

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1779.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,  
Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in  
and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories there-  
unto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;  
P R O C L A M A T I O N.

**W**HEREAS some of the militia officers of  
this State, (whose names are, for their  
own sakes, at present concealed from  
public cognizance) who have been in  
captivity with the enemy and were suffered to come  
home on their parole, to return at the respective  
times therein limited, are reported by the commissary  
of prisoners as violators of their parole: And where-  
as a conduct so ignominious to the individuals them-  
selves, so dishonourable to their country, and so in-  
jurious to those gentlemen who were associated with  
them in misfortune, but have preserved their honour  
inviolable, deserves the most public disapprobation of  
government, and requires the most effectual measures  
to deprive the parties of the benefit of their delin-  
quency, and to compel their return.—I HAVE THERE-  
FORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the advice of the  
Honourable Privy Council of this State, to issue this  
Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and requiring  
the said delinquents to return to the enemy, agreeable  
to their parole, and in all respects to conform them-  
selves thereto, as they will answer the contrary at  
their peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Trenton,  
the eighth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord  
one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and  
in the 4th Year of the Independence of America.  
WIL LIVINGSTON.

His Excellency's Command,  
JES REED, Secretary.

N A S S A U - H A L L,  
Princeton, New-Jersey, September 30, 1779.

Tuesday last the Grammar School in this place  
was publickly examined in presence of the Presi-  
dent and Trustees of the College, and several other  
gentlemen of letters, when the different classes ac-  
quitted themselves much to the satisfaction of all  
who heard them. The six following young gentlemen  
of the first class were approved and admitted into  
college as members of the freshman class, John Wood-  
ford, of Virginia; John Drayton, of South-Carolina;  
Stephen Rensselaer, of New-York; William Kennedy,  
of Philadelphia; George Woodruff and James Rock,  
of Princeton. Prizes were published and contended  
for by the first class: (1) in extemporary exercises in  
latin grammar and syntax; (2) in reading English with  
propriety, and answering questions on the orthography  
of that language: the first was adjudged to John  
Woodford, the second to John Drayton. Prizes were  
also published and contended for among the inferior  
classes: (1) in latin grammar and syntax; (2) in pro-  
nouncing English orations: the first was adjudged to  
Matthias Baldwin, and the second to Horatio Stock-  
ton. In the evening the College-Hall was lighted up,  
and in presence of the Governor of the State, the  
Trustees of the College, and a numerous assembly of  
Gentlemen and Ladies who had come up to Com-  
mencement, the six young undergraduates pronoun-  
ced orations; John Woodford the Salutatory in Latin,  
Stephen Rensselaer the Valedictory in English,  
were heard with universal approbation.

Next day, being Wednesday the 29th, was held  
the annual commencement in college for conferring  
degrees; the exercises of which were as follow: af-  
ter prayer, (1) salutatory latin oration by George  
Merchant, of Princeton, de conjunctione pietatis cum  
doctrina five scientia humana ut sibi mutuo adjuven-  
sint; (2) English oration by Andrew Bayard, of  
Philadelphia, on the horrors of war; (3) English or-  
ation by James Riddel, of Pennsylvania, on the  
sources of true nobility; (4) English oration by  
Richard Stockton, of Princeton, on the principles of  
the heroism; (5) Latin oration by Matthew McCallif-  
fer, de peregrinatione; (6) Valedictory English ora-  
tion by Aaron Woodruff, of Princeton, on a facility.  
After this the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was con-  
ferred on the above-mentioned six gentlemen, and  
the Master of Arts on Andrew Kirkpatrick, an  
alumnus of this college. The whole was concluded  
with prayer by the President. The company assem-  
bled on this occasion was numerous and respectable;  
they all expressed their satisfaction with the per-  
formance of the scholars, and the pleasure it gave them  
to see this seminary beginning again to rise from its  
ruins, and to recover from the desolation it has suf-  
fered in the present unnatural war.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting made choice  
of the Rev. Mr. Samuel S. Smith, of Hampden Syd-  
ney in Virginia, as Professor of Moral Philosophy.

NASSAU-HALL, Princeton, New-Jersey, Oct. 2, 1779.

## TO THE PUBLICK.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the vacation of the  
college will end on Monday the 8th of Novem-  
ber, and that of the grammar school on Wednesday  
the 27th of October. Those whose education has been  
interrupted by the publick confusions, may have an  
opportunity of completing it by entering into any  
of the classes they shall be found fit for; and they and  
all others are desired to observe, that the orders of  
college will be in every respect the same as before,  
and particularly that no choice nor preference will be  
given as to the chambers on account of their standing  
in the classes, but the time of their residence in the  
school or college; neither that however, nor any o-  
ther circumstance, will give a preference to those who  
do not come up at the time of the college sitting down.

As there is so universal a complaint of the want of  
opportunities of educating youth among us at present,  
it is proper to inform the publick that agreeably to  
former advertisements, the instruction in this school  
and college has been regularly carried on since the  
enemy left the state. The grammar school is nume-  
rous and flourishing, and the difficulties in the way  
of filling the college are now in a great measure re-  
moved. The repairs of the building are in great for-  
wardness and will go on without interruption, so that  
there will be comfortable accommodations for as ma-  
ny as probably may attend this fall. Tho' the num-  
ber of undergraduates or proper college members this  
last session did not exceed ten, yet one or other of the  
subscribers was constantly upon the spot. Now another  
professor is chosen and a tutor engaged, so that parents  
and guardians may depend upon the utmost care being  
taken of the youth. Boarding may be had at the same  
price as formerly, making allowance for the state of  
the currency.

The French language taught, and great attention  
paid to every branch of English education.

JOHN WITHERSPOON,  
WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON.

Printers of news papers in the neighbouring states  
are requested to insert the above in their publications  
for the general benefit.

## L O N D O N, June 23.

**T**HE present is, indeed, an Epoch in history. At  
no period since the 30th of January 1648, or at  
least since the abdication of James, has this kingdom  
been so shaken to its centre.

By a new Treaty between Dr. Franklin and the  
French Ministry, the latter are to assist the Americans  
with 10,000 men, in case Great-Britain takes 20,000  
Hanoverians or Russians into pay for the American  
war.

Monday night last orders were sent over to Ireland  
for an embargo to be laid on the ships there, and not  
to suffer any Spanish vessels to take in loading, or get  
out of harbour on any pretence.

Since the Spanish Ambassador gave in his Manifesto  
several of the most capital Spanish merchants have  
packed up their furniture, and are preparing to leave  
England.

On Saturday expresses were sent off from the Ad-  
miralty to Ireland, for all the ships of war cruising  
on the west of Ireland to keep a strict look out for  
the Jamaica fleet, which is now hourly expected, with  
orders for them to put into the first port in that king-  
dom which they can make. At the same time expresses  
were sent off to Falmouth, to dispatch two sloops or  
frigates to cruise off the Western Islands for the above  
purpose.

Yesterday morning an express arrived from Torbay,  
with an account of Sir Charles Hardy and the grand  
fleet being safe arrived there, to wait for a reinforce-  
ment, having been informed that the Brest and Spanish  
fleets had joined.

The junction of these two fleets is an unlucky  
circumstance at present, as three fleets of homeward  
bound ships are expected to arrive in the course of a  
month, viz. one from Jamaica, one from the Leeward  
Islands, and the other from the freights.

## H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, June 22.

The bill for the augmentation of the militia was  
brought in, and a very serious deliberation took place  
on the second reading of it. Different gentlemen pro-  
posed their ideas on the proper means of defending  
ourselves. All were unanimous in their determination  
to call forth the inmost resources of the kingdom, at  
the same time that almost every gentleman who spoke  
declared, that no salvation could be expected while  
the present men were in the administration. Sir George  
Young proposed arming the whole of the kingdom  
along the coasts, and establishing alarm posts.

Another gentleman proposed that every nobleman  
and gentleman should post his servants on horse-back,  
and send them to a general rendezvous, that they  
might in some degree be trained to harras at least,  
if they could not expel the enemy.

Sir George Saville recommended calling forth from  
their lurking holes and hiding places, the seamen that  
have served on board our coasting vessels, men full of  
bravery, and who have so frequently exerted them-  
selves nobly.

General Burgoyne recommended employing all or  
most of the old officers on half-pay, erecting posts,  
collecting little bodies, and planting artillery, and in  
commanding places.

Sir Charles Bunbury proposed the applying the  
30,000 men intended to be raised by the present bill  
to the service of the navy, 15,000 to be seamen, and  
15,000 to be marines, for that, he said, was the true  
defence of Britain.

Mr. R. Whitworth recommended, that every gen-  
tleman should require a man from every tenant he  
had; he had already adopted that plan; he had 30  
tenants, and he had applied to them to furnish him  
a man each.

Lord Nugent proposed pressing from all parliament-  
ary protections, calling meetings of every county, con-  
tributing sums of money to be employed in different  
ways, calling forth all the spirit of the nation, and  
lessening our danger by telling every man that we  
were in danger, that his assistance was wanted, the  
noblest compliment, he said, that could be paid to a  
brave man, and which he was sensible would have its  
effect with Britons. He rejoiced in the prospect of  
unanimity at home; in the certainty of it indeed, for  
the conduct of the gentlemen on the opposite side of  
the house had given him the warmest satisfaction, since  
they had dropped all little animosity against men, and  
had joined cordially in measures for the general good.

We had no alliance abroad; he knew not why we  
had none, he knew not where the fault lay, but we  
had none; Europe had deserted us; the nations that  
we had raised, the nations that owed their respect to  
us, stood with arms across, while our dissolution was  
meditating by invading powers; but, says the old  
Lord, we have made one alliance superior to all other  
alliances, we have made an alliance with one another;  
we are allied at home; the struggle now is, whether  
we shall be free, or whether we shall be slaves; whe-  
ther we shall be independent Britain, the masters of  
the ocean, or a dependent province on haughty  
Bourbon.

Mr. Fox was called up by the noble Lord's assertion,  
that the opposition had allied themselves with the mi-  
nisters, and that a coalition of sentiments had taken  
place. "Allied themselves with the ministry!" ex-  
claimed he, "No, I execrate the thought; no men  
on this side of the house could ally themselves with  
those whose treachery had brought upon this devoted  
country all its calamities, and had sold it to perdition;  
treachery, he called it, in the strictest sense of the word,  
but whether they were traitors by their connections  
with France, he could not say, or whether they were  
traitors by acting from opinions not their own; by  
giving up their judgment to their ambition; by being  
the slaves, the tools, the engines of other men; per-  
haps he might be of opinion they were traitors of the  
latter description.

But could the men with whom he acted ally with  
disgrace and ruin! Alliance! what! ally themselves  
with the men who, when he knew that this country  
was threatened with an invasion from the combined  
force of France and Spain, yet sent out Sir Edward  
Hughes with seven ships of the line to the East-Indies,  
where there was no enemy to beat, and leave the heart  
of the kingdom unprotected! To ally themselves with  
such men, was to ally themselves with disgrace and  
ruin. Alliance! what! ally themselves with the men  
who sent Admiral Arbuthnot to America with seven  
ships of the line under the same circumstances! No!  
it would be to ally themselves with disgrace and ruin.  
Alliance! what! ally themselves with the men who  
had sent Sir Charles Hardy out with a fleet, to be ex-  
posed to meet the combined fleets of France and Spain,  
amounting to near fifty ships of the line, and perhaps  
to sixty, when they say at the same time that in a few  
days more they could have added to this unequal fleet  
five or seven ships more! To ally themselves with such  
men, was allying themselves with disgrace and ruin.  
Alliance! what! ally themselves with the men who  
had driven every old officer of experience and popu-  
larity from the service? ally themselves with men,  
whose weakness and whose pride had made Europe  
desert us, and in the hour of distress stand with arms  
across, unpitying and unassisting us! No! To ally  
themselves with such men, would be to ally themselves  
with disgrace and ruin.

Teaoga, September 30, 1779.

S I R,

IN mine of the 30th ult. to his Excellency General Washington, and by him transmitted to Congress, I gave an account of the victory obtained by this army over the enemy at Newtown, on the 29th of August. I now do myself the honour to inform Congress of the progress of this army, and the most material occurrences which have since taken place.

The time taken up in destroying the corn, in the neighbourhood of Newtown, employing the army near two days, and there appearing a probability that the destruction of all the crops might take a much greater length of time than was at first apprehended, and being likewise convinced, by an accurate calculation, that it would not be possible to effect the destruction of the Indian country, with the provision on hand, which was all I had in store, and indeed all I had pack-horses to transport from Teaoga; in this situation I could think of but one expedient to answer the purposes of the expedition, which was to prevail if possible, on the soldiers, to content themselves with half a pound of flour, and the same quantity of fresh beef per day, rather than leave the important business unfinished. I therefore drew up an address to them, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose you, which being read, was answered by three cheers from the whole army. Not one dissenting voice was heard from either officer or soldier. I had then on hand, from the best calculation I could make, twenty two pounds of flour, and sixteen pounds of beef per man; the former liable to many deductions by rains, crossing rivers and defiles; the latter much more so, from the almost unavoidable loss of cattle, when suffered to range the woods at night for their support. I was, however, encouraged in the belief, that I should be enabled to effect the destruction and total ruin of the Indian territories, by this truly noble and virtuous resolution of the army, or which, I know not, whether the public stand more indebted to the persuasive arguments which the officers began to use, or to the virtuous disposition of the soldiers, whose prudent and chearful compliance with the requisition anticipated all their wishes, and rendered persuasion unnecessary. I sent back all my heavy artillery on the night of the 30th, retaining only four brass three pounders, and a small howitzer, loaded the necessary ammunition on horseback, and marched early on the 31st for Catharine's-town. On our way we destroyed a small settlement of eight houses, and a town called Knawaholee, of about twenty houses, situated on a peninsula at the conflux of the Teaoga and Cayuga branches. We also destroyed several fields of corn. From this Col. Dayton was detached with his regiment and the rifle corps up the Teaoga about six miles, who destroyed several large fields of corn.—The army resumed their march, and encamped within thirteen miles and an half of Catharine's-town, where we arrived the next day, altho' we had a road to open for the artillery, through a swamp nine miles in extent and almost impervious. We arrived near Catharine's-town in the night, and moved on in hopes to surprize it, but found it forsaken. On the next morning an old woman of the Cayuga nation, was found in the woods, who informed, that on the night after the battle of Newtown, the enemy having fled the whole time, arrived there in great confusion early the next day; that she heard the warriors tell their women, they were conquered and must fly; that they had a great many killed and vast numbers wounded. She likewise heard the lamentations of many at the loss of their connections. In addition to this, she assured us, that some other warriors had met Butler at this place, and desired him to return and fight again. But to this request they could obtain no satisfactory answer, for as they observed, "Butler's mouth was closed." The warriors who had been in the action, were equally averse to the proposal, and would think of nothing but flight and the removal of their families; that they kept runners on every mountain to observe the motion of our army, who reported early in the day on which we arrived, that our advance was very rapid, upon which all those who had not been before sent off, fled with precipitation, leaving her without any possible means of escape.—She said that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Teaoga in canoes. I was from many circumstances fully convinced of the truth, and sincerity of her declaration, and the more so, as we had, on the day we left Newtown, discovered a great number of bloody packs, arms and accoutrements, thrown away in the road and in the woods on each side of it. Besides which we discovered a number of recent graves, one of which has been since opened, containing the bodies of two persons who had died by wounds.—Those circumstances when added to that of so many warriors being left dead on the field, a circumstance not common with Indians, were sufficient to corroborate the woman's declaration, and to prove what I before conjectured, that the loss of the enemy was much greater than was at first apprehended. I have never been able to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, what force the enemy opposed to us at Newtown, but from the best accounts I have been able to collect, and from the opinion of General Poor and others, who had the best opportunity of viewing their numbers, as well as from the extent of their lines, I suppose them to have been fifteen hundred, tho' the two prisoners, whom I believe totally ignorant of the numbers at any post but their own, as well as of the enemy's disposition, estimate them only at eight hun-

dred, while they allow that five companies of rangers, all the warriors of Seneca, and six other nations were collected at this place. In order to determine their force, with as much accuracy as in my power, I examined their breast-work, and found its extent more than half a mile. Several bastions ran out in its front to flank the lines in every part. A small block-house, formerly a dwelling, was also manned in front. The breast-work appeared to have been fully manned, though I suppose with only one rank. Some part of their works being low, they were obliged to dig holes in the ground to cover themselves in part. This circumstance enabled me to judge the distance between their men in the works. A very thin scattering line, designed, as I suppose, for communicating signals, was continued from those works to that part of the mountain which General Poor ascended, where they had a very large body, which was designed, I imagine, to fall on our flank. The distance from the breast-work to this, was at least one mile and an half. From thence to the hill in rear of our right, was another scattering line of about one mile, and on the hill a breast-work with a strong party, designed, as it is supposed, to fall in our rear. But General Clinton being ordered to fall to the right, occasioned his flank to pass this mountain, which obliged them to abandon their post. From those circumstances, as well as from the opinion of others, I cannot conceive their numbers less than what I have before mentioned.

The army spent one day at Catharine's in destroying corn and fruit trees. We burnt the town, consisting of about thirty houses; and the next day encamped near a small scattering settlement of about eight houses, and in two days after reached Kendaia, which we also found deserted. Here one of the inhabitants of Wyoming, who had been last year captured by the enemy, escaped from them and joined us. He informed that the enemy had left the town in the greatest confusion three days before our arrival. He said, he had conversed with some of the Tories, on their return from the action of Newtown, who assured him, they had great numbers killed and wounded, and there was no safety but in flight. He heard Butler tell them, he must try to make a stand at Kanadafega; but they declared, they would not throw away their lives in a vain attempt to oppose such an army. He also heard many of the Indian women lamenting the loss of their connexions; and added, that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Teaoga in water crafts, which had been provided for that purpose in case of necessity. It was his opinion, the King of Kanadafega was killed, as he saw him go down but not return, and gave a description of his person and dress corresponding with those of one found on the field of action. Kendaia consisted of about twenty houses, which were reduced to ashes; the houses were neatly built and finished. The army spent near a day at this place in destroying corn and fruit trees, of which there was great abundance; many of the trees appeared to be of great age. On the next day we crossed the outlet of the Seneca lake, and moved in three divisions thro' the woods to encircle Kanadafega, but found it likewise abandoned. A white child of about three years old, doubtless the offspring of some unhappy captive, was found here and carried with the army.

A detachment of four hundred men was sent down on the west side of the lake to destroy Gothicunquau, and the plantations in the same quarters; at the same time a number of volunteers, under Colonel Harper, made a forced march towards Cayuga lake, and destroyed Schoyere while the residue of the army were employed in destroying the corn at Kanadafega, of which there was a large quantity. This town consisted of fifty houses, and was pleasantly situated. In it we found a great number of fruit trees, which were destroyed with the town. The army then moved on, and in two days arrived at Kanandaque, having been joined on the march by the detachment sent along the Seneca lake, which had been almost two days employed in destroying the crops and settlements in that quarter. At Kanandaque we found twenty-three very elegant houses, mostly framed, and in general large. Here we also found very extensive fields of corn, which having been destroyed, we marched for Hanneyaye, a small town of ten houses, which we also destroyed.

At this place we established a post, leaving a strong garrison, our heavy stores and one field piece, and proceeded to Chinesee, which, the prisoners informed, was the grand capital of the Indian country; that Indians of all nations had been planting there this spring; that all the Rangers and some British had been employed in assisting them, in order to raise sufficient supplies to support them while destroying our frontiers; and that they themselves had worked three weeks for the Indians when planting. This information determined me at all events to reach that settlement, though the state of my provisions, much reduced by unavoidable accidents, almost forbade the attempt. My flour had been much reduced by the failure of pack-horses, and in the passage of creeks and defiles; and twenty-seven of the cattle had been unavoidably lost. We, however, marched on for the Chinesee town, and on the second day, reached a town of twenty-five houses, called Kaneghsaws.—Here we found some large corn-fields, which part of the army destroyed, while the other part were employed in building a bridge over an unfordable creek between this and Chinesee.

I had the preceding evening ordered out an officer with three or four riflemen, one of our guides, and

an Oneida Chief, to reconnoitre the Chinesee town, that we might, if possible, surprize it. Lieut. Boid, of the rifle corps, was the officer entrusted, who took with him twenty-three men, volunteers from the same corps, and a few from Col. Butler's regiment, making in all twenty-six, a much larger number than I had thought of sending, and by no means so likely to answer the purpose as that which had been directed. The guides were by no means acquainted with the country, mistook the road in the night, and at day-break fell in with a castle, six miles higher up than Chinesee, inhabited by a tribe called Squatchakas. Here they saw a few Indians, killed and scalped two, the rest fled. Two runners were immediately dispatched to me with the account, and informed that the party were on their return. When the bridge was almost completed, some of them came in and informed, that Lieut. Boid, and most of his party, were almost surrounded by the enemy; that the enemy had been discovering themselves before him for some miles; that his men had killed two, and were eagerly pursuing the rest; but soon found themselves almost surrounded by three or four hundred Indians and Rangers. Those of Mr. Boid's men, who were sent to secure his flanks, fortunately made their escape; but he, with fourteen of his party and the Oneida Chief, being in the centre, were completely encircled. All the light troops of the army, and the flanking divisions were immediately detached to their relief; but arrived too late, the enemy having destroyed the party and escaped.

It appeared that our men had taken to a small grove of trees, the ground around it being clear on every side for several rods, and there fought till Mr. Boid was shot through the body, and every man killed except one, who, with his wounded commander, was made prisoner. The firing was so close before this brave party was destroyed, that the powder of the enemy's muskets was driven into their flesh. In this conflict the enemy must have suffered greatly, as they had no covert, and our men were possessed of a very advantageous one. This advantage of ground, the obstinate bravery of the party, with some other circumstances, induced me to believe their loss must have been very considerable. They were so long employed in removing and secreting their dead, that the advancing of General Hand's party obliged them to leave one along side the riflemen, and at least a wagon load of packs, blankets, hats and provisions, which they had thrown off to enable them to act with more agility in the field; most of them appeared to have appartained to the Rangers. Another reason which induces me to suppose they suffered much was, the unparalleled tortures they inflicted upon the brave and unfortunate Boid, whose body, with that of his equally unfortunate companion, we found at Chinesee. It appeared they had whipped them in the most cruel manner, pulled out Mr. Boid's nails, cut off his nose, plucked out one of his eyes, cut out his tongue, stabbed him with spears in sundry places, and inflicted other tortures which decency will not permit me to mention; lastly cut off his head, and left his body on the ground with that of his unfortunate companion, who appeared to have experienced nearly the same savage barbarity. The party which, it seems, Mr. Boid fell in with, was commanded by Butler, and had been posted on an advantageous piece of ground, in order to fire upon our army when advancing; but found their design frustrated by the appearance of this party in their rear.

The army moved on that day to the castle last mentioned, which consisted of 25 houses, and had very extensive fields of corn, which being destroyed, we moved on the next day to Chinesee, crossing in our rout a deep creek and the Little Seneca river; and after marching six miles we reached the castle, which consisted of 128 houses, mostly very large and elegant. The town was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat which extends for a number of miles, where the most extensive fields of corn were, and every kind of vegetable that can be conceived. The whole army was immediately engaged in destroying the crops. The corn was collected and burned in houses and kilns, that the enemy might not reap the least advantage from it, which method we have pursued in every other place. Here a woman came to us who had been captured at Wyoming. She informed us the enemy had evacuated the town two days before; that Butler at the same time went off with three or four hundred Indians and Rangers, as he said, to get a shot at our army. This was undoubtedly the party which cut off Lieutenant Boid. She mentioned, they kept runners constantly out, and that when our army was in motion the intelligence was communicated by a yell, immediately on which the greatest terror and confusion apparently took place among them. She said, the women were constantly begging the warriors to sue for peace, and that one of the Indians had attempted to shoot Col. Johnson for the falsehoods by which he had deceived and ruined them; that she overheard Butler telling Johnson it was impossible to keep the Indians together after the battle of Newtown; that he thought they must soon be in a miserable situation, as all their crops would be destroyed, and that Canada could not supply them with provisions at Niagara; that he would endeavour to collect the warriors to assist in the defence of that fort, which he was of opinion this army would lay siege to, and the women and children he would send into Canada. After having destroyed this town, beyond which I was informed there was no settlement, and destroyed all their houses and crops in that quarter,

the army having been advancing seventeen days with the supply of provisions before-mentioned, and that much reduced on the march by accidents, and the Cayuga country being as yet impenetrated, I thought it necessary to return as soon as possible, in order to effect the destruction of the settlements in that quarter. The army therefore began its march for Konadaagea the eighteenth day from its leaving Newtown. At Konadaagea I was met by a Sachem from Oneida and three warriors, one of whom I had sent from Catherine's with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose Congress; they delivered me a message from the warriors of that nation respecting the Cayugas; copies of that, and my answer, I also enclose. From this place I detached Colonel Smith with a party down the west side of Seneca Lake, to destroy the corn which had been cut down, and to destroy any thing further which might be discovered there. I then detached Colonel Gansworth with 100 men to Albany to forward the baggage of the York regiments to the main army, and to take with him such soldiers as were at that place. I directed him to destroy the Lower Mohawk castle in his route, and capture the inhabitants consisting only of six or seven families, who were constantly employed in giving intelligence to the enemy, and in supporting their scouting parties when making incursions on our frontiers. When the Mohawks joined the enemy those few families were undoubtedly left to answer those purposes, and to keep possession of their lands. The upper castle, now inhabited by Oriskany, our friends, he was directed not to disturb. With him I sent Mr. Deane, who bore my answer to the Oneidas. I then detached Colonel Butler with 600 men to destroy the Cayuga country, and with him sent all the Indian warriors, who said if they could find the Cayugas they would endeavour to persuade them to deliver themselves up as prisoners; the Chief of them called Tegattelawana, being a near relation to the Sachem. I then crossed the Seneca river, and detached Col. Dearborne to the west side of the Cayuga lake, to destroy all the settlements which might be found there, and to intercept the Cayugas, if they attempted to escape Col. Butler. The residue of the army passing on between the lakes towards Catherine's. Col. Dearborne burnt in his rout six towns, which, including one which had been before partly destroyed by a small party; destroying at the same time large quantities of corn. He took an Indian lad and three women prisoners; one of the women being very ancient, and the lad a cripple, he left them, and brought on the other two, and joined the army on the evening of the 26th. Col. Cortland was then detached with 300 men up the Tioga branch, to seek for settlements in that quarter; and in the space of two days destroyed several fields of corn, and burnt several houses. Col. Butler joined the army on the 28th, whereby a complete junction was formed at Conowalohala, on the 29th day after our leaving Newtown. Here we were met by a plenty of provisions from Teagoa, which I had previously directed to be sent on. Col. Butler destroyed in the Cayuga country five principal towns and a number of scattering houses, the whole making 100 in number, exceedingly large and well built. He also destroyed 200 acres of excellent corn, with a number of orchards, one of which had in it 1500 fruit-trees. Another Indian settlement was discovered near Newtown by a party, consisting of 39 new houses, which was also destroyed. The number of towns destroyed by this army amounts to 40, besides scattering houses. The quantity of corn destroyed, at a moderate computation, must amount to 160,000 bushels, with a vast quantity of vegetables of every kind. Every creek and river has been traced, and the whole country explored in search of Indian settlements, and I am well persuaded, that, except one town, situate near the Allegany, about 50 miles from Chineece, there is not a single town left in the country of the Five Nations.

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

### TRENTON, OCTOBER 13.

To the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.  
The Representation of the Legislative-Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, on behalf of the said State,  
Sheweth,

THAT amidst the promising prospects of an happy issue of the present war, and of the establishment of the glorious freedom and independence of these United States, we feel the most painful anxieties from the state of the continental finances, which threatens not only embarrassment but ruin to the publick measures.

In a crisis so alarming, it becomes freemen not to consume their time in unavailing murmurings and complaints, but to interest themselves in devising means to remedy the grievance, and if possible, avert the impending mischief. We do not mean to detain Congress upon the causes, to which the great and growing depreciation of our paper currency is to be ascribed, but to express our sense of the necessity of immediately adopting measures to check the increasing evil, and for restoring and rendering permanent the publick credit.

If we calculate for a year to come, from the events of a few months past, the increase of prices and publick debts must appear truly alarming; the latter perhaps will exceed the reach of common computation, and the former rise to the utter destruction of our paper currency. The money ceasing to circulate, and perishing in the hands of the unfortunate possessors, all business must necessarily stagnate for want of

a circulating medium, and the inevitable ruin of multitudes, if not of these United States, take place.— To avoid evils so truly deplorable, we conceive that every possible exertion ought to be made; and that nothing short of a regulation of prices generally adopted, and effectually carried into execution, will prove sufficient.

As to the impracticability of this measure, so much urged by speculators, monopolizers, and others, whose minds are vitiated and poisoned by similar views of unreasonableness, and those who wish to ruin our money in order to conquer us in that way, it has not the smallest degree of weight with us; because we are very clear, that it does not exist. If the measure is practicable in one state, it is also in another, and of course may be carried through the union; and that it is practicable in one state we are sure, because it has been adopted, and carried into execution in the state we have the honor to represent: And indeed we most sincerely lament the part some of the other states acted on this very interesting and important occasion. Had they come into the regulation, when this state did, and persevered in it as faithfully as this state would have done, our affairs would probably have worn a very different aspect from what they now do, and the debt with which we are saddled, not have arisen to the enormous sum which now appears.

If then all other measures, however wise and salutary, will prove insufficient to work the salvation of our currency, without a regulation of prices to compel the disaffected and avaricious to conform to what is equitable and consistent with the publick safety; and if this regulation, in order to answer the end proposed, should be general and uniform, we conceive that it ought to originate with Congress, and be thence diffused through the union. Was it to take its rise in any other quarter, its being either general or uniform could hardly be expected. If your honourable body take the matter up, and form a general system or plan of regulation, and recommend it to the several states, in terms as forceable as the necessity of the case will bear, we have the most pleasing apprehensions that it will, without delay, take place in the fullest and amplest manner. It is impossible indeed for us to entertain so unfavourable an opinion of the justice or publick virtue of our sister states, as to doubt their compliance. For although artful, designing men may raise plausible objections against any measure, however wise or essential to the publick safety it may be, and indeed are accustomed so to do, whenever a measure is proposed that happens to thwart their, or their connexions, views of interest or ambition; yet the necessity of this we now propose, is so obvious and exceedingly pressing, that if Congress should put it in the line of success we have mentioned, we think no state, or individual, not greatly deficient in publick virtue and common honesty, can think of opposing it.

It may however be objected, in order to prevent its being taken up, that as several of the states refused, or rather declined, to regulate under a former recommendation of Congress, it is not to be supposed that they will now come into the measure. But this objection, we presume, will appear to have but very little weight, when it is considered, that at the time when that recommendation went forth, the necessity of a regulation did not appear one thousandth part as evident and pressing as it now does. Multitudes who were then strenuously opposed to the measure, are now as anxious to see it take place. They are convinced that taxation, during the continuance of the war, without a regulation of prices, will not have any sensible effect for remedying the evils we complain of.

Every vender, say they, will raise upon the articles he has for sale, in order the better to enable him to pay his tax; and thus prices will go on rising, our money depreciating, and our debt increasing, until we become a ruined and a wretched people.

With regard to the mode of regulating, we would beg leave to observe, that if prices should be fixed at any certain standard not to descend, we fear it will answer no very valuable purpose. Those who would wish to break through the regulation, will only need to withhold what they have for sale, and the business will be done;—the scarcity will soon compel the publick to yield to their avarice: Nor will they run any risk of loss in withholding; the chance will be altogether in their favour. But if prices are reduced by moderate and regular gradations, and at certain short periods, the case will be different; this will operate like a falling market; it will induce people to exhibit to sale whatever they may have to spare, in order to avoid the loss that must necessarily attend a contrary conduct, and perhaps to take less than even the regulated prices, thereby to quicken the sale of their goods. Thus will many articles become plenty that now appear scarce; our money daily appreciate, and our expences diminish, until the publick credit is again restored, and our affairs fixed upon a safe and permanent footing. Farmers, and every other order of men, will exert themselves to get something to sell, because they will expect to receive something for it of value.

Having thus set forth some of our ideas and apprehensions respecting the present state of our money, and what we conceive is further to be expected, unless something spirited is done to check the current of depreciation; we shall now conclude, with intreating Congress once more to take the matter up, and use their utmost endeavours to set on foot, and extend through the union, a general regulation of prices.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned. During their Sitting they passed the following Acts:—

1. An Act to procure a supply of flour for the use of the army.
2. An Act for the relief of John Gill, of the township of Newtown, in the county of Gloucester, one of the Commissioners of the Loan-Office, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money, taken by the enemy.
3. A Supplement to an Act, intitled, An Act to render certain bills of credit a legal tender within this State, and to prevent the counterfeiting of the same and other bills of credit.
4. A Supplementary Act to an Act, intitled, An Act to raise the sum of one million of pounds in the State of New-Jersey.
5. An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey.
6. An Act to continue an Act, intitled, An Act to revive and continue the process and proceedings returnable to, and depending in, the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, and to ascertain the times and places of holding the said Courts.
7. A Supplement to an Act, intitled, An Act the better to prevent the concealing of fray cattle, horses and sheep.
8. An Act to embody for a limited time four thousand of the militia of this State, by voluntary enlistment.
9. An Act to defray sundry incidental charges.

On the 5th inst. arrived at Philadelphia the Captains Barry, Henderson, Young, Souder, and Parks, from Hispaniola.

From a Boston paper, of the 30th of Sept. we learn, that "Capt Benjamin Atkins arrived there the 25th in 54 days from Cadiz, and informs, That 20,000 troops had besieged Gibraltar by land, and ten Spanish men of war, by sea, three weeks before he failed; that Admiral Duff was blocked up in Gibraltar; that the Montreal frigate was taken by the French, and fitted out again; that the English fleet in the Straights hearing of a Spanish war, had put into Lisbon, and were blocked up; that a Portuguese transport, with stores for Gibraltar, had been captured; and that no vessel could pass the Straights without being taken."

### By His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS it is represented to me that several of the men belonging to the New-Jersey state regiment are absent on furlough without limitation, and that several of the inferior officers at the different posts have granted furloughs when superior officers have been present at the same: IT IS THEREFORE HEREBY ORDERED, that all the men now absent on furlough do immediately return to their respective posts, and that none but the officer commanding at any of the posts presume in future to grant any furloughs no otherwise than for a limited time, and on the most urgent occasions.

Trenton, October 9, 1779.  
WM. LIVINGSTON, jun. Sec.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY  
**ISAAC COLLINS,**  
At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,  
THE  
NEW-JERSEY  
**ALMANACK,**  
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon having petitioned the General Assembly of this State to build a bridge over the South Branch of Raritan, at Reading's Ford, at the expence of the county, it was ordered by the house—that the petitioners have leave to bring in a draught of a bill for that purpose to the next assembly, of which this is for notice to all concerned. Oct. 7. 3w§

WILLIAM INNES acquaints his customers he now begins brewing, will sell beer at the Philadelphia prices for cash or produce only.

He again requests all those indebted to him to call and pay their respective balances, and those who have casks of his are desired to return them.

N. B. Said Innes gives the current prices for barley, &c. and has some salt he will exchange for barley or wheat for family use. Burlington, Oct. 5.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Thursday the 30th of September last, a dark brown Horse, about fourteen and an half hands high, supposed to be about five or six years old, a small star, hind feet white, shod all round, goes a travelling pace. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him of me.  
Oct. 13. 1w|| OBADIAH HOWELL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 12th of April last, a small bay horse, neither mark or brand, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.  
Six-mile Run, Middlesex county, Oct. 8. 3w||

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of this gaol a certain Edward Morfit, who was put in for deserting from his party of British prisoners who were going to New-York to be exchanged. Whoever takes up said Morfit, and secures him, so that he may be exchanged, shall be intitled to the above reward.  
JOHN JAMES,  
Sept. 24. 1w§ Keeper of Trenton gaol.

It is with pleasure I inform Congress that this army has not suffered the loss of forty men in action or otherwise since my taking the command, tho' perhaps few troops have experienced a more fatiguing campaign. Besides the difficulties which naturally attend marching through an enemy's country, abounding in woods, creeks, rivers, mountains, morasses and defiles, we found no small inconvenience from the want of proper guides, and the maps of the country are so exceedingly erroneous that they serve not to enlighten but to perplex. We had not a single person who was sufficiently acquainted with the country to conduct a party out of the Indian path by day or scarcely in it by night; though they were the best I could possibly procure. Their ignorance doubtless arose from the Indians having ever taken the best measures in their power to prevent their country's being explored. We had much labour in clearing out roads for the artillery, notwithstanding which the army moved from 12 to 16 miles every day when not detained by rains, or employed in destroying settlements.

I feel myself much indebted to the officers of every rank for their unparalleled exertions, and to the soldiers for the unflinching firmness with which they endured the toils and difficulties attending the expedition. Though I had it not in command I should have ventured to have paid Niagara a visit had I been supplied with fifteen days provisions in addition to what I had, which I am persuaded, from the bravery and ardor of our troops, would have fallen into our hands. I forgot to mention that the Oneida Sachem requested me to grant them liberty to hunt in the country of the Five Nations, as they would never think of settling again in a country once subdued, and where their settlements must ever be in our power. I, in answer, informed him, that I had no authority to grant such a licence; that I could not at present see reason to object to it, but advised them to make application to Congress, who I believed would, in consideration of their friendly conduct, grant them every advantage of this kind that would not interfere with our settlement of the country, which I believed would soon take place. The Oneidas say, that as no Indians were discovered by Colonel Butler at Cayuga, they are of opinion they are gone to their castle, and that their Chiefs will persuade them to come in and surrender themselves on the terms I have proposed. The army began its march from Conowalohala yesterday, and arrived here this evening. After leaving the necessary force for securing the frontiers in this quarter, I shall move on to join the main army.

It would have been very pleasing to this army to have drawn the enemy to a second engagement, but such a panic seiz'd them after the first action that it was impossible, as they never ventured themselves in reach of the army, nor have they fired a single gun at it on its march or in its quarters, tho' in a country exceeding well calculated for ambuscades. This circumstance alone would sufficiently prove that they suffered severely in their first effort.

Congress will please to pardon the length of this narration, as I thought a particular and circumstantial detail of facts, would not be disagreeable, especially as I have transmitted no account of the progress of this army since the action of the 29th of August. I flatter myself that the orders with which I was entrusted are fully executed, as we have not left a single settlement or field of corn in the country of the Five Nations, or is there even the appearance of an Indian on this side of Niagara. Messengers and small parties have been constantly passing, and some imprudent soldiers who straggled from the army, mistook the rout and went back almost to Chinesee without discovering even the track of an Indian. I trust that the steps I have taken with respect to the Oneidas, Cayugas and Mohawks, will prove satisfactory. And here I beg leave to mention, that on searching the houses of those pretended neutral Cayugas, a number of scalps were found, which appeared to have been lately taken, which Col. Butler shewed to the Oneidas, who said that they were then convinced of the justice of the steps I had taken. The promise made to the soldiers in my address at Newtown I hope will be thought reasonable by Congress, and flatter myself that the performance of it will be ordered.

Colonel Bruin will have the honour of delivering these dispatches to your Excellency. I beg leave to recommend him to the particular notice of Congress, as an officer who, on this, as well as several other campaigns, has proved himself an active, brave, and truly deserving officer. I have the honour to be, with the most exalted sentiments of esteem and respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient  
and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency John Jay, Esq.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A Quantity of excellent

**Lampblack,**

In Paper Barrels,

To be Sold by Wholesale or Retail,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all these emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: To prevent which,

Resolved,

That the printers of publick news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY,

Gloucester County, Sept. 7, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any demands against Harrison Wells, George Avis, William Wells, William Bocock, Daniel Cozens, Jonathan Chew, James Hanifey, Joseph Long, Jacob Hewitt, John Robeson, Peter Johnson, Isaac Justice, John Hatton, James Duffield, John Gruff, John Hinchman, William Forfman, Alexander Bartram, John Cox, John Rodrow, Gabriel D'Veber, William Pinyard, John O'Briant, George Swanton, Josiah Biddle, Robert Whitaker, Jeremiah Proffer, John Carter, jun. or David Suram, whose estates are forfeited, and have been sold by the Commissioners of said county; that they exhibit their accounts before the Judges of the court of common pleas, within the time limited by law, in order that they may be adjusted and paid.

JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-  
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

BROKE out of the gaol of Somerset county, in the night of the 31st ult. ROBERT GIE, cooper, about 6 feet high, well made, black hair, full faced, reddish cheeks, and about 30 years old: Also, SAMUEL GRAY, about 5 feet 9 inches high, a neat built man, marked with the small-pox, has a scar on his eye-brow, light coloured hair, a pale look, speaks a little on the Irish brogue (says he has been a lieutenant in the American army) and is about 35 years old; being both confined for passing counterfeit continental currency. Whoever secures the said persons or either of them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have Sixty Dollars reward for each, and if brought to the gaol from whence they broke, all reasonable charges paid by PETER DUMONT, Sheriff. Millstone, Sept. 1, 1779. 2\*

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Person well qualified to take the care of an English School, either public or private; also perfect master of the French language, who can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of Mr Joakin Griggs, near Flemington, Amwell. 2w\$

Brunswick, Sept. 15, 1779.

A Quantity of excellent sole leather to be exchanged for good raw hides; a number of the best kind of soldiers large shoes for cash; and leather curried for country produce, by HENRY GUEST.

N. B. A workman at the currying business, will meet with good encouragement. Apply as above. 3

Pitt's Town, Sept. 1, 1779.

WHEREAS a considerable number of horses belonging to the continental army, has been put to pasture in this state the past summer, by which means many of them have strayed away:

These are therefore to desire all persons, in whose custody any such horses may be, to return them immediately to the quartermaster of the county where they may be, and they shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble; and all persons knowing of any such horses, or any other property of the United States, that is secreted and kept back, are desired to give information thereof to the nearest quartermaster, that the delinquent may be brought to justice.

By order of the quartermaster-general,  
FURMAN YARD.

8 w.  
WAS taken up the 27th ult. by the subscriber, near Trenton, a gray BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.  
Oct. 4, 1779. 3w|| JESSE TITUS.

W A N T E D,

AN industrious, steady YOUNG WOMAN, to sew, and assist in taking care of children. Good wages and constant employ will be given.— For further particulars inquire of the printer.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Sea-Horse, lately commanded by James Lunn; and of Uriah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Dispatch, lately commanded by John Ritche; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills. By order of the Judge,  
Oct. 4. 4W JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intitled, "An Act for vesting the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of so much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold at publick vendue, at the under-mentioned times and places, sundry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses, &c. being part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling, in the said state of New-Jersey, as follows:

On Wednesday the 13th of October, at Arnold's tavern in Morris-Town, from day to day, and to such places by adjournment as shall be found most convenient, twelve lots of 93 acres each, adjoining each other, situate in the Great Swamp, in Morris county, in the front of the above manfions, bounded northerly by the north line of the said swamp, each lot being fourteen chains broad and seventy chains long. They are about four miles southerly from Morris-Town, in one of the best settled parts of New-Jersey. Each lot has several acres of cleared plow-land and meadow; the greatest part of them are capable of being made most excellent meadow, with rich chefnut ridges intersecting them. These lands will be shewn by Jonathan Stiles, Esq. and Capt. John Lindly, who live contiguous to them.

Also twelve other lots adjoining, whose sale will succeed the above; containing 86 acres each, on the fourth side of the said swamp, adjoining the north side of Long-Hill, about seven miles southerly from Morris-Town and two or three miles from Baskenridge: The soil is excellent for meadow, and some ridges of plow-land. Major Cornelius Ludlow, of Long-Hill, will shew these lands. Each lot is ten chains broad and eighty-six chains long.

Also eight lots of fifty to sixty-five acres each, whose sale will succeed the preceding, on the north-east part of the said swamp, on each side of the forge-lot, on Pine-Brook. These lots are each of them ten chains broad, and from fifty to sixty-five chains long; they have some valuable improved upland and meadows; the whole most excellent soil, well watered, and the greatest part capable of being made most excellent meadow. They are situate about four miles south easterly from Morris-Town.

One lot of about 130 acres, adjoining the above eight lots, and will be sold next in succession. It includes a good stream, Pine-Brook, with a very fine mill-dam, the remains of a bloomary forge and saw-mill, some good buildings, and improved meadows and plow-lands. These lands will also be shewn by Cornelius Ludlow or Jonathan Stiles, Esq.

On Monday the 1st day of November next, at the house commonly called Stell's tavern, near the Virginia encampment, at or near Middlebrook, a tract of about 1000 acres, on the west branch of Middlebrook, in the vale between the first and second mountain, leased in six farms, the leases expired, very good interval lands, and most excellent timber-land, contiguous to the farms on Raritan river.

On Wednesday the 3d day of November next, at Phipps's tavern, in Pluck'emin, a tract of 800 acres adjoining or near the artillery park at Pluck'emin. This is chiefly timber-land, with some small improvements.

On Monday the 15th of November next, at Hackett's-Town, in Sussex county, about 2500 acres of land, in several farms of good improved upland and meadow, the remainder excellent timber-land and fine swamps, in the said county of Sussex, bounded partly by the Muskonetung river, and bordering on Hackett's-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackett's-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Easton on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Sussex courthouse, passes through this tract.

On Wednesday the first day of December next, at the tavern at Crosswicks, two tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumstead's and Willicock's land, containing about 526 acres.

N. B. Continental money or loan-office certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the instructions of the above act, by  
July 20, RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.  
1779. JOHN MEHELM, }