp all the cattle and horses they came to steal, and to elude their search, artfully attracted their attention towards the river by setting fire to such part of the forage as lay on its borders. Though they knew our inferiority of number, our attacking them with a few light horse at Haddonfield, under the command of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski, made their fears get the better of their knowledge, as well as of their courage, and happiest was that Briton who had the longest legs and the nimblest heels. Leaving bag and baggage, they retreated precipitately to Cooper's Ferry. There Count Pulaski charged among the thickest, and when they found that he was surrounded by them, by his having rushed into the middle of them, they plucked up courage enough to pursue what they were certain of never overtaking; but our militia lying in their way, and giving them a few of their last winter, still remembered New-Jersey, blasts, they fled ten times as fast from the militia, as they pursued after the Count, who being determined the next morning to push them into the Delaware, behold they had re-crossed to Philadelphia, and left him the mortification to parade on the banks without the satisfaction of an enemy to fight. And thus endeth the first lesson of their expedition into this State, (since they were ignominiously driven out of it last summer) without the cattle or forage they wanted; and with several killed, and about one hundred wounded, which, I presume, they wanted not. And if the British horse take it in their heads to desert as fast for want of provender, as their men have lately done for want of fresh provisions, I suppose the Emperor of Persia, will be subsidized for cavalry, as the Prince of Hesse is for infantry. And yet I would lay two to one that this same contemptible manœuvre, properly dished up by the *loyal* and the *royal* typographical cooks in New-York, with a little of parson I's political theology by way of garnish, will make as luminous a figure in the London Gazette, as have done any of its ridiculous predecessors of nonsensical memory; it being the curse of heaven upon an abandoned nation that it shall be deluded till it is destroyed.

"The public has been already informed of the death of *Elizabeth Shipley*, of Wilmington, but a circumstance relating thereto is a secret (perhaps) except to a few. On her death bed, as well as during her better state of health, she was much affected with the calamity that this country now labours under, from the cruel oppression of the king and parliament of England; but a ray of that light by which the soul can look into future events springing up in her, she was comforted, and with godly confidence declared, That this country should not be conquered by Great-Britain.—This she uttered with such solemnity that it commanded the particular notice of all who heard her, and is now made public for the encouragement of every well-wisher to the freedom and liberties of America. Every one who had an opportunity of knowing this great and good woman, whether they be Whig or Tory, will be inclined to give credit to her prophecy, and for the sake of all such who knew her not, they are now informed that she was a woman eminently endowed with knowledge both natural and divine."

Just published and now selling by

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN QUEEN-STREET, LANCASTER,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S POCKET ALMANACK,

For the Year 1778.

Being the third Year of the Independence of America, Fitted to the use of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

CONTAINING

The articles of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION of the United States of America, as proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the different States.

This great Confederacy is so intimately connected with the Freedom, Happiness and Independence of the People of America, that no person can hold a proper rank in society, without being fully acquainted with its very important contents.

* * * The Astronomical Calculations of this Almanack are composed by **DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M.** of this State.

T O B E S O L D

By **WILLIAM RICHARDS**, at **LAMBERTON**, half a Mile below **TRENTON**.

An Assortment of **MEDICINES**, and **SPRING LANCETS**, **SWEET-OIL** of the best Kind, **MUSTARD**, **CHALK** and **HAIR-POWDER**.

Post-Office, Morris-Town, March 2, 1778.

THIS is to inform the Publick, that the **POST** sets off from Fish-Kill on **Thursdays**, and arrives here on **Saturdays** about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, and then the Mail is immediately dispatched for **Easton**; and in about two or three hours after a Mail is made up and dispatched for the **Post-Office** at Fish-Kill. The **Post** returns with a Mail from **Easton** to this Office on **Monday** evening.

T O B E S O L D

And may be entered on the first of April next, **A PLANTATION**, containing 95 acres of land, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey; 8 acres of which is excellent English meadow, about 50 acres of good wheat land, and the remainder in good timber. There is on the premises a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen and barn, a blacksmith's shop, and several other conveniences. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to **Joseph Potts**, in Cranberry, or the subscriber on the premises.

South-Amboy, } **SAMUEL POTTS.**
Middlesex Co. March 6, 1778. }

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable at Neshameny Ferry, a young **BLACK MARE**, about three years old, fourteen hands two or three inches high, trots and canters, has a blaze down her face, her hind feet somewhat white, her tail trimmed down, very hollow old looking eye, large head; has been rode hard, which hath occasioned her fore fetlock joints to be shot forward, shod all round when taken away. Whoever apprehends, and secures either, shall have **THREE POUNDS** reward, paid by me

JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

Morris-Town, Morris County, Feb. 23, 1778.

THE present precariousness and situation of publick as well as private affairs, oblige the Subscribers, and auditors appointed by Court, of the suit of **Thomas Coe**, Plaintiff, against **William Demayne**, Defendant, late of Morris County, absconded, earnestly to call upon those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment by the 26th of next month, or they will be under the necessity of putting their bonds, accounts, &c. in the hands of an Attorney for prosecution; and those who have any demands against the same, to exhibit them for settlement.

JOSEPH WOOD,
JOSHUA LAMBERT, } Auditors.
RICHARD JOHNSON, }

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of **Renselaer Williams**, in **Trenton**, on **Monday** the 23d day of **March** instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of **Joseph Wade**, commander of the armed boat called the **Fame**, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the **Duck**, and the sloop or vessel called the **Betsy**, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, lately captured by the said **Joseph Wade**, and **Capt. Martin Wert**, commander of the armed sloop **Arnold**. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said sloops respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloops or vessels and their respective cargoes, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
March 3d, 1778. **B. REED, Pro. Reg.**

T O B E S O L D

At **PUBLIC SALE**, for ready Money, **A**T the dwelling-house of the subscriber, at **Bow-Hill Farm** near **Trenton**, on **Friday** the 13th of **March**, sundry handsome blooded horses, mares and colts; also some horned cattle and sheep. They are all in good order, and are only sold on account of the owner's not having sufficient fodder for keeping them until next grass. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Those gentlemen who choose to be well mounted, will then have an opportunity of supplying themselves.

RANDLE MITCHELL.

B O N D and P A I N,

Have for sale at their Store in **Morris-Town**, **BEST** bohea tea, **Muscovado** sugar, spices of different kinds; a quantity of **Dutch** linen by the piece or yard, **black** and **coloured** **Barcelona** handkerchiefs by the dozen, **black** and **coloured** ribbons, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Said **Bond** and **Pain** make great allowance to those who buy to sell again; and would be willing to take country produce in barter.

A SMALL parcel of ALLUM, LOAF SUGAR, and good BOHEA TEA, to be sold by
JOHN MURRAY,
 In PORTS-GROVE, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
 4 w †

TO BE SOLD,
 A LARGE new DWELLING-HOUSE and forty-six acres of LAND, now in the possession of Henry Waddell at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey. The house contains nine rooms, (seven of them with fire-places) two kitchens with bed-rooms for servants, a fine dry cellar, &c. The out-houses consist of a small building of three rooms, (two of them with fire-places) built for an office, a bathing-house, a milk-room, a smoke-house, large and convenient stables for horses, a barn, an house for cattle, &c. The land is in good fence, and has on it an apple orchard and a peach orchard, containing together about seven hundred trees, also about one hundred and eighty trees, (brought from Prince's famous nursery on Long-Island) being a collection of the best fruit of all kinds, such as apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, neclarines, apricots, cherries, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing the above house and land, may know the terms of sale by applying to Henry Waddell, who has also, to dispose of one hundred acres of pasture land, lying within three quarters of a mile of the above premises.
 Freehold, 7th February, 1778. 10w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Widow Van Allen, late of the city of New-Brunswick, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscriber at Trenton, or to Mr. William Harrison in New-Brunswick: And those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to the above-named persons.
 3 w* SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, Administrat.

TO BE SOLD,
 On the 12th day of March next, at the house of Mr. Geromus Vanderbelt, in the township of New-Shanneck, and county of Somerset;
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD GOODS, viz. a good eight day clock, beds, chairs, tables and kitchen furniture. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by me,
 3w* S. H. SULLIVAN.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber the sixteenth of July last, a cheinut brown HORSE, about fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old, with a bald face, one of his hind feet white, had a small piece of skin sticking out about three quarters of an inch long, on the left side of his breast, occasioned by a rowel. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, living near Somerset court-house, in New-Jersey, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Twenty Dollars reward for any person that shall give information where said horse may be had, and all reasonable charges paid by
 3w* REYNBER VEGHTE.

350 Dollars Reward.
RAN-AWAY the 8th day of February, 1778, from the subscribers, three Negro men, viz. one named NEAN, about 25 years old, a middle sized fellow, has thick lips, and stutters very much in his speech when he speaks in a hurry; had on a brown coat, a blue jacket and buckskin breeches. One named JAMES, about 20 years old, a short chunky fellow, had on a good castor hat, two jackets, the upper one a light grey, and leather breeches, and likes much to play on the fife. The other named CUFF, about 30 years old, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a beaver hat, a blue coat, red jacket, cloth breeches and new shoes, and is very fond of playing on the fiddle. As they were seen near Frankfort, it is supposed they are in or near Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negroes in Trenton goal, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, or an equal reward for either of them,
 WILLSON HUNT,
 JOHN HUNT,
 JOSEPH BURROWES,
 3w

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Trenton, about 18 years of age, dark complexion, marked with the small-pox, about five feet high: Had on, when he went away, a striped linsley coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, a pair of plated buckles and beaver hat. He was spoke with on the road to Philadelphia, said he was going there, and to Head-Quarters to enlist. As there are a number of officers belonging to the army acquainted with the aforesaid Nicholas Peck, it is hoped that none will enlist him, I having the honour to serve them as superintendent of cattle to the light-horse.
 3 w* ADAM AULBERGER.

JOHN DENNIS
INTENDS to prosecute the HAT MAKING business, as he formerly did at New-Brunswick, where proper encouragement will be given to good journeymen, and the highest price for all sorts of FURS. He is also in want of a quantity of BEESWAX, for which the greatest price will be given.—He thanks his former customers in particular, and the publick in general, for past favours: Those that are pleased to continue their custom, shall be served with good hats, and in a punctual manner.
 New-Brunswick, Feb. 3, 1778. 4w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
TAKEN out of the house of the subscriber at the New-Mills near Mountholly, the 13th inst. at night, a SILVER WATCH, with a silver face, maker's name C. Rigdel, London. As a certain John Kelly, alias John Wheeler, who said he was a light horseman and had lately deserted from the British army, lodged at the subscriber's house that night, he is suspected of the theft: He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, and had on a blue great coat, light coloured ditto under it, green jacket, and linen trowsers. Whoever takes up the real thief so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the Watch for the owner, shall have for the Watch only SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief FOUR DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by
 3w* THOMAS PLATT.
 Bordentown, Jan. 31, 1778.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.
STRAYED away some time last September from Bordentown two COWS, one a black with some white in her face, and some letters branded on her horns, intended for the name of Knox, five years old. The other a small brown COW, with crumped horns, three years old. FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid for either, or FOUR POUNDS for both, by
 6w* OKEY HOAGLAND.
 Trenton, Feb. 9, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons capable of driving a team, who are willing to enlist for carters in the continental army, to serve for three years; that they shall have twenty dollars bounty, six pounds per month from the time of their enlistment, a suit of new clothes every year, and a great coat (if possible) and shoes or boots, by their producing a certificate from their waggon-master of their good behaviour. All persons willing to enlist on the above terms, are desired to apply to me at my quarters in Trenton.
 3w* SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, D. Q. M. G.
EUNICE and POSTER HORTON,
 Have for sale at their STORE in CHATHAM, INDIGO, snuff, tobacco, haircombs, taylor's shears, paper, an assortment of women and men's gloves, tapes, gimps, laces, striped lutestrings, ribbands, an assortment of buttons, black velvet, silk twist, ditto caps, irish linen, homespun ditto, sewing thread, black catgut, women's stays, pocket handkerchiefs, hatters trimmings, saddlers do. fans, sealing wax, bonnet papers, tobacco, thimbles, sleeve buttons, tow-cloth, homespun broadcloth, smalltooth combs, needles, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS.
 N. B. The above goods are just come to hand and now opening.
 Mountholly, Feb. 18.

GOOD old FRENCH BRANDY, JAMAICA SPIRIT and WEST-INDIA RUM, to be sold by PETER SHIRAS, by the hoghead, barrel or gallon, very reasonable.
 4 w*
WANTED to hire immediately, a PLANTATION of about 2 or 300 acres, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow. Any person having such a place to let, may hear of a tenant, by applying to the printer of this paper.
 t f

WANTS to engage in partnership with some gentleman that is inclined to carry on the works for making Epsom's salts, at Great or Little Egg Harbour, a young man who will constantly attend and carry on the business. Any gentleman inclinable to engage as above, by conveying a line to the printer hereof, shall be waited on immediately.
 LIKEWISE a young man that would be glad to serve any gentleman as a clerk to iron works, or clerk and manager at public salt works, being capable of that business. For further particulars, enquire of the printer hereof.
WANTS employ as a schoolmaster, a young man who writes a good hand, and can teach vulgar and decimal arithmetick in all its branches, and the different branches of the mathematics; also, book-keeping, &c. after the methods taught in England. Any gentleman inclined to employ such a person, by sending proposals (either inclusive or exclusive of militia fines) to the printer hereof, shall be duly answered.
 3w*

LAMP, TANNERS,
AND
S P E R M A C E T I O I L,
 By the HOGSHEAD, TIERCE or BARREL:
 Also a large quantity of BEESWAX,
 To be sold by
THOMAS BUDD, JUN.
 At Julia-Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JANE COMMANS, deceased, of Trenton, whether by bond, note or book accounts, are desired to come and make payment by the 15th of April next: All those, likewise, who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled, by me
 JOSEPH GREEN, administrator.
 Feb. 27, 1778. 4w*
 March 3, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,
BY public vendue, at the house of Thomas Leland and Company, in Allentown, on Thursday the 12th inst. (March) viz. A variety of Merchandize, among which are the following articles; thirty-two dozen hemp stockings, fifteen pieces pistol lawns, four pieces Holland, a large quantity of country made linens, white drillings, checks, cambrick, lawn, Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed linen, ivory combs, binding, with a variety of other goods too tedious to insert; also a beautiful stallion rising five years old, got by Northumberland out of a noted fine mare. Also two fine mares with foal by the best blooded horses; a horse and chair, and many other articles.
 The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by
 2w* THOMAS LELAND & Co.

TO BE SOLD,
 A quantity of excellent
LOAF SUGAR,
 By George Wilson, jun.
 Near Kingston, about two miles and a half from Princeton.
 3w*
 March 4, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,
SEVERAL Tracts of valuable LAND; one lying & situate at the head of Musconetcong river, in New-Jersey, about thirty-five miles from Elizabeth Town and four from Suckafunney Plains, containing about three thousand acres, having on it a large forge with four fires and two hammers, a grist mill and saw mill on one of the best streams in America, with eighty acres of choice meadow and many valuable buildings on the same, all in good order, which is now under lease for eight and a half tons of bar iron per annum; it will be sold together or separate. Also another tract lying situate on the said river, known by the name of Squire's Point, about fifteen miles from Easton on the river Delaware, containing about one thousand eight hundred acres, having on it an old forge and very good grist mill, a dwelling-house and barn, all in good order. Also another tract lying situate about fifty miles from Ephesus, containing about nine thousand acres. Also another tract lying situate on Otter Creek, choice good land, containing about four thousand acres. Also a large parcel of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and a large quantity of farming utensils too tedious to mention. Also a phaeton and pair of neat horses, chair and sulkey, a fine English stallion and several breeding mares. All those that have demands to bring in their accounts, and they will be adjusted; and those that are indebted to me either by bond, note, or book accounts, are requested, to discharge the same immediately, as I intend to remove to West-Florida, chief of my family being now there. Any person or persons by applying to the subscriber for any of the above articles or land, may purchase as they can agree for Continental Money or credit, with giving bonds and good security, by
 3w† GARRET RAPALJE.
 Morris-Town, Feb. 21, 1778.

ANY person properly recommended who understands the business of a Riding-Chair Maker, and would be willing to act in the capacity of a journeyman, may meet with good encouragement by applying to Frederick King at the Post-Office in Morris-Town, who carries on the business.
 Said King would also be willing to take a young lad of a good character as an apprentice.

TO BE SOLD,
AN extraordinary good, strong, and very handsome one horse CHAISE, elegantly painted, with an iron axle, steel springs, and leather fall-back head, gears, &c. Enquire of Mr. B. Smith, saddler, opposite Mr. Williams's tavern.
 N. B. A pair of good strong horses wanted to buy; and a few horses to sell. Enquire as above. 3w†