

been encouraged, aided and protracted. They are, therefore, responsible for all the additional blood that has been spilt by addition of their weight in the scale of the enemy. Multitudes of them have superadded perjury to treason. At the commencement of our opposition they appeared more sanguine than others, and, like *the crackling of thorns under a pot*, exceeded in blaze and noise, the calm and durable flame of the steady and persevering. They have associated, subscribed and sworn to assist in repelling the hostile attempts of our bowless oppressors. They have, with awful solemnity, plighted their faith and honour to stand, with their lives and fortunes, by the Congress and their General, in support of that very liberty which, upon the first opportunity, they perfidiously armed to oppose, and have since sacrilegiously sworn utterly to exterminate. *This* worthy citizen has lost a venerable father; *that* one a beloved brother; and a third, a darling son, either immediately by their hands, or by their betraying him to the enemy, who, from a momentary unintentional relapse into humanity, were sometimes inclined to spare, when these pitiless wretches insisted upon slaughter, or threatened to complain of a relenting officer, merely because he was not diabolically cruel. Nor will such an act of grace prove eventual of restoring to their injured country the most proper objects of pardon. The more ignorant and deluded (if such ignorance and delusion there can be) will not be able to obtain leave from their vigilant task-masters to return to their duty. The most dangerous and influential will be indulged with this privilege, and that only to save their estates, without the least compunction of conscience, alteration of sentiment, or melioration of heart. These having already been sworn and forsworn, will, without ceremony, repeat their perjury whenever it appears conducive to the introduction of tyranny. To screen such characters from popular resentment and personal insult, I presume no prudent man would chuse to become surety. Those of our citizens who have from the very beginning of the illustrious conflict hazarded their persons and property, will think it iniquitable to receive such malignants into a full participation of all the blessings resulting from that independence, which with the smiles of Providence has, by their co-operation, been so gloriously contested, and at so great expence and peril battled out of the very jaws of tyranny. There is, in some of our counties in particular, who have more eminently suffered by their wanton ravages, so rooted an aversion to this kind of gentry, that the more conspicuous Whigs (generally the greatest sufferers) would think it extremely hard to prefer them all the immunities of that happy constitution, which they at infinite risque have been instrumental in establishing, while those non-naturals were meditating our destruction, spilling our blood, and ardently wishing for our final enthrallment. And can they ever expect to regain the confidence of their late fellow subjects, whose very looks, methinks, must confound and abash them? Surely their mean spiritedness in brooking to return to their country, circumstanced as they are, is only to be equalled by their guilt in deserting it. Should we not be much happier, together with the abolition of regal misrule, to purge the continent also of this political pollution, which must necessarily tarnish the lustre, and may gradually infect some of the still incorrupted sons of America? Will it not be better policy to insist upon a perpetual separation from those, whose intercourse with us must constantly revive the most painful ideas, and whose very presence among the genuine sons of freedom would seem as unnatural as that of *Satan among the sons of God*? The disgrace they have brought upon their native country can never be expunged but by expunging them. Let them therefore rather go into voluntary banishment, and settle some uninhabited island, rocky, if they please, as their hearts, and *seared as their consciences*, where, not having one honest man among them, but being all involved in the same atrocious and insuperable crime of parricide, no one traitor can upbraid a brother-traitor with his treason; nor any individual of the whole culprit-fraternity point at a greater scelerat than himself. There let them establish a system of vassalage most suitable to their own slavish dispositions; and erect an infamous monument in putrid memorial of those apostates from reason and converts to despotism, who fled from justice for an attempted assassination of Liberty. Or let them take sanctuary in a certain already settled island (probably their favourite spot, because contaminated with every species of infamy) where it is no bar to the royal favour to have embued one's hands in a brother's

blood; where the massacre and smothering of thousands has been rewarded with a peerage; and where no man need to despair of promotion for being a rascal.

Princeton, May 29.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

BOSTON, July 6.

Captain Chapman who arrived here last Wednesday in 37 days from Nantz, in France, brings an account of the death of Lord Chatham.

By Captain Chapman we have the following advices from the London papers to the 9th of May.

LONDON, May 7.

THE Admirals Byron and Hyde Parker, are to command the division of the fleet, destined for North-America. If d'Estaing is gone to that part of the world, and it is generally admitted and believed that he is, he is more than half way there by this time. Instead of sailing, our fleet has been kept at Spithead, to be reviewed by his Majesty.

It is said, that the French fleet were on the 15th of April off Cette, where they took some persons on board; that Monsieur Girard, and Mr. Deane's brother are on board; and that they went through the gut of Gibraltar on the 24th, with a fine wind at East; that they consisted of twelve sail of the line, and six frigates; that they had 3000 troops on board, and that they were deeply laden with stores of various kinds. Their destination was undoubtedly to North-America.

The King of France has given positive orders that no strangers whatever shall, in future, have access to his person. No reason is announced for the above mandate.

As the orders of council for sending a fleet after Monsieur d'Estaing, passed through the office of Lord Germaine, it is evident that the Toulon fleet is gone to America. Alas! poor Howe! to what a perilous situation has an ignorant ministry reduced you!

Almost all the public prints mention there being 42 sail of the line at Spithead, besides half a dozen frigates. In fact, there are no more than 22 ships of the line and 3 frigates.

Neither is there any division relative to General Washington, which hath also been given out by the same people. These are silly tales, and look like drowning men catching at twigs. General Washington has the supreme command of the American army, and there is a thorough good understanding between him and the Congress.

The reason assigned by the Congress for re-calling Mr. Deane from Paris, is, that they want his presence to inform them exactly and fully of the state of things in Europe, at this very critical period. The French King, as a mark of his particular esteem for Mr. Deane, has given him a box of great value and exquisite workmanship, with his picture richly set in diamonds, and given him a letter written in his own hand, to the Congress, strongly testifying his entire approbation of every part of Mr. Deane's conduct of the treaty lately concluded with America, and of his inviolable attachment to the letter and spirit of that treaty, which he shall ever hold sacred, and nothing shall be wanting on his part, to establish and complete the mutual advantages of it to both countries.

The French ministers have also given Mr. Deane the most honorable testimonials, so that he returns to the old, once faithful, and natural allies of this country, not only full of honor, but charged with the most important information; to rivet that connection between France and America, which the violent Scotch politics of this disgraceful reign have driven our brethren into.

A Tar hearing a paragraph read to him the other day of a great person's not being *sea sick*, during the whole of his voyage, exclaimed, "That may be, but I'll be d—d if he was aboard that fleet when engaged, *if he would not make buttons*."

May 9. If Count d'Estaing is gone to America, as is generally supposed, he will find our fleet there an easy conquest. Lord Howe has no more than 3 ships of the line; and as to his frigates, there are but few. No less than 40 of his frigates have been recalled, by orders which went from hence about a month ago. This shows what blunders our ministers are. Instead of strengthening the fleet in North-America, they have weakened it. The guards were also recalled at the same time.

Upon the same blundering principle, the ministry are sending a force to Halifax. The 70th (General Trapaud's) the Argyl-