

OR,

CONNECTICUT, HUDSON'S River,

WEEKLY



THE

NEW-JERSEY, AND QUEBEC

ADVERTISER.

ASSIZE of BREAD, ----- Flour at 30s. per Cwt.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 3 lb. 4 oz. For 14 coppers, and in the same proportion for loaves of a lesser weight. *Published January 10, 1775*

Bills of Exchange at 77 1-2 per C.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK

Wheat per Bushel,	16f.	Ship Bread,	38f.	Mollasses	2f. 9d.
Indian corn,	7f.	Muscovado sugar,	100f.	Loaf Sugar	1f. 10d.
British fait,	6f.	Jamaica spirits per gal.	7f.	Bohea Tea,	6f. 6d.
Coarse ditto	5f. 6d.	West-India rum,	5f. 6d.	Coffee,	2f. 6d.
Flour per cwt.	33f.	New-York distilled,	4f. 6d.	Chocolate,	2f. 6d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK.

Saturday	49 m. after 4.	Wed.	13 m. after 8.
Sunday	40 m. after 5.	Thu.	4 m. after 9.
Monday	32 m. after 6.	Fri.	57 m. after 9.
Tuesday	22 m. after 7.		

**T**HE Printer of this Paper, being again happily arrived in this City

presents his most respectful Compliments to the Public in general, and his former Subscribers in Particular.--- He assures them, he entertains the most grateful sense of the kind Support which they formally afforded his Newspaper, and which they had Firmness enough to continue through a long Period of Confusion, Anarchy, and Tyranny; till an armed Banditti from Connecticut, in open Defiance of all Laws, and in direct Violation of the sacred Rights of Humanity, forcibly entered his House at Noon Day and robbed him of his Types and other property to a considerable Amount: The Suppression of his Paper was the necessary Consequence and the unremitted Persecution of the said bitter Party obliged him to abandon his Dwelling in this City and seek out Asylum in England, till, by the Interposition of Government, some good Security for his Liberty and Property could be obtained. When he first began to publish a Weekly Paper, he is conscious to himself that he set out with the most upright Intentions. And when the Rebellion, which is now increased to so alarming an Height, began to open, it was his Ambition to make his Paper and Press as extensively and highly useful to this Country as possible, by printing such de-tached Pieces and Pamphlets as had a Tendency to preserve Peace, Order, and legal Government; to keep up and strengthen our Connection with the Mother Country and to promote a proper Subordination to the Supreme Authority of the British Empire. He flatters himself that his Endeavors in these Respects were not unacceptable to the loyal Part of the People in this Country, nor entirely without Effect.

Upon the same Principles he now begs Leave again to solicit the Favour of his former Friends, of those Gentlemen who have lately come to reside in this City, and of the Public in general. He assures them that Truth, Candor, and Decorum, shall ever preside over his Press. And as it will be his constant Endeavour, he thinks he can take upon him to engage, that the Quality and Quantity of Intelligence, and other literary Matter in his Paper, will be such as shall give general Satisfaction to those who may be pleased to encourage it.

The happy Prospect now opening to us from the great Success with which it hath pleased God to bless his Majesty's arms, both in the southern and northern Departments, must fill every loyal Heart with unfeigned Joy. Supremely happy will the Printer be, if he can make his Paper subservient to the Intentions of Government,-- the Restoration of Peace, Order, and Happiness through the Continent,--- by recalling the insatuated Multitude to the Use of their Reason and Understanding, and by convincing them how grossly they have been imposed upon by the Misrepresentations and false Glosses of their leaders in Sedition and Rebellion.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

At JOHN TAYLOR'S Vendue-Store  
Near the FLY-MARKET

On MONDAY next will be SOLD,

A quantity of damaged GOODS,

Imported in, and damaged on board the Ship  
AMBUSCADE, Captain MUNNS, from London.

On TUESDAY next, at the MERCHANTS

COFFEE-HOUSE

A quantity of excellent COFFEE in barrels.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, July 17.

THE divisions and distractions which have prevailed in the King's councils for these four months past have not been equated by any thing of the kind, which has happened since the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Lewis XV. A draught of eight battalions, the second battalions of eight others, already in the West Indies, were sent from Rochefort under the convoy of a man of war of the line and two frigates, early in October last. In March it was moved in Cabinet to send eight first battalions of eight other regiments, which was agreed to, and orders were dispatched accordingly; but in June, when the troops were on their route from Cathain Britain; within twelve or fifteen leagues of Brest; they were countermanded, and sent into cantonments and open towns, where they have remained ever since; while two men of war, and the transports necessary to convey them to the place of their destination, were ready to proceed to sea at 48 hour's warning. This appearance of unfeadness and irresolution is owing to the particular disposition, temper, and frame of mind of the King, who takes every impression that attempted to be made on him, whether for peace or war, and retains nothing. The plan publicly spoken of here was as follows: An army of 20,000 land forces in the West Indies, strengthened by a body of 10,000 Spaniards. A fleet of 25 men of war of the line in the Mediterranean, half French, half Spanish, with 16,000 French troops, and an army of 30,000 men in the Spanish lines before Gibraltar. Two camps in French Flanders; one near Lisle, the other between Dunkirk and St. Omer's, of 20,000 men each. An army of 60,000 men, French and Spaniards, to march into Portugal, to ensure a neutrality: or in case of refusal, to take possession of all their ports. When matters were thus prepared, some trifling pretense was to give a sanction for hostilities, which were to be followed by a declaration of war; when Jamaica, the Newfoundland fishery, Minorca, Gibraltar and the settlements on the Coromandel coast of the East Indies, were to fall the first victims to this formidable and powerful confederacy. This plan was opposed by two very strong parties; namely, the King himself, his secret and chief counselor Maurepas, and all those who affect the immediate and confidential patronage and protection of the Court; and that vast body the nobility, led and countenanced by the Marquis and Peer of France, who prefer a land war where they have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and acquiring military glory, to a naval war, from which they are in a great measure, on account of their military skill, excluded. After several fluctuations at Court, the pacific system gained ground. The naval preparations are suspended, and is confidently affirmed that the British Mimifer has at length gained his point,-- that of a personal promise from his most Christian Majesty, that he sincerely wishes to cultivate the most friendly correspondence with the King of Great Britain; and that he would give directions to his ministers to discontinue, prohibit, and suppress every thing which might in the most distant degree seem to impeach, or create a doubt relative to, the sincerity of those assurances.

July 28. We are assured our Court will enter into no war, so long as our flag remains free from insult.

AUGSOURG, July 13. Treaties are now on the carpet for new reinforcement of 35,000 men for Great Britain, who are to serve the next year. We are positively assured that the Duke of Wirtemberg has engaged the States of that Duchy to consent to the yielding of 7000 men. The 6000 Hanoverians, who have orders to hold themselves ready to march, are not included in the above number.

Dunkirk, July 18. The American privateer, which was in our port, put to sea last night, at the moment it was least expected, at our Admiralty had, by order of the Court, seized her sails and rudder. The privateer, it seems, has directed her course northward.

We are assured that there are no less than thirteen English frigates, snows, and cutters, stationed between Calais and Zeland, to attack and sink the American privateer.

## NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 11.

LAST Wednesday morning Lieutenant Col. Innes, Inspector General of provincial forces, arrived here from Fort Montgomery, with the agreeable news that on the evening of the 6th instant that Fort, with Fort Clinton and its dependencies, were taken by storm by his Majesty's troops under the command Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton. Our loss does not exceed 150 killed and wounded. The gallantry and perseverance of the British, Helfian, and provincial troops cannot be sufficiently applauded. Immediately after the surrender of the forts the rebels set fire to their frigates, gallees, &c.--- We are sorry to inform the public, that Lieutenant Col. Campbell, of the 52nd regiment, Major Sill of the 69d, Major Grant of the New-York Volunteers, and Captain Stewart of the 26th regiment, are among the killed.

Extract of a letter from the Royal Army upon the North River, dated Fort Montgomery, October 7.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you on our taking the forts Montgomery and Clinton, by storm. It was effected last night. The garrisons in both places consisted of twelve hundred rebels. Of our detachments we lost Mungo Campbell, Lieut. Col. of the 52nd, and Major Sill of the 69d. Major Grant, of the New-York Volunteers, was killed a little before the attack, which was commanded by Col. Mungo Campbell. My old acquaintance, George Turnbull, late Captain in the Royal American regiment, was ordered to take the command of Grant's corps. He has acquired great honor, being the first that entered Fort Montgomery, after losing one officer and eight privates. Sir Henry Clinton, who himself narrowly escaped the enemies grape shot, in consideration of his very gallant behavior, has appointed him Lieut. Col. Commandant of the New-York Volunteers, in the room of the brave Maj. Grant."

A person who left the army under the command of Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, the day before yesterday says that on Wednesday the great chain which the rebels had placed across the river, was severed in two, when our gallees proceeded up opposite New Windsor, under the command of Sir James Wallace, Captain of his Majesty's ship Experiment, of 30 guns;--- that the same day the rebels fired on a flag sent to their Fort Confrutic at Martlet's Rock, which, however, though the strongest on Hudson's River, they evacuated in the evening, first burning their barracks, and spiking up their cannon. The chain above-mentioned was near a mile in length, each link weighing upwards of 60 lbs. That Major General Vaughan commands at Fort Montgomery, and Major General Tryon at Fort Confrutic; that in the three forts were taking 64 pieces of fine cannon, and great quantities of bread, flour, beef, pork, and military stores; that the gallant Count Gabrouski lately arrived from England, is dead of his wounds.

Amongst the prisoners Col. William Allison of the Drowned Lands, whose son was killed in the fort. This person is a member of the provincial Congress of the State (as it is termed) of New York as is young William Livingston, late of this city, in the profession of the law. These prisoners, with many other officers, and we're told about 300 privates are expected in town tomorrow.

Great part of the 2200 rebels who garrisoned the forts Montgomery and Clinton, or were not killed or prisoners, made their escape as it was very dark when the forts were taken, that the forbearance and humanity shewn by all the troops to the rebels, after they became their conquerors, was astonishing, and favoured of that benign temper which ever characterises the army of Great Britain. Last Thursday and yesterday several accounts were brought to town from persons of unquefionable veracity, of a bloody engagement between the Royal army and the Rebel troops, in the Province of Pennsylvania, and as the public will expect some intimation of it should be communicated in this paper, the Printer has endeavored to collect the best information in his power: The following are particulars in which these accounts agree; the printer will be enabled to publish by Authority events of the third instant as soon as they are received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The rebels having for some months past used every possible means to augment the number of their troops under the command of Mr. Washington, and finding that many of the militia which composed a part of it, together with others who were enlisted, and their term of enlistment were on the point of expiring, growing impatient to return to their families, it was resolved that a spirited exertion of their force should be adopted in a sudden attack upon, and surprize of the Royal Army commanded by General Sir William Howe; accordingly Mr. Washington marched his whole army in the night of the 3d inst. in three divisions, the right consisting of Virginia and Maryland militia, and some continental troops, commanded by one of his favorite Generals; the left of the Pennsylvania and Jersey militia by General Greene, and the center by himself, confiding as they are termed of the picked Continental troops; they attacked General Howe's picquet, posted on and about Chefnut-hill, thence retired back to the main body of the army near Germantown, where the rebels perceived the Royal army marching in awe-full force to attack their left division; immediately after the engagement began, this part of their army was seized with a panic, and their right with the center presently was thrown into the like distraction, which was succeeded by a total rout, and a precipitate flight. His Majesty's troops pursued them many miles. Three thousand of the rebel, with several of their Generals and many field officers are said to have fallen in this action. This event has greatly disappointed the enemy. The loss of the Royal Army is said to be very inconsiderable. Mr. Washington was at the eighteen mile stone.

It is reported that Mud Island, which was strongly fortified, and commands the cheveaux de frize, in the channel of the river Delaware, is taken by his Majesty's troops, and that the large men of war were removing them, and the cañons sunk to obstruct the passage of his Majesty's ships up to the city of Philadelphia.

A list of killed, wounded, and missing of the rebel officers has been handed about, but we forbear to insert it, as we shall be soon enabled to give the returns of them, properly authenticated. A letter from an inhabitant of Elizabeth Town serving in the rebel army, to his mother, mentions, that the bloodiest action ever known in America was fought on the 3d of October, and that 3000 of Mr. Washington's army were killed.

Last Sunday three persons arrive here from the northward, one of which is an express from his Excellency General Burgoyne the advices by about are, that on the 19th ult. a foraging party of about 3000, on their return near the camp, were attacked by a very large body of the rebels at the Great Fly, betwixt Saratoga and Stillwater; that both parties were reinforced from the different encampments until the action became general, but the rebels not being able to keep the ground, retired with the loss of 1700 men, killed, wounded, and taken; that after