

repute in the way of corruption and slavery. The colonies then, from what has happened, may esteem themselves happy, that they were not thought worthy of being treated with so much precaution. Forcible measures have done for them all that their warmest patriots could have wished; such measures have united them together, and linked them in one common chain of government; such measures have checked the career of luxury, and prevented its infection from becoming general; such measures have learned them to look for resources among themselves, and taught them the use of arms; by such measures they have been led to form a naval and military power, which may one day become superior to any force that would attack them, and serve as the means of securing from invasion and violence a government founded in justice and virtue, under which the oppressed from every part of the habitable world will find an asylum, and meet with peace, protection, and liberty. In short, such measures have, in all probability, hastened the separation of the new world from the old, which will begin a new era in the annals of mankind, and will produce a revolution more important, perhaps, than any that has happened in human affairs."

This prediction of Mr. Price leads him to the following reflections: "As a friend (says he) to the general interests of humanity, I ought then to rejoice at these very measures, and bless that Being who governs the universe, and whose Almighty Hand often brings forth good out of the evil designs of mortals.—But when I consider the present evils they are to occasion, and the catastrophe which threatens Great-Britain, my whole body shudders; I feel myself unable to look into futurity, without feeling the keenest pangs in contemplating the fate of this empire, but a little while ago united and happy, now torn in pieces, and become the victim of blindness and despotic violence. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, and agonized at the dreadful crisis which presents itself to my eyes, though my voice is feeble, I cannot help raising it and crying out to my country: Cease from carrying the flames of war into your own bosom: Withdraw your armies from the colonies: Offer them your power to PROTECT, not to DESTROY them: Grant them the security they ask for their property and their charters: Renounce those ideas of DIGNITY which have induced you to prefer the EXACTIONS OF VIOLENCE to the OFFERS OF GRATITUDE, and made you hazard EVERY THING TO GAIN NOTHING. By such wisdom, by such equity, America perhaps will be preserved, and the breach, which our enemies behold with triumphant joy, and all Europe with astonishment, might be repaired.—But what am I saying? At this very moment in which I am writing, the possibility of a reconciliation may be lost.—America may have formed alliances.—The die may be cast for ever!"

The motions of the Austrian and Prussian armies are so marked and serious, that there cannot be a doubt of a war approaching; the mercantile people, who upon these occasions are the most quick-sighted of any, are making arrangements in the Prussian dominions, which shew their apprehensions; for the orders last given from Hamburg, for Silesia linens, went back unsatisfied, a new price being fixed, as the difficulty of getting them was expected to encrease very soon. So impenetrable, however, is the Prussian cabinet, that there is not the smallest rational conjecture concerning the object of that war, which there is every reason to believe will soon break out.

March 12. Upon lord Harcourt's going to the levee, after the news of general Lee's being taken, the king came eagerly up to him,—"Oh, my lord, your son has behaved with the utmost gallantry! It gives me the utmost pleasure, and I doubt not but it does the same to you;" which pleased his lordship not a little. His majesty added, "I shall take care of col. Harcourt; leave his fortune to my care."

A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 17, says, "It has been a long time talked of to augment the fortifications of Brest. To carry this into execution, eighteen battalions have actually received orders to march there, and work under the direction of count Langeron, who is going to erect some new batteries on the sea side."

No less than five contracts have been lately made for the supply of the troops in North-America, four of them to be executed from Ireland. Gen. Howe has written in the strongest terms to complain of the troops at New-York not being supplied better.

The arrival of gen. Clinton from America, and in such a temper, has alarmed lord George Germaine not a little. As soon as it was whispered about court that he was expected, a courier was dispatched to Portsmouth with very flattering proposals, to prevent, if possible, his visiting this metropolis, and to persuade him to re-embark on board a frigate immediately for America; nothing, however, would satisfy him but a personal explanation of matters, and a personal redress of grievances; from the acting secretary of state, through whom he attributed the suppression of the chief part of his letter on the unfortunate affair of Charlestown, which, if it had appeared in the Gazette, as he had every reason, being commanding officer of the land forces, to expect, his character would have been freed from certain imputations, which, he is informed by his friends, the public have now unjustly thrown upon it.

General Clinton, it is said, absolutely refuses to return to the command in America, unless his letter is, even at this time, published in the Gazette, with an apologetical appendix from a certain person high in office.

March 28. Lord George Germaine has formed a scheme of establishing one general government in North-America, under a viceroy, like the lord lieutenant of Ireland, with an army, constantly to be supported, of thirty thousand men. The lord lieutenant to be governor; distinct of every colony, and to preside in every council and assembly; all the charters of the colonies to undergo a revision, but taxation to be established throughout the continent. The solicitor-general is directly contrary in opinion; he is for establishing no civil principle of union, but to keep the governments as distinct as ever, and to have nothing there under one head but the military. Several leading objects are however determined upon, among these are the following:

First. To restrain all commercial connection between the colonies and foreign nations, by way of cutting up the smuggling of their ports root and branch.

Secondly. To prohibit their fisheries, out of sight of their own coasts.

Thirdly. To subject the Americans to pressing.

Fourthly. To tax them to the full amount; and no more, of the civil and military establishment kept up among them, by requisition to the legislative government of the colonies, for them to raise the money as they like themselves. The ingenuity of the present administration will not find it difficult to add some other terms to these.

B O S T O N , June 19.

Saturday last arrived safe in port, two brigs from Bilbao, laden with salt, and other valuable articles. Their cargoes belong to the continent.

The same day arrived a prize brig, taken by commodore Manly; she was bound from London for New-York, laden with duck, cordage, &c. which has come to a very good market. Commodore Manly and capt. McNeil, as the prize-master informs, when he left them, had fallen in with three transports in latitude 39, under convoy of a 64 gun ship, bound for New-York, and as the two continental frigates had sailed round the ship several times, it is not doubted they will bring or send in one or more of the transports.

Captain Johnson (formerly of the Yankey Hero) in a continental brig from Virginia, has taken two prizes laden with wine, and sent them into Nantz. He was left in chace of another.

Last week arrived at the eastward, from Halifax, six highland deserters, most of them Philadelphia young lads, who were taken prisoners on Long-Island, and compelled to join the British army.—They have brought off their broad-swords, plaids, &c.

At the same time arrived 15 seamen, deserters from thence.

We hear that the Hessians who were taken some time ago by captain Fisk, and arrived at the eastward, are on their way to this town.

F I S H - K I L L , June 26.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 15. "A spy is brought in here with letters of importance to gen. Howe; and it is said to another person, whom one would not suspect. The contents have not transpired. The other day a pretty strong detachment went from this place to Cherry-Valley, to keep the Tories in awe. It is currently reported that Iconderoga will soon be visited. Many people are in confinement here."

A woman who left New-York about ten days ago says, that 300 of the Tories who lately went thither, but attempting to get off again, were, in one night, impressed and conveyed on board the shipping, in order, as was thought, to be transported to some of the British garrisons abroad.

We hear, that in the course of last week 60 of the enemy, in Jersey, were taken prisoners.

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

Extract of a letter from general Washington to congress, dated camp at Quibbletown, June 25, 1777.

"S I R ,  
"WHEN I had the honour to address you last, it was on the subject of the enemy's retreat from Brunswick to Amboy, and of the measures pursued to annoy them. At the time of writing, the information I had received respecting their loss was rather vague and uncertain; but we have reason to believe, from intelligence through various channels since, that it was pretty considerable and fell chiefly on the grenadiers and light infantry, who formed their covering party. The inclosed copy of a letter corresponds with other accounts on this head, and with the declarations of some deserters. Some of the accounts are, that officers were heard to say they had not suffered so severely since the affair at Princeton.

"After the evacuation of Brunswick, I determined, with the advice of my general officers, to move the whole army the next morning to this post, where they would be nearer the enemy, and might act according to circumstances. In this I was prevented by rain, and they only moved yesterday morning.

"It is much to be regretted, that an express sent off to gen. Maxwell on Saturday night, to inform him of gen. Green's movements towards Brunswick, that he might conduct himself accordingly, did not reach him. Whether the express went designedly to the enemy, or was taken, is not known; but there is reason to believe he fell into their hands. If gen. Maxwell had received the order, there is no doubt but their whole rear guard would have been cut off. This the enemy confessed themselves, as we are well informed by persons in Bonam-Town.

By a reconnoitring party just returned, it is reported as a matter of doubt whether any of the enemy have removed from Amboy; though it is almost certain they have transported a great deal of their baggage.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
G. WASHINGTON.

"May it please your excellency,  
"I have thought proper to trouble your excellency with the following intelligence, received by three different ways, that the greatest part of the fleet, from New-York harbour, has removed to the Watering Place and Prince's Bay, where the baggage and troops, passing from the Jerseys, are constantly embarking—that the transport at New-York, cut down for a floating battery, has twenty-six 24 and 18 pounders, and lies off the grand battery in the river; another, which they have been fitting for the same purpose, is neglected and unfinished. Gen. Howe arrived at New-York on Sunday afternoon, the whole of which day they were employed in removing the wounded soldiers from the docks to the hospitals there, said to amount to five hundred men. Col. Campbell of the 57th regiment of British troops garrisons New-York, with the assistance of the inhabitants, fifty of whom are obliged to do duty every day. I am, &c."

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Fresheld, June 24, 1777.  
"I laid a bait last Saturday to break up the plundering col. George Taylor; it so far succeeded that I was within an ace of taking the whole; we took one white man and one negro. While the rest were swimming towards a boat that was coming to take them off, we fired upon them, and killed one, and wounded another, who were both hauled into the boat.

Last Sunday we discovered the enemy ferrying over from Amboy to Staten-Island, and this morning

we took four Tories, who were coming over to throw themselves upon the mercy of their country. They relate that they went as waggons with the British army from Brunswick to Somerset, and expected they were coming to Philadelphia; that they retreated with them to Brunswick, from thence to Amboy, and thence to Staten-Island; that, so far as they could learn, and thence Howe retreated because he did not think proper to attack gen. Washington, or to leave him in his rear while he should attempt a march towards Philadelphia; that some said in the army, that they were going to Staten-Island; others, that they were going to Lagoboth, up the East River; but that they were all in great confusion. They have pitched their tents upon Staten-Island."

Copy of a letter from gen. Washington to congress, dated camp at Middle-Brook, June 28, 1777.

"S I R ,  
"On Thursday morning gen. Howe advanced with his whole army, in several columns, from Amboy as far as Westfield. We are certainly informed that the troops sent to Staten-Island returned the preceding evening, and, it is said, with an augmentation of numbers—so that carrying them there was a feint, with intention to deceive us. His design, in this sudden movement, was either to bring on a general engagement upon disadvantageous terms, considering matters in any point of view, or to cut off our light parties, and lord Stirling's division, which was sent down to support them, or to possess himself of the heights and passes in the mountains on our left. The two last seemed to be the first objects of his attention, as his march was rapid against these parties, and indicated a strong disposition to gain those passes. In this situation of affairs, it was thought absolutely necessary that we should move our force from the low grounds to occupy the heights before them, which was effected. As they advanced, they fell in with some of our light parties, and part of lord Stirling's division, with which they had some pretty smart skirmishing, but very little loss, I believe, on our side, except in three field pieces, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands; but not having obtained returns yet, I cannot determine with certainty, nor can we ascertain what the enemy's loss was. As soon as we had gained the passes, I detached a body of light troops, under brig. gen. Scott, to hang on their flank, and to watch their motions, and ordered Morgan's corps of riflemen to join him since. The enemy remained at Westfield till yesterday afternoon, when about three o'clock they moved towards Spank-town, with our light troops in their rear and pursuing. The enemy have plundered all before them, and, it is said, burnt some houses.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from the same to congress, dated Headquarters, Middle-Brook, June 29, 1777, 9 o'clock, P. M.

"S I R ,  
"I have not been able to ascertain yet, with any degree of precision, the loss sustained by the enemy in the several skirmishes on Thursday, tho' we have many reasons to believe it was much more considerable than what it was apprehended to be when I had the honour of addressing you on the subject.

"As to our loss, I am assured by lord Stirling, that it was trifling; and by such deserters as have come in, that they saw but very few prisoners taken. It would have been certainly known before this—that is the number not yet returned) had not some of the parties, and I believe the most which were then out, joined the corps since detached.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
G. WASHINGTON.

June 30. P. S. The prisoners taken by us were thirteen—two of which are light dragoons, the rest infantry.

G. WASHINGTON.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

That the design of the enemy was to endeavour to come to Philadelphia, says a correspondent, is a matter too clear to be doubted of; but it was necessary for gen. Howe to make some little movement, by which he might try the disposition of the militia in the two states of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, before he ventured to make his grand movement for this city.—His march from Brunswick to Somerset was intended to procure this knowledge, and he soon found that he should not only have general Washington upon his back, but the militia of both states about his ears, if he stirred any further; finding this to be the case he retreated to Amboy, hoping thereby that the militia would be dissipated, and likewise the 3000 men which had been ordered from general Putnam's camp, countermanded. This take to be the true reason of Howe's two movements to Somerset and Amboy. If Howe means to bring on a general action, why don't he march for the Delaware at once? When I say a general action, I mean, his whole force against our whole force, and not his weak force against a part of ours, which is what he is trying at. Howe is a sleepy skulking general; when our force is collected he runs away, and when a part of it is dispersed he comes back again; and at this boop-peep kind of game he'll go on till he gets his head broke, and then he'll be quiet.

The privateer brig General Montgomery, from this port, has been taken by one of the enemy's ships of war, and carried into Gibraltar.

The following anecdote, being a lively representation of the blessings of British government, is recommended to the serious perusal of all timid, cool-hearted Americans.—On Monday the 19th of May last, one Mr. Anderson, a house carpenter, living in Chapel-street, New-York, had a difference with a Tory, who insulted Mr. Anderson as he was going home from his work, with his tools on his shoulder, by tauntingly saying to him, "Times are changed with you—So you are obliged to carry your axe—Where is your gun now that you used to carry?" This brought on a further altercation, and at length blows ensued: Upon which the Tory lodged a complaint with general Pigot; Mr. Anderson could not be heard in his defence, but was ordered to receive 500 lashes; and, notwithstanding the intercessions of his wife and children, and a number of his friends, this inhuman sentence was carried into execution with the greatest rigour, against a reputable freeholder and citizen, he fainting away twice during the execution; after which he was put into confinement on board a man of war.