

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1780.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.  
SIR,

IN my letter to you a few weeks ago, I promised a cool and critical examination of an assertion frequently to be met with in the pieces published by Mr. Rivington, in New-York, that *humanity is the characteristic of the English nation*. I imagine they intend this to render the accounts published of their barbarity to the Americans incredible. If the English in general are distinguished for humanity, it is natural to suppose that acts of cruelty said to be committed by them, are either false or exaggerated, or perhaps rare and single instances in which individuals have degenerated from the national virtue. So far I cannot help approving the wisdom and penetration of these gentlemen, for such an argument is not only much more plausible in itself, but much more powerful in lessening the odium of base actions, than either attempting to deny the facts or endeavouring to justify them by the guilt or indelicacy of the sufferers. To this may be added, that as it is for their countrymen at home that this reasoning is chiefly intended, so upon them it will certainly have an irresistible effect. How can they avoid being willing to veil every story of this kind in uncertainty, or bury it in oblivion, upon a principle which must be so grateful, because it brings so much credit to themselves.

These circumstances sufficiently justify me in attempting to bring this assertion to the trial. I have said I would do it coolly and critically, because it cannot otherwise be done fairly; and this may surely be expected from an emigrant from Great-Britain, as I confess myself to be, who, by impeaching in any particular the national character of the English, cannot be supposed to be doing great honour to himself. We are told then that *humanity is the characteristic of the English nation*. If this means any thing, it carries in it a tacit comparison, and implies that English people in general are more tender-hearted, and treat with greater gentleness enemies who are in their power than other nations. In this view of the subject, I shall beg leave to examine very briefly, 1. The probability of it from their known character, and from their own claims in other respects. 2. The witnesses who give testimony in favour of it. 3. How the matter stands in fact, from the most remarkable and most recent examples.

1. As to the probability of it, &c. I think it is admitted by all others, and hardly denied by themselves, that the English are proud and fierce, and have a hatred or contempt of other nations. Their pride they call dignity, and say that it arises from the riches of their country, and the excellence of their constitution. With what self-complacency does the Englishman speak of the avarice of the Dutchman, the levity of the Frenchman, the gravity and solemnity of the Spaniard, the cunning and deceit of the Italian; and not to go so far from home, of the impudence of the Irishman, and the poverty and lousiness of the Scot. They will perhaps tell me that this is no more than national prejudice, and that it is common to all nations. I do not very well know how it is in this respect in other nations, but supposing it to be pretty much the same, all that my argument requires is, that the English are not free from it, and indeed I am firmly of opinion that they have it in as high perfection as any people under the sun.

Again, when I say the English are fierce, they themselves will admit three-fourths of the character, saying that they are daring and brave. This is their chief excellence and their perpetual boast. But will not other nations add, that with respect to the whole people, it is more a savageness of nature than nobleness of principle, for that their favourite diversions of cockfighting, bullbaiting, horseracing, and even cudgelplaying and prizefighting upon the stage, are a clear proof of their general temper and disposition. These savage amusements are now either wholly confined to England, or at least more practised there than in any other country in Europe. We need but read the dissertations of men of reflection and virtue among themselves, who have made many attempts to banish these practices, as a reproach to the nation, and particularly inconsistent with humanity. What opinion do moderns form of the humanity of the Roman people, when they hear of their passion for the shews of gladiators? Just the same that I form of an English mob running with the utmost eagerness to see a bull torn in pieces by dogs, or forming a ring with ineffable satisfaction to see two noted bruisers knocking one another's eyes out, and shouting the praises of the victor, while the vanquished lies before them vomiting blood.

But I have also said that the English have a hatred and contempt of other nations. As to this I confess it may seem strange that a hatred or contempt of

foreigners should be a national character of the English, since their ancestors were a heterogeneous mass, made up of fugitives or freebooters from many other European nations, Angles, Saxons, Danes and Normans, who in their turns conquered and possessed the country; yet it is not more strange than true. There has never been in any age, as far as history can look back, a more certain way to raise a popular commotion in England, than to cry out against the admission of foreigners. It was with the utmost difficulty that the wisdom of some of their Kings could introduce manufacturers of different kinds into the country. When King Edward the third brought over some clothiers from Flanders to England, his clear-headed subjects complained of it as an intolerable oppression, and said they came to eat the bread out of the mouths of the natives, whereas it was to put bread into the mouths and money into the purses of them and their posterity. As late as the year 1518, in Anderson's history of commerce, there is an account of what he calls a shameful riot at London, occasioned by *English prejudice* against foreigners. I might mention more lately the popular cry against the Jew bill, and other naturalization bills, but instead of giving many examples of this, I refer the reader to a living author of their own, Dean Tucker, of Bristol, who, in his essay on trade, has asserted that a hatred of foreigners is *characteristic* of the English, and proved it not only by an induction of historical facts, but of English laws. This author indeed seems to think that they imbibe it from the soil, and that those whose fathers were foreigners have it as strong as those whose progenitors have been there for many ages. Now I only ask this plain question, Are all these things true, and yet is humanity the characteristic of the English nation? Is it reasonable to suppose that a proud and fierce people, holding all others in contempt or detestation, will treat them with gentleness and humanity, when they fall into their hands as conquered enemies?

The 2d subject of enquiry is, Who are the witnesses in favour of this assertion? Though it is not expressed, I imagine the assertion itself should imply that the truth of it is generally acquiesced in. Humanity, say they, is the characteristic of the English nation. Is not this as much as to say it is the mark by which it is known? Though foreign nations may deny that people the possession of other good qualities, their humanity all must be obliged to confess. But is this really the case? The English have many characters given of them by other nations, some good, some bad, but never that of humanity, taking it in a comparative sense. The English, say some, are a bold, active, enterprising people, penetrating in science, and industrious in arts. If they have the honour of few original discoveries, they have carried the discoveries of others, particularly in the arts, to as high perfection in the execution, as any people in the world.—Again, the English, say some, are proud, assuming, fullen and whimsical. They are continually boasting of the happiness of their country, and yet more people put themselves to death in that country, from a disgust at life, than in all the other countries in Europe put together. It is an observation of foreigners that the very animals of England, such as cocks and dogs, have a fierceness in their nature greater than that of the same species in other climates. It is also said that there are more humourists and persons of an odd, singular and fantastic turn of mind in England, than in all the world besides. Sometimes you may meet with a man who will not shave his beard nor pare his nails, nor do any thing as other people do.—Sometimes you will hear of one that has shut himself up in a room, or even confined himself to a bed for many years, tho' in perfect health. It is not yet thirty years since a gentleman in England left a legacy of £. 100 a year to a setting dog, which dog, after the testator's death, made the tour of a great part of the island, in a chaise, attended by a livery servant. I myself knew two old maiden ladies in London who kept four and twenty cats, and spent their whole time and pains in ordering the affairs of that amicable society.

All these things we hear observed frequently, but who are the witnesses in favour of English humanity? The English themselves verily, and no others: On which I only make this remark.—Though we should give them full credit in point of veracity, and believe them sincere, it will be but cold comfort to an American; for from what they have been pleased to call lenity and humanity in their past conduct towards us, we shall be apt to conclude that they do not know the meaning of the terms. I have always thought that sentiments were a stronger and better proof of character than particular facts. For example—No scene of barbarity recorded in history,

ever gave me such an apprehension of the brutality and ferocity of ancient times, as that historians have agreed in celebrating Sesostris, King of Egypt, for his clemency, because he did not put to death those Princes whom he attacked and conquered, without provocation. But on what terms did he suffer them to live? He ordered them to bring him an annual tribute, and on that occasion used to yoke them in his chariot, and make them, in place of horses, draw him to the temple. How much worse than death would this appear at present to a captive Prince? Agreeably to this reflection, I often say to myself, Does the English Court and Parliament blame General Howe for excessive lenity? then miserable indeed must be the case of those who shall be so unfortunate as to taste of their severity.

It remains only now, 3d, to consider how the matter stands in fact, and particularly from the most recent examples. On this part of the subject I shall not lengthen out my discourse, by an enumeration of acts of cruelty committed by particular persons, but shall hint at one or two circumstances that seem most directly to point out the national character, and then give a succinct view of what has happened to us in this unnatural war. The laws in England are more sanguinary than those of other nations: Theft, tho' the value of the things stolen be very inconsiderable, and robbing or taking from the purse of the owner the least possible sum, is there punished with death, and indeed so many other crimes, that public executions are amazingly frequent. Both the cause and effects of this makes against the humanity of the people. It can have no other cause but either the multitude and boldness of criminals, or the bloody-mindedness of those who make the laws, or both; and as to the effect, it must certainly make life seem contemptible to those who see it so lightly and frequently taken away. To this let me add, what I am persuaded will seem quite incredible to those who never heard of it before, viz. That though Great-Britain is a commercial state, if a vessel is cast away upon that coast, and a small part of the crew perhaps have got to the shore, they will run a greater risk of having their goods plundered and themselves knocked on the head, than on the coast of any other country of Europe. Nay, in Great-Britain itself it is unspeakably safer to be cast away in the Orkney Isles, or the Highlands of Scotland, than in any part of England. In the first case, though there are pifferers enough, yet if you can apply to the Minister or the Laird, the one by reason and the other by authority, will protect you entirely; but in the other, neither Minister or Magistrate will be able to preserve you from the gentle hands of the English mobility.

But what shall we ourselves say, from our own experience. Others may pay little regard to our sufferings, and still less to our complaints, but it is probable that our own judgments will be chiefly governed by our own feelings. A man may boast of his clemency as much as he pleases, but if he burns my house, murders my wife and children, and sends myself to starve and rot in a dungeon, telling me I am gently treated, because I am *destined to the cord*, it will not be easy to induce me to believe him. We, my countrymen, have seen American prisoners exchanged, coming from New-York, and British prisoners coming from Philadelphia. How meagre and emaciated the one, how hale and hearty looking the other? Does it need any other evidence to tell how they have been reciprocally treated?

It is certainly contrary to the laws of nature and nations, and the dictates of humanity, to burn and destroy where there is no fortress, and when it has no tendency to weaken the resisting force or starve a hostile army; yet every part of this continent where the English army has been, is marked with desolation. They burnt Falmouth, in Casco-Bay, they burnt Charlestown, in the neighbourhood of Boston, Fairfield, in Connecticut, Kingston, in New-York, Hillsborough, Springfield, and great part of Elizabethtown, in this state, many churches and dwellings in Pennsylvania, and Norfolk, the largest town in Virginia. These, my dear friends and fellow-sufferers in New-Jersey, are the fruits of English clemency; and if your own distresses will suffer you to look back a little more than thirty years, you will find such a scene in the Highlands of Scotland, after all resistance was over, of burning houses and turning out women and children naked to the mountains, as would melt the hardest heart. For my own part, I am a native of that country, which I left in the year 1747, and since that time, as often as I have been present at the church service, I have always added at the end of the litany, the following secret ejaculation: *And from English humanity to conquered rebels, good Lord deliver us.* I am, &c.

ARISTIDES.

London, Saturday, February 12, 1780.

Can ye, O Britons, unconcern'd, behold,  
Your rights invaded, and your country fold!  
See Freedom tott'ring on the brink of fate,  
Her friends imprison'd, and her foes elate!  
No!—one more glorious struggle let us make,  
And if we fail—we'll perish for her sake:  
Freedom alone to Life can relish give,  
And ceasing to be free, let's cease to live.

### TO THE PEOPLE.

#### Friends and Countrymen,

It is your virtue and your firmness alone which can give new life to the expiring freedom of your country, and restore the sacred constitution of the British empire to its pristine vigour. It is in your power, by a well-timed resistance at this moment (and it is a duty you owe to yourselves and to your posterity) to establish your violated rights and liberties upon a foundation, not to be again shaken by any base, obstinate or hypocritical tyrant upon earth.

You have seen all your calamities, all your oppressions, and all your grievances, not only treated with contempt, but turned into ridicule, by him whose duty it was to have redressed, if not prevented them, and on whose head the crown of these realms is unworthily placed; for, as the immortal Algernon Sidney says, "An ass will never leave his stupidity, though he be covered with scarlet; and he that is by nature a slave, will be so still, though a crown be put upon his head;" and it is hard to imagine a more violent subversion of the laws of God and nature, than to raise him to the throne, whom nature intended for the chain.

You have vainly expected, and as vainly flattered yourselves, that your representatives, to whom you have intrusted your liberty and your property, would have redressed the injuries you have suffered. No—they are the venal, base betrayers of your rights, the plunderers of your property, the traitorous authors of all the misery and ruin which has been brought upon the nation; the mere instruments of an infamous and corrupt court, bribed by the King and Ministry with the public money, to oppress, and, if possible, to enslave you. Having thus notoriously inverted the sacred and important end of their institution, instead of being your guardians and protectors, a majority of them are become the engines of tyranny in the hands of the crown; the power which you gave them ceases of course, and reverts back into your own hands; your happiness and prosperity being no longer the rule of their conduct, all laws made for levying taxes on you (to answer the diabolical purposes of corruption) by such a band of traitors and public robbers, must be to all intents and purposes void, in the eye of reason, justice and common sense, and ought not to be obeyed, but resisted.

It was a complaint against Charles the first, that he levied taxes without consent of Parliament; where then, my countrymen, is the difference between a

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

IN CONGRESS, August 10, 1780.

CONGRESS took into consideration the report of the Committee on the memorial of the General officers; whereupon,

Resolved, That the said General officers be informed, that Congress have at no time been unmindful of the military virtues which have distinguished the army of the United States through the course of this war, and that it has been constantly one of the principal objects of their care, not only to provide for the health and comfort of the army, but to gratify the reasonable desires, as far as the public exigencies would admit.

That patience and self-denial, fortitude and perseverance, and the cheerful sacrifice of time, health and fortune, are necessary virtues, which both the citizen and the soldier are called on to exercise, whilst struggling for the liberties of their country:

And that moderation, frugality, and temperance, must be among the chief supports, as well as the brightest ornaments of that kind of civil government, which is wisely instituted by the several states in this union:

That it has been recommended to the several states to make compensation to the officers and soldiers to them respectively belonging, for the depreciation of their pay; and that Congress will take speedy measures for liquidating and paying what is due on that account, to officers and soldiers who do not belong to the quota of any state:

That from and after the first day of August 1780, the army shall be entitled to receive their pay as stated before the first day of January 1777, in the new bills emitted pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March last:

That the officers shall hereafter be allowed five dollars per month, in the said new bills, for each retained ration:

That the Board of War be directed to report to Congress a list of the officers not belonging to the quota of any state, with an account of the balance due to each, to make their pay good for past services, agreeably to the resolutions of the 10th day of April last:

That such of the states as have not made compensation to their officers and soldiers, agreeably to the recommendation of the 17th August 1779, be, and they are hereby requested to do it as soon as possible:

That the provision for granting lands by the resolution of the 16th September 1776, be, and is hereby extended to the General officers, in the following proportion, to wit:

A Major-General 1100 acres.

A Brigadier-General 850 acres.

That the officers of the army be furnished as soon as possible, with two months pay, on account to relieve their present wants, mentioned in the memorial.

August 24.

Resolved, That the officers of the line of the army commanding corps, when in camp, be allowed to draw so many of the rations of provisions heretofore withheld, as the Commander in Chief, or the commander of a separate army shall judge necessary, but that no provision be issued for back rations not drawn on the days they become due:

That if it shall appear that the subsistence money allowed to the officers in lieu of the rations withheld is not equal to the cost of the rations, the deficiency shall hereafter be made up to them:

That the resolution of the 15th day of May 1778, granting half pay for seven years, to the officers of the army who should continue in the service to the end of the war, be extended to the widows of those officers who have died or shall hereafter die in the service, to commence from the time of such officer's death, and continue for the term of seven years, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death or intermarriage the said half pay be given to the orphan children of the officer dying as aforesaid, if he shall have left any: And that it be recommended to the legislatures of the respective states to which such officers belong, to make provision for paying the same, on account of the United States:

That the restricting clause in the resolution of the 15th February 1778, granting half pay to the officers for seven years, expressed in these words, viz. "and not hold any office of profit under these states or any of them," be, and is hereby repealed.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

LONDON, July 1.

The Earl of Lincoln arrived in London in the morning of the 15th of June, with the important news of the surrender of Charlestown, and its numerous garrison, on which occasion the guns were fired from the Tower, which was succeeded by illuminations, and addresses of congratulation to the throne were presented from all parts of Great-Britain.

It is said Mr. Wilkes, who very eminently distinguished himself in the preservation of the Bank of England, suppressing the disturbance, and restoring tranquility, has gained immortal honour, and received the thanks of the Privy Council.

Since Parliament is prorogued, it is expected Lord George Germain will be called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Drayton; and General Fitzroy will be created Lord Southampton.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Whereas no Hall in London can contain forty thousand men:

Resolved, That this Association do meet on Friday next, June 2, in St. George's-Fields, at ten o'clock in the morning, to consider of the most prudent and respectful manner of attending their petition, which will be presented the same day, to the House of Commons.

Resolved, For the sake of good order and regulation, that this Association, on coming to the ground, do separate themselves into four distinct divisions, viz. the London division, the Westminster division, the Southwark division, and the Scotch division.

Resolved, That the London division do take place upon the right of the ground towards Southwark, the Westminster division second, the Southwark division third, and the Scotch division upon the left; all wearing blue cockades in their hats, to distinguish themselves from the Papists, and those who approve of the late act in favour of Popery.

Resolved, That the Magistrates of London, Westminster and Southwark, are requested to attend, that their presence may overawe and controul any riotous or evil-minded persons, who may wish to disturb the legal and peaceable department of his Majesty's Protestant subjects.

By order of the Association,

G. GORDON, President.

London, May 29, 1780.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 13. Tuesday morning a number of journeymen artificers, to the amount of several thousands, assembled in the Phoenix Park, with an intention to go thence in procession to the Parliament house with a petition against the heads of the bill now depending for preventing combinations, &c. Such a numerous meeting at this time, when the metropolis of our sister-kingdom is convulsed with dangerous insurrections, was truly alarming. The volunteers of this city assembled at the Exchange, and the civil power saw itself supported with 1000 citizens in arms. A message was then sent by the Lord Mayor to the people in the Park, acquainting them he would not suffer more than six men to enter the city together with their petition, and advised them by all means to disperse. A recommendation from the chief Magistrate, whose power on this occasion was so respectable, had its effect, and the populace dispersed. Detachments from the volunteers did duty however all night at the Royal Exchange; but we are happy to

acquaint our readers, no riot or disturbance happened either in the city or its environs. The guards at the castle were reinforced by a regiment of foot, and a squadron of horse from the barrack.

BOSTON, September 11.

Saturday last Capt. Jarvis, in a ship, arrived from Surinam.

Same day Capt. M'Farlin, in a brig, arrived from St. Eustatia; also a sloop from the same place.

The same day also arrived a French sloop from Martinico.

FISH-KILL, September 21.

A frigate of the enemy has advanced up the North-River as far as King's ferry: There was a cannonading yesterday, supposed to be there, with what effect we have not as yet heard.

From Albany we are informed, that our New-levies under the command of Col. Malcom, are at Schenectady, and part gone up the Mohawk river. Also, that between Fort Edward and Lake George, two officers were killed, and Col. Warner, of the Grants, wounded, by a party of about thirty Indians.

On Monday the 17th instant, early in the morning, four Indians beset the house of Col. Johannis Jansen, in Shawangunk precinct, about twenty miles from New-Windsor, and took off two of the Colonel's and one of his brother's negroes, with a young woman. On their retreat they met Mr. M'Key and his daughter, whom they inhumanly murdered and scalped. The country was immediately alarmed, have pursued, and we are in hopes they will return a good account of them. Col. Jansen narrowly escaped;—he took to his house on first seeing them, and secured himself in a room, and called out for arms, which deterred them from either firing a gun or setting fire to any buildings. They several times struck the door with an ax in order to force it open.

BALTIMORE, September 12.

Four ships of the line, and 6000 troops, are supposed to be on their way from Brest to Rhode-Island. The celebrated Monsieur Bougainville, who has hoisted his flag on board the Languedoc, of eighty guns, commands the squadron.

On the first of June last several transports, with troops from Germany, arrived at Portsmouth, in England.

The British man of war Romney, Commodore Johnstone, lately captured and carried into Lisbon, two Dutch ships, very richly laden, from Marseilles to Havre and Morlaix.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond, Virginia, hath favoured us with the following paragraph: "The Maryland and Delaware troops have done themselves eternal honour in the late action in South-Carolina.—After being deterred by the Virginia and North-Carolina militia, they fought their way thro' the enemy, made a good retreat, and brought off 9 field-pieces.—In doing this, according to the best accounts, they killed about 500 of the enemy. Their loss is near 300; no General officer except Baron de Kalb. Generals Smallwood and Gift are both safe.—The brave troops abovementioned are now at Hillsborough, where they have collected about 5000 of the militia once more; and 'tis to be hoped they will not run a second time."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the letter of marque brig Fox, Capt. James Buchanan, of this port, dated at sea, in latitude 29, longitude 68, August 17, 1780.

"We parted with the West-India fleet, fifteen in number, bound to St. Eustatius, after we had been five days at sea, all well.

"This day we fell in with and captured the brig Flora, bound from St. Kitt's to Charlestown, South-Carolina, laden with wine, rum, flour, and barley. She sailed with a large convoy, bound to the same place. She was the property of a Mr. Gamble, of Greenock. It appears, by the Captain's information, that a squadron of the British fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line, suddenly departed from St. Kitt's before he sailed, in consequence of some advices having been received, respecting the combined fleets of France and Spain, which, it was supposed were going against Jamaica."

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated August 25, 1780.

"I returned here a few days ago, after a fatiguing march of 17 days against the Indians. The scenes which I beheld are not to be equalled by any thing I ever saw. We marched from hence the 31st of July, intending to relieve Captain Hicks, who was guarding provisions to Fort Schuyler, but was obliged to entrench himself by the way, being surrounded by a number of Indians. The 3d of August, about ten o'clock, we discovered a smoke ascending at Canjohary, about four miles from us, but not suspecting an enemy at that time, we marched about one mile, when we received intelligence of the savages burning houses, &c. We then halted up, being about 200 men in number, and at 11 o'clock came in sight of the settlement, the Indians then burning all before them. An officer and six men (there being but 15 men in the fort at Canjohary, General Renfalcen having taken all the rest) sallied out upon our approach, and gave the Indians a fire, which was returned, but none were either killed or hurt. The savages by this time having destroyed all they could get at, and seeing us approaching, ran off. After

halting about ten minutes at the fort to refresh ourselves, being almost dead with fatigue and heat, we took guides, and pursued the savages about a mile, where we beheld scenes of cruelty almost too shocking to relate—houses in flames, cattle killed, a man shot and speared, a little girl, about six years old, lying in the crotch of a tree, most cruelly mangled and scalped; a little further on we found a boy, about 9 years old, killed and scalped. We pursued on in hopes of overtaking them, but found nothing but houses in flames and people murdered. At evening we got to fort Blank, and found the people in the greatest consternation. Here we stayed all night, and next day collected seven dead, and buried them, all of them most cruelly mangled. We sent out scouts, and guarded the inhabitants to mow their grain. The 7th we again discovered a fire about six miles off, immediately marched, and when we came to the place found two houses on fire, and the people murdered, who proved to be poor Mr. Snautz's family, who used to live in New-York, and his brother-in-law Schreiber's family. Schreiber escaped, Snautz and one son taken prisoners, both their wives and 7 children scalped. We collected in the whole 17 dead, 52 were taken prisoners—52 houses and 47 barns destroyed.—We had the mortification not to be able to come up with any of his Britannic Majesty's savage Allies.

September 23.

Extract of a letter from Major General Gates, dated, Hillsborough, Sept. 5, 1780, to the President of Congress.

"I think I have it now established as a fact, that more than 500 of the enemy's old troops were killed and wounded in the action of Camden: Inclosed I send your Excellency the report of Col. Williams of South Carolina, who came here this morning."

The REPORT of Col. WILLIAMS is as follows: Col. Williams, Col. Shelby, and Col. Clarke, with a party of South Carolinians and Georgians, in number about 200, marched from the North side of Broad river on the 17th of August, in order to attack 200 Tories on the Innere at Musgrove's Mills. On the night of the 18th, the Tories were reinforced by Col. Ennis with 200 regular troops and 100 Tories. Our party meant to surprize them, but were discovered. This obliged us to send a small party of horse to reconnoitre them, with orders, if they found the enemy in a disposition to attack us, to skirmish with them and lead them on to our main body.

Our line being formed across the road, extended at least 300 yards in length on a timbered ridge, twenty horse were ordered on each flank. In this position we waited the enemy's approach. They advanced within 200 yards, where they formed a line of battle, and moved on within the distance of 150 yards, and then began a very heavy fire.

Col. Williams gave orders not to fire till the enemy came within point blank shot, nor then, until orders were given. Every man was ordered to take his tree, but not to fire till the enemy was within 80 yards distance, and then to take his object sure. A very fine rain, which lasted about fifteen minutes, then our brave friends to their distressed country obliged the enemy to retreat, and we drove them about two miles. We killed on the field 60 of the enemy, the greatest part British, and took 70 prisoners. Among the killed were Major Frazer, of the British, one British Captain and three Tory Captains. Colonel Ennis, of the British, is reported to be mortally wounded by two balls, one in the neck, the other broke his thigh.

Our loss in this action was only three killed on the field and eight wounded, one of whom mortally.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Gates, dated at Hillsborough, September 9, 1780.

"Col. Marian, of South-Carolina, has surprized a party of the enemy near Santee river, escorting 150 prisoners of the Maryland division. He took the party and released the prisoners, who are now on their march to Cross creek, where I have sent Lieut. Col. Ford, and proper officers to conduct them hither."

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Hillsborough to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 2, 1780.

"On the 16th August we came up with the enemy, within about 8 miles of Camden; as soon as the enemy made the attack, the militia gave way, and heaving away their arms on the field of action, quitted the field entirely, and left the division of Maryland, commanded by Major-General Baron de Kalb, to withstand the whole of the enemy. In this situation it required no small share of fortitude to withstand the shock, but the courage, conduct, and coolness which appeared in him, will immortalize his name, and must be his memory dear to every well-wisher to this country.

"He received three musket balls and eight wounds with the bayonets, of which he expired two days after. He was sensible to the last, and with the great coolness, fortitude, and calmness, resigned his most valuable life to him that gave it."

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 27.

By a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated the 23d instant, we are informed, that "some of Rodney's ships are so out of repair they cannot act, and one is condemned."

The General Election for Members of the Legis-

lature of this State will be on Tuesday the 10th of October next, agreeable to the constitution.

On Tuesday night the 19th inst. Ensign Fitz-Randolph, with eight men of the state regiment, visited Staten-Island from Woodbridge, and surprized a picket of fourteen New-Levies, but took only four prisoners, as the remainder of the nimble-footed guard trusted rather to their heels than their firelocks for safety.

To the MERCHANTS of AMERICA.

The following is collected as a state of facts relative to the late capture of seven American vessels at the Island of St. Martin's.

THESE vessels were lying in the harbour, some of them with very valuable cargoes on board, where they expected, and certainly with good reason, the protection and safeguard due to the subjects of a friendly power in a neutral port. Intelligence being conveyed to Admiral Rodney, then at St. Christopher's, by some designing or disaffected person, probably placed there for the purpose, he forthwith dispatched six armed vessels with orders "to make prize of the Americans, and, if any resistance should be made by the Governor of the island, to destroy the town." This force unexpectedly appeared before the harbour, sent a message to the Governor, informing him of their business, and threatening, "if he fired a single shot, to lay the town in ashes." They then boarded the vessels, weighed their anchors, set sail, and carried them off to St. Christopher's.

The news of this barefaced breach of the law of nations soon reached the island of St. Eustatius, in the harbour of which several American vessels were lying. Here it produced no small stir. A report too was immediately circulated by certain persons inimical to the cause of America; that a part of the British fleet would be sent in a day or two, with a view of acting at St. Eustatius a part similar to that which they had acted at St. Martin's. Those most nearly concerned, as being most in danger, could not help recollecting also the case of the brig Eagle, Captain Ashmead, not long since piratically carried off from under the guns of the fort of the island of Saba, and that lately the enemy had come into the harbour of St. Eustatius, landed, and captured and carried off with them all the American seamen they could find, and put them on board their ships of war, which were in want of men. The Masters of the vessels, therefore, in order to know what they might depend upon in so precarious a situation, waited, in a body, on Governor De Graff, and after informing him of the recent affair at St. Martin's, and of their apprehensions that a part of the enemy's fleet would speedily be dispatched to St. Eustatius on the like errand, wished to know, whether, in such an event, they might rely on his protection and assistance: To which he replied, "That his powers did not extend so far, as he had no orders for that purpose."

On the foregoing state of facts a variety of reflections suggest themselves. They need not be detailed to you. I cannot say whether these depredations on our commerce are suffered to be committed through want of will or want of power in those from whom we might expect better things. This I can say, that our trade to the Dutch islands is perpetually endangered, interrupted and harrassed even in their own ports; and that the principal islands in the West-Indies belong to decided and formidable powers, able and willing to supply us on the best terms; in whose ports we shall meet with the highest encouragement, and lie with perfect protection and security.

VERBUM SAPIENTI.

THE inhabitants on both sides of the river Delaware, contiguous to the continental ferry, are hereby notified, that Col. Samuel Miles, Deputy Quartermaster for the state of Pennsylvania, and Col. John Neilson, Deputy Quartermaster for the state of New-Jersey, will attend at Patrick Colvin's ferry on Monday the 9th of October next, from 10 o'clock to 12, and at Capt. John Clunn's tavern from 2 o'clock to 4, to consult with such of the said inhabitants as shall attend and determine whether it will conduce more to the public interest to continue the continental ferry where it now is, or have it removed down the river where it formerly was kept.

Trenton, September 25, 1780.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce, or 3/9 hard Cash, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money at the time of payment per Quarter.

Trenton, September 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, being desirous of doing all possible justice to the citizens of the United States, have resolved, That upon report being made to them of the money due in each state to the inhabitants thereof, warrants will immediately issue for the payment of the same:

Therefore the subscriber requests and hopes, that all persons having any demands against the Quartermasters and Foragers in this state for any debt contracted, or service done, between the 2d day of March 1778, and the 20th day of September 1780, will immediately bring in the same to the person who made the contract or purchase, in order that the same may be adjusted and reported. And the subscriber being very desirous of accomplishing this business with all possible dispatch, proposes to give attendance at his office in Trenton all the month of October next.

The subscriber also requests all persons within this state, having any publick property in their hands, or knowing of any in the hands of any other person, immediately to return or report the same to the nearest Quartermaster, or to him. Any person secreting publick property after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

MOORE FURMAN,  
Late D. Q. M. Gen. New-Jersey.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1780.

TO GERMAN DESERTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all German deserters from the armies of Great-Britain will meet with proper encouragement for enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Deuxpouts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's hussars, both which corps are now serving in America under the command of Monsieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application must be made to Col. Nicola, at the Barracks, or at Mr. Peter Hays's, in Third-street, near Race-street, where an officer of each corps will be found.

N. B. The advantages of all kind granted to those who will make use of this opportunity, whether with respect of the bounties, or of victuals and clothes, have already collected a large number of deserters in Philadelphia. They have the choice of enlisting in the hussars, commanded by the Duke of Lauzun, who is in Rhode-Island at the head of a Legion, or in the German regiment called Zweybrück or Royal Deuxpouts, commanded by the Count of Deuxpouts.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR CASH,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Continental stables in Trenton, on Saturday the 30th day of this instant, to begin at nine o'clock in the morning; Several Cast HORSES, a half-blood-MARE and COLT, old Waggons, Harness, &c. &c.

By M. FURMAN,

Late D. Q. M. G. N. Jersey.

N. B. All persons having horses or other property in their possession, belonging to the United States, are desired to bring in or report the same immediately.

Trenton, Sept. 22.

TO BE SOLD,

Præemptorily for Cash,

TWO good HOUSES, with their appurtenances, in Trenton. Enquire of the Printer. Also some Bed Furniture, &c. 3w\*

ROBERT EASTBURN,

OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Hath for SALE, for Cash or Country Produce,

TWO Houses and Lots of ground, situate in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, at the place called Coughtown; the one a new unfinished house, with a barn; the other is rented till next May, but may then be entered upon. Said Eastburn hath also for sale, for cash or country produce, good West-India rum, spirit, wine, Holland gin, molasses, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, alspice, ginger, pepper, snuff, indigo by the quantity, rozin, primers, &c. Also sundry kind of dry goods as usual.

King exacting or demanding money of the people, by his own arbitrary will, without the sanction of Parliament, or illegally robbing them by means of a corrupt and secret influence over a majority of its members? Nay, the latter is ten thousand times more dangerous to the constitution, and more fatal to your liberties; the first, being an open violation of the laws, and an arbitrary stretch of kingly prerogative, gives an immediate alarm throughout the nation, and the people are presently on their guard to oppose and resist it; but this corrupt and secret influence, or, in other words, bribing your representatives to betray their trust, and give to the crown an absolute power over your purses, is more slow and sure, and its consequences not so soon foreseen or felt, nor yet so easily guarded against or prevented.— It is the worst and blackest treason against the laws and constitution, in the King or Minister who does it, because it goes to the entire subversion of all legal government, it saps the foundation of publick right, publick justice, and publick virtue, and must in the end not only destroy your liberties, but establish tyranny and despotism in the land, by act of Parliament; and it will then be too late to complain; for if you should have resolution to do it, you will be told by the haughty imperial tyrant on the throne, "It is not in my power to give you any relief; indeed I know of no such grievance as you mention, and have now laid before me; they do not exist; the application is therefore not only very improper, but indecent, designed by a few discontented people to alarm the kingdom, and to infuse into the minds of my peaceable and well-affected subjects false fears and apprehensions; and I should ill deserve the title of King of a free people, if I paid the least attention to it: I cannot alter the law you complain of, and to which I have given my assent, by and with the advice of my Parliament, and by that advice I shall abide."

Friends and fellow-countrymen, it is necessary you should know, and be made fully acquainted with your own consequence and importance in the state, and no longer suffer yourselves to be duped and plundered daily, by the corrupt union of the King, Lords and Commons; consider, that they have not nor can have any power, either jointly or separately, but what has derived from you, which they hold in trust for your good, and the general safety of the kingdom; and for which you have allowed them certain privileges and advantages. Now, as they have acted in direct opposition to your welfare, and, by that means, betrayed that trust you delegated to them, and nearly effected your and the nation's ruin; they are evidently become tyrants and usurpers, and ought to be treated as such, and dispossessed of those powers so abused, which they can have no longer any right to exercise.—You are the origin of all the power vested in the three heads of the constitution; you were a people before there was any such thing as King, Lords and Commons, or any form of government constituted; and that power which is original, must be superior; and you have an undoubted right, when you see or think it necessary for your own preservation, to enter into associations, or assemble in convention, in order to take the government into your own hands, and to consider of delegating new powers, for the future advantage and benefit of the kingdom.

Reason and common sense clearly point out, to the meanest capacity, that when all delegated powers fail or expire, when Governors ruin the people they should protect, when the Parliament is destroyed, or, what is the same thing, if not worse, corrupted, and betray their constituents, the people, who are the original of all delegated power, ought to drag the miscreants from their seats, that they might suffer, if possible, a punishment equal to their crimes, as an example to all future traitors. But while you, my fellow-subjects, remain quiet and inactive under every oppression, every violation of your rights, and every act of tyranny, be assured your task-masters will go on till you are enslaved beyond redemption, through your own baseness, till your property is gone, and with it your power, and till you have not one liberty nor one privilege left to boast of.

Route then, if you have still any claim or pretensions to the name of Englishmen. The grand, the important question agitated in the kingdom is, whether you shall continue to be a free people, or become slaves; let not a fatal lethargy lull you into a fancied security, and obliterate the sense of glory, till your chains are fast riveted; 'tis freedom calls, and demands your protection and support; that freedom, which every sensible mind, and every Englishman, holds inseparable from the idea of happiness on earth. Be not intimidated by the displeasure or the frowns of a tyrant, nor by the threats of power; that would not only betray a degree of cowardice, but prove a baseness of spirit unworthy of Britons. In a cause so important, so glorious in its consequences, we should know no fear. You, my fellow-countrymen, secured with the armour of truth, and having all the laws of justice, humanity and heaven, on your side, may bid defiance to the boldest and cruellest tyrant upon earth; even to a Nero, with all his host of slaves, and make them tremble.

Let me conjure you to be no longer deceived, by the pious hypocrisy of the present King; he has done more, in the short space of a few years, to subvert your religion and liberties, and to ruin the nation, than ever Charles the first did, during the whole course of his life, and yet he was brought to the block, by the virtue, firmness and resolution of our forefathers; if he had not, we, at this day, should not have had either liberty or freedom to have contended for, nor would England have been reduced to its present miserable, disgraceful and ruinous state, by a dastardly, mulish tyrant, of the house of Brunswick.

James the second, at his first coming to the crown of England, professed (though not born a Briton) so much tenderness for the people, and so great a regard for the preservation of their liberties, and their property, that the Parliament and people generously gave him more money than he asked, and he himself had honor enough to put a stop to the profusion of their grants, and foolish loyalty. The deluded people presently saw their error, for he soon began to put the imperial law of his own will in execution, and to exercise an arbitrary and uncontrolled power over them. However, James had not long altered from what he seemed to be in his first speech, than the people altered too. The satisfaction in, and veneration for, their new King, vanished in a short time; and from the pleasing hopes of living free and happy subjects under him, they sunk into all the just and dreadful apprehensions of becoming despised and miserable slaves. A general consternation fell upon the kingdom, and the wretches who had armed the tyrant with his power, and supported him in it, were the first to leave him, and the most forward to invite and join with a deliverer. James being thus defeated by his priests and chaplains (who had invested him with all his illegal and arbitrary power) and by every honest Englishman, he was soon reduced to the necessity of trusting to, and depending upon, a mercenary band of hired troops, who also deserted him, and he was at length obliged to fly from the face of an injured people, and to seek refuge in a foreign land, as a proper and just reward for all his villainy. That another base, ungrateful, perjured, hypocritical and blood-thirsty tyrant, may share the same, or a worse fate, is the sincere wish of millions.

**THE LAST  
VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
of this STATE,**

Are to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

ALSO,  
**BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.**

**FREIGHTS  
TAKEN BY  
WILLIAM RICHARDS  
AND  
THOMAS ASHMORE,**

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.

PASSENGERS,	2/6	Box window glass,	3/
SOLDIERS,	1/3	Earthen and wooden ware	
Barrel of powder,	3/6	18d in the pound.	
Hoghead rum,	7/6	Large crates of ware	7/6
Do. melasses,	7/6	[Smaller in proportion]	
Do. sugar,	11/3	All sorts of grain, per	
Do. tobacco,	10/	buishel	4d
Do. lime,	6/	Salt, per ditto,	4d 1-2
Do. cyder,	6/6	Bolts of oznabrigs or	
Tierces half the price of		duck,	1/6
the hogheads.		Inch board per thousand	
Pipes of wine,	11/3	feet,	2c/
Barrels of beef, pork, fish		Trunks, bales, cases and	
and cyder by the quan-		boxes, with bags, &c.	
tity,	1/6	agreeable to size and	
All chance freight by the		weight.	
barrel,	2/3	Bundles of leather,	3/6
And every other small ar-		Bricks,	15/
ticle in proportion.		Boxes of soap, candles,	
Barrels of flour by the		and chocolate,	1/6
quantity,	9d	Reams of paper,	2d 3-4
Do. of apples,	1/	Iron potts, per ton,	3c/
Tierces of flaxseed,	3/3	Bar iron, do.	18/
Do. of rice,	3/6	Pig iron, do.	15/
Chest of tea,	11/3	Anchors,	17/

All freight for the publick agreeable to contract.

All goods that come up in those vessels do not pay any wharfage, nor storage, except they lay above fifteen days.

The above freights will be received at the exchange.

**Publick Notice is hereby given**

THAT the owners and possessors of the meadows and marsh lying on both sides the creek Assunkunk, being the most part within the city of Burlington, propose to apply to the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, at their next meeting, for a law to stop out said creek at or near the barracks in said city, and to erect other water-works, for the purpose of draining said marsh.

Burlington, Aug. 26, 1780.

**RANAWAY,**

On the evening of the 17th instant, A NEGRO MAN called NED, a stout fellow, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks very low; had on and took with him when he went away, a wool hat with white loops, a brown homespun coat, one woollen check and a tow cloth shirt, and two pair of tow cloth trousers. Whoever apprehends and secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall be amply rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

J. WINTERS.

Rocky-Hill, Sept. 19, 1780.

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Strayed from Princeton, on the 12th or 13th inst. A HORSE MARE, with white mane and tail, 9 or 10 years old, near 14 and a half hands high, a natural pacer, the fetlocks of her fore feet have been lately trimmed. Any person who will secure said mare, and deliver her to Captain James Moore in Princeton, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JAMES RIDDLE.

September 15, 1780. 3w†

**WANTED,**

TWO experienced Harponiers in the whaling business, to enter the first day of November next, to whom good encouragement will be given by Henry Guest at New-Brunswick.

N. B. None need apply without having proper vouchers of their dexterity in the business. 15w

**STRAYED or STOLEN,**

ON the 17th instant, from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright BAY MARE, her near hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead; her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack and pace; about 14 hands one inch high. Whoever has found the same and will deliver her to the owner, or give information so that she may be had again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

**A SWORD.**

A SWORD was found the 24th of August, on the road from Flemington to Pennington. The owner by proving his property and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again by applying at the Post-Office in Trenton.

September 12, 1780.

**Wanted immediately,**

A SCHOOL-MASTER, in a good neighbourhood, to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. A single man, well recommended, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr. Mercer, at Schenck's mills, near Somerset Courthouse.

September 12, 1780. 3w

**CLOCKS and WATCHES MADE,  
and OLD REPAIRED.**

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting his former Customers and the Publick, that he has removed from the house of Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS to Mr. WILLIAM ROSCOW'S, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches; and hopes by his knowledge of and attention to his business, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favour him with their custom.

3w\* JACOB MAUS.

Trenton, Sept. 12, 1780.

**To all whom it may concern:**

New-Jersey, Middlesex County, ff. BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Publick, that Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 17th day of October next;—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

Sept. 11, 1780. 4w JOHN PIATT, Sher.

Freehold, Monmouth county, Sept. 4, 1780.

THE Subscriber will dispose of one very likely active NEGRO fellow, twenty years old, for £. 150 in specie, and two likely active NEGRO girls, fifteen years old, for £. 120 each aforesaid, or the value thereof in current money. They are not to be sold for any fault, but the want of business: They are all country born, and understand most kinds of business.

4 SAMUEL FORMAN.