

# NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

## AND THE

# GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, August 11, 1777

[Numb. 1762]

KINGSTON (ESOPUS) PRINTED BY JOHN HOLT, PRINTER TO THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

LONDON. May 15.

Lord Barrington has a scheme in agitation for making five new intire regiments of Irish Catholics, officers and all. Lord Harcourt has assured the King, that if such a measure was embraced, Ireland would prove a fruitful source for regiments to be employed in any distant expedition. But while the officers are not taken from among them the common man will not enlist. The raising and recruiting these regiments would thin the riotous part of the Irish nation, and be of great benefit to the community. Some scheme of this sort will be accepted by the ministry, as an army of foreign Catholics might be joined by as many as they brought arms for, and occasion a general massacre of the Protestants.

The Number of passengers going out of New-York is immense. One would almost be led to believe they were shipping themselves for the land of diamonds from their hurry to get a passage. Captain Lawrence, who commands a ship in that trade, has no less than twenty passengers.

The quantity of merchants goods going out to Quebec, Halifax and New-York is immense, and it is imagined that great part of them will find their way into some of the other provinces, as they must be too much for the consumption of those places.

On Wednesday last the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty at Doctors Commons, in the case of a Dutch ship Tweege Broders, ordered that the powder and arms should be sold to the Captain at a fair price, and the produce paid by the claimant, without cost on either side, as there had been a delay on both parties; and ordered the ship and the rest of the cargo to the Dutch claimants. The ship had cleared out from Rotterdam, and part of the powder was entered in the name of merchandise; the rest of the powder was taken on board clandestinely, as appeared by the evidence of the Dutch seamen, and on purpose to pass with secrecy, on account of the prohibition of the State's General. The vessel was but ninety tons burthen, and had nine tons of powder on board. The Proctor of the Admiralty had offered to buy the powder and arms, at a fair appraisement; but the Dutch refused unless they had their freight, twenty per cent. on the cargo, and for damage and demurrage, and all costs of suit, and five per cent commission for selling their own goods. It did not appear that the powder and arms were for the account and risk of Dutch subjects; but there was reason to think, though configned to St. Eustatia, that they were laden for the use of Colony Agents and Americans.

April 7. This day the Right Hon. Lord North, his lady and his family, removed from their house at Bushy Park, to their house in Downing-street, Westminster; his Lordship being perfectly recovered from his late illness, and to-morrow his Lordship will attend the business of the house of Commons; and in a few days, it is said, he will present a message from his Majesty to the House, requesting an addition of two hundred thousand pounds per annum to the civil list.

Extract a letter, received by a gentleman who bears an honourary office in this city, from Amsterdam.

The State's General have received letters from their respective councils in Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, which inform them, the Regency of those places shew but little disposition to maintain peace with their High Mightinesses. That lately they have heavily opposed the Captains and crews of Dutch ships, which have put into the those ports: That complaints made of these proceedings to the several Regencies of the above places, have made no impression, and that there is great reason to fear, that steps so disagreeable to the Republic will be followed by such as will still be more so. Their High Mightinesses Consul at Algiers takes notice particularly, that having demanded an audience of the Dey upon this subject, and then complaining of a conduct so little conformable to the treaties, which subsist between the Regency of Algiers and the Republic of the United Provinces, the Dey answered him very frankly in the following terms: "all that you have said in this affair would be very good, if the constitution of our state was other than it is. You know perfectly well, that we could not support ourselves were it not for the prizes which we take from our Christian nations. It is now more than two years since we made any captures of consequence; we must therefore make ourselves amends by acting in another manner. In short we have been at peace so long, that all our privateers are weary of it; and well they may, because we are likewise at peace with Great-Britain, France and other maritime states: Too many at one time; we must break with some of you." The Consul exclaimed greatly again such a procedure; and said that the State's General by no means deserves to be treated in this sort, since so great presents were made by them to the Algerines.

To which the Dey replied, "Pray don't upbraid us with your presents, which are not half so valuable as those made by other nations, with whom we are at peace. But since you talk of presents, pray where are the pieces of scarlet and blue cloth you promised me, and where are the masts your masters were to send me?" The Consul replied, he did doubt but the particulars

mentioned by the Dey were intended to be sent, and that it was certainly owing to forgetfulness, that he had not received them before.

"And for my part (said the Dey) I likewise forgot that there is such thing as a treaty subsisting between us." The relation of this whimsical conference gives great uneasiness to the Dutch merchants, and their High Mightinesses, who are in deliberation, whether it would be most prudent to show their teeth to the Barbarians, by sending a squadron into the Mediterranean, or to justify their avidity by sending presents to the Regency.

April 14. Some very important instructions to his Majesty's Commissioners in America, are preparing, which will be entrusted to the care of General Clinton.

Sir Richard Bickerton, Capt. of his Majesty's ship the Terrible, took on the 15th instant, in the Bay of Biscay, and sent to Spit-head, a rebel privateer called the Rifling-States, mounted with sixteen six pounders, ten swivels, four howitzers, and sixty-one men. She had left Boston about ten weeks.

April 26. In pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the present year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to empower his Majesty to secure and attain persons charged with, or suspected of the crime of high treason, committed in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, or on the high seas, or of the crime of piracy," the King has been pleased, by warrants under his royal sign manual, to appoint a certain messuage or building, called Forton, on the Golfport side of Portsmouth harbour, in the parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton, and also a certain messuage or building, called Old Mill Prison, situate in the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, to be places of confinement for such prisoners.

Great quantities of military stores are preparing at the Tower for North-America.

May 3. A draught is ordered to be made from the regiments of infantry in Great-Britain and also from Ireland, to be sent to America, and recruiting parties are already gone out in order to supply their vacancies.

May 6. Orders are given for the apartments of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in the stable yard, St. James's, to be got ready for the reception of his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Germany, who travels under the title of Count Falkenstein.

Yesterday a bill, to authorize the carrying of captures therein mentioned into any of the ports in North-America, was presented to the House of Commons, and read a first time.

May 7. Yesterday an express went down to Portsmouth for two sloops to sail immediately in quest of the Surprise privateer; and the Zebra, a new sloop, at Sheerness, is ordered to be got ready for sea immediately, to cruise in the Channel.

(We are obliged to defer many things till our next.)

## PHILADELPHIA.

Extract the letter from General WASHINGTON to CONGRESS, dated July 25, 1777.

"SIR--- I do myself the honour to transmit you a copy of my letter to General Howe, of the 16th inst. proposing an exchange between Generals Lee and Precoat. I dispatched it early the next morning, and presume it got to hand on the 18th. As yet I've not received an answer."

Copy of a letter from General Washington to General Howe dated New Jersey, July 16, 1777.

"SIR--- the fortune of war having thrown Major General Precoat into our hands; I beg leave to propose his exchange for that of Major General Lee, This proposition being agreeable to the letter and spirit of the agreement subsisting between us, will, I hope, have your approbation. I am the more induced to expect it, as it will not only remove one ground of controversy between us, but in its consequence effect the exchange of Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the Hessian field officers, for a like number of ours of equal rank in your possession.

"I shall be obliged by your answer upon the subject, assuring you that Major General Precoat shall be sent in if the proposed exchange is acceded to; the there on the previous release of General Lee, or your promise that the same shall immediately take place upon General Precoat's return. I have the honor to be, &c.

To his Excellency Sir William Howe."

Published by order of Congress,

Charles Thomson, Secry

In CONGRESS, July 25, 1777.

Resolved, That Congress have a just sense of the merit of Lieutenant Colonel Meigs, and the officers and men under his command, who distinguished their prudence, activity, enterprise, and valor in the late expedition to Long-Island; and that an elegant sword be provided by the Commissary General of military stores, and presented to Lieutenant Colonel Meigs.

Resolved, That Congress have a just sense of the gallant behavior of Lieutenant Colonel Barron of a militia regiment of

the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and the brave officers and men of his party, who distinguished their valor and address in making prisoners of Major General Precoat of the British army, and Major William Barrington, his Aid-de-Camp; and that an elegant sword be provided by the Commissary General of military stores, and presented to Lieutenant Colonel Barron.

Extract from the minutes,

Charles Thomson Secry.

We hear from Georgia, that Colonel Elbert made a descent upon East-Florida, with the brigade under his command, and after some successful skirmishing with the enemy, in which he took some prisoners, and retook a number of Negroes, return with the brigade safe into Georgia. That General McIntosh was entirely recovered of the wounds he some time ago received in an engagement with the enemy, and lately in a duel with Governor Guinnett. That a privateer from that State had lately taken four prizes, one of which had a large number of dollars on board.

From New-York we learn, the General Sir Henry Clinton having bullied the Ministry, has return to New-York, accompanied by Lord Clinton, and two other Lords, as volunteers, and no other recruits,--- that the person who was killed attempting to take the cannon in the affair of Lord Sterling, as mentioned in our paper of the 2d inst. was the Hon. Mr. Finch, son of the Earl of Winchelsea, who came out this spring as a volunteer--- after he fell, his horse came over and was taken by our army.--- Finch was buried with great pomp by Gen. Howe.

We are further told, that all the reinforcements Gen. Howe has reason to expect this spring, amounting to about 2000 are arrived --- that Gen. Heister, Commander-in-Chief of the Hessian at New-York, having met with an affront, was gone or going home, much disgraced--- and by all accounts his corps was much reduced in numbers.

Seventy odd deserters from the enemy arrived in this city in the month of June last.

It is conjectured, on good grounds, that Howe, from his moving from Brunfwick to Somerset, and from thence back to his last embarkation for Staten-Island, did not lose in killed, wounded an deferters much short of 1000 men.

Although the flutting men up in a fort can never be of much use to America, yet the affair of Ticonderoga appears in such a mysterious light, that it is said, an enquiry will be made into the fame.

Extract a letter from Baltimore, July 12.

A few days ago arrived at a safe port, a prize sloop the Macaroni, from Grenada bound for Halifax, taken by the Revenge privateer, Capt. Gofnold of this place; the Macaroni failed in company with the grand windward island fleet, consisting of 200 sail.

## KINGSTON, August 11.

On Monday or Tuesday last, passed through this town, Mr. John Adams, an express from Boston to Philadelphia, who reported as follows, viz. That on the Tuesday before, in Boston, he saw Captain Francis, (brother to the late gallant Col. Francis) who, in his hearing, told a number of gentlemen, that all the militia of the counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, and also of the State of New-Hampshire, were actually on their march towards the Grants and Fort Edward; that he had met many of them, all doubted not, that in a little time, there would be ten or twelve thousand in the rear of the enemy--- That one of his company, who escaped from them, after the retreat from Ticonderoga; assured him that in the house where he had been confined there were one hundred and seventy of the enemy wounded, and that he had seen one hundred and thirty more of them lying dead on the field of battle. The express further adds, that the Tuesday before, he saw a number of Eastern militia, just arrive from Boston, many of them had come, above eighty miles, and were then on their way to Fort Edward.

On Friday night, very late, came into town an express, on his way from Head-Quarters, at Philadelphia, to Albany and our Northern army. He had with him a Philadelphia news-paper, printed on Tuesday last, containing many interesting articles of intelligence, which was not known to the Printer till the express had left the town, taking with him the paper--- from which a gentleman who saw it has been kind enough to favour us with the following extracts, viz.

## In CONGRESS, July 29.

"Resolved, That an inquiry be made into the reasons of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; and into the conduct of the General Officers who were in the Northern department at the time of the evacuation.

July 30. It was Resolved, That General St. Clair repair forthwith to Head-Quarters.

August 1. That General Schuyler be directed to repair to Head-Quarters--- General Washington to order such General as he shall think proper, to the Northern department.--- The Generals Poor,