

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 1 5, 1 7 8 0.

TO THE PRINTER.

THE following letter to Tabitha was intercepted when the American army lay near the New-Bridge. It was put into my hands by the same person who detected the former one inserted in your paper; but it has not been in my power, till now, to make such alterations as appeared proper for concealing the author. I am sorry however to inform the public, that I might have saved myself that trouble, as there is good reason to believe the writer either dying or dead of a distemper, occasioned it is said by the ignorance or mismanagement of her physicians in treating a common cold.

October 26th, 1780.

New-York, September 12, 1780.

**H**OW little I dreamt when I wrote last, my sister,  
The rebels were still on our backs like a blister.

When th' mov'd to Fort Lee, I was happy too soon,  
And thought myself snug as the man in the moon.  
But the buffle was all to be gone o'er again,  
And I was to sorrow once more for my swain.  
—O'er night the commander had labor'd so hard,  
That each rebel look'd like a tyger or pard;  
The guides were all sent for, and maps finger'd o'er,  
And questions were put, that were put oit before,  
Till each prov'd as plain as the nose on his face,  
That the roads all remain'd—just in the old place.  
Such forsooth is the case when the enemy comes,  
And as usual, I'm told, as the noise of their drums.

We thought, who knew nothing at all of the matter,  
The guards of the rebels possess'd all the water,  
And hence, that Sir Harry had got to a stand,  
Not seeing a place where a soldier could land.  
But when that the rebels were all drawn away,  
We stood like a fool—who has nothing to say.  
Next, we hop'd they meant only to fight in grimace,  
But their skill keeping near, quite alter'd the case.

At school we are wont to use pounce for a blot;  
A general plenty of powder and shot.

The man who for wiser than others would pass,  
The look of an owl and the gait of an ass;  
Or pent in his room; or apart from the croud,  
Is seen for a moment, then gone like a cloud;  
Is silent when sager men speak to the point;  
Or nods, as to say—you have hit the right joint,  
While slow from his seat he stalks off with an air,  
More fix'd than a priest's—in the depth of his pray'r.  
What's odd for Sir Harry, he nothing begun,  
Kept close to his works—without firing a gun.  
But, perhaps, th' poor man could not get on his legs,  
After sitting so long—like a hen o'er spoil'd eggs.

Alas, my sweet sister, I cannot but fear  
That something not good is to happen us here.  
The Knight he is either invol'd in deep gloom  
When no mortal but André dare enter his room;  
Or careering, whip fitch, with a dozen o' fools,  
Like children astride, upon witches or stools,  
Hot after a dog, who has tied to his tail  
A herring, as boys tie a bladder or rail.\*  
Not th' fool that some chance has to dignity rais'd;  
Not a cat when she's strok'd, or poet when prais'd,  
So pleas'd is, or finds it so much to their taste,  
As hunting the herring our hero in patience.

'Tis strange in what whimsies some men take delight,  
I wish he but lov'd half as well for to fight,  
We should with the rebels no longer be teas'd,  
And the officers too might do what they pleas'd;  
Nor Ayres at the Hook be afraid of one Lee †  
As your spouse of a scold, or the Major of me.

Here th' scenes are all shifted, and barrens the shore,  
And gone all the magic that pleas'd us before.  
What's life, my Tabitha? Instable as sand;  
A pleasure that's spent while it seems in the hand;  
A silk changing color as men change their ground;  
A thing when once lost—ne'er again to be found;  
A sea full of storms, or ebbing or flowing;  
A riddle,—a something,—a charm not worth knowing.

Now dulness, and drivel, and folly, and pride,  
Triumph at each corner, or sigh by our side,  
What lack-a-day lovers, what nothings but show;  
What pedants with iwords, and all muck'd as a beau;  
What sorrowful tunes do they set to our eyes;  
When they sing of themselves, what fustian and lies;  
While each dunce as he reads be-praises his brother,  
Like figures of China, that nod at each other.  
My nerves are less hurt at the sight of a wen,  
Than th' same story still, by the same set of men.

\* A substitute for foxhunting; --- or a favorite and constant diversion of the Knight's.  
† Ayres, the commanding officer at Paulus-Hook.

Let me die an old maid if you'd find in the town;  
But humor to make a conundrum go down.  
Nay, I'd lend you a sample, an effort most rare;  
That's cook'd up in cantos, and provés to a hair,  
By a cast of the die, or a desperate hit,  
A piece may be made without genius or wit:  
—But, I wish to say nothing at all of the dead,  
Left, perchance, th' dull thing should be ask'd for  
or read.\*

This morning, quoth Bet, as she lac'd on my stays,  
It enters my head, we shall have no more plays;  
And as for the balls dance at them who may,  
I trust there will some of them fall in our way.  
There's something that tells me—who's at a dead lift,  
And even the best will be put to their shift.  
I've had my own qualms for this month and more past,  
Now 'tis plain what I fear'd will happen at last;  
For sure as in Rome there are priests or a pope;  
Affairs here have got to the end of the rope;  
And if there is aught or in visions or skill,  
We all must give up to the rebels at will.

I dreamt when the city they'd got, you were seen;  
All charming as now, and bedight like a queen;  
A beautiful youth bow'd down to your feet,  
(The Major before never look'd half so sweet)  
Then bade you not fear with an air so divine,  
As melted your heart,—as it could not but mine:  
I never felt so, in my days, as I live,  
For beshrew me, I thought, no quarter they'd give.  
—I hope, my dear mistress, when this trial comes  
They'll finish the work without using thier bombs;  
To think of their tails I almost lose my breath,  
But should one burst near me, it would be my death.  
The yea-forsooth Yankee I hate as the Turk;  
The dogs under Wayne too will make bloody work.  
And yet, how I long to leave this place of sin,  
When think you, good mistress, the rogues will begin.  
If they don't do it now, pray is it not clear  
That they'll double their force—and do it next year?  
Z.

\* I suppose the author alludes to a late New-York poetical set; but as she seems unwilling to give it a chance to be known, the editor begs leave to follow the example.

In CONGRESS, October 14, 1780.

**R**ESOLVED, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late Major-General the Baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis in the state of Maryland, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of

The Baron de K A L B,

Knight of the Royal Order of Military Merit,  
Brigadier of the Armies of France,

And

Major-General in the Service of the United States  
of America.

Having served with Honour and Reputation for  
three Years,

He gave a last and glorious Proof of his Attach-  
ment to the Liberties of Mankind and  
the Cause of America,

In the Action near Cambden, in the State of  
South-Carolina,

On the 16th of August, 1780;

Where, leading on the troops of the Maryland and  
Delaware Lines against superior Numbers,

And animating them by his Example to Deeds of  
Valour,

He was pierced with many Wounds, and  
On the 19th following expired, in the 48th Year  
of his Age.

The CONGRESS of the United States of America,  
In Gratitude to his Zeal, Services and Merit,  
Have erected this Monument.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Generals Smallwood and Gift, and to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland and Delaware lines; the different corps of artillery; Colonel Porterfield's and Major Armstrong's corps of light infantry, and Colonel Armand's cavalry; for their bravery and good conduct, displayed in the action of the 16th of August last, near Cambden, in the state of South-Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to such of the militia officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves by their valour on that occasion.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

L O N D O N, June 19.

THE debates in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, insensibly turned from particular objects to the general measures that had been pursued by administration, and the present aspect of affairs. Severe censures fell upon the ministry from several of the members in the opposition respecting Ireland, the disordered and convulsed state of the nation, and the core of all our distresses, the fatal plan for subjugating America: This attack roused the Treasury Bench and their friends, and at last brought up Lord North. His Lordship was more warm and explicit than usual. He observed, "that ministry had often been reproached for the unsuccessfulness of measures by those very men who had done all in their power to defeat those measures; and that they, whose language and conduct upon all occasions tended to weaken government and inspire the people with the utmost contempt of it, could yet gravely complain that government was insufficient to maintain due order and regularity in the kingdom. With respect to Ireland, had ministry resolved to continue that part of the dominion under all the circumstances of which it so loudly complained, and, without any mild concessions, to have drove it to extremities, would these men have acquitted the measure? Would they have employed their eloquence in favour of it? Loudly as they complain of the continuance of the war, would they have justified the concession of thirteen states to be allied with our ancient rival and enemy? Our affairs in America, continued his Lordship, wear a brighter aspect. I would not be too sanguine, but we may be allowed to entertain agreeable hopes from the operations of our forces at the southern quarter. There are other circumstances to encrease these hopes: Many in the revolted colonies, who appeared zealous to throw off their constitutional dependence on this kingdom, have since discovered themselves more attached to their gains than their independence. There are a number of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched. Many, even of these, shrink, it is said, at the bare mention of any extraordinary efforts to sustain their cause, and do not choose to lend what they have acquired, to support the paper money, which, frail as it is found to be, is the only instrument by which the revolt can be maintained. Their boasted love of liberty is too weak to support itself against self-interest. Their enthusiasm has abated; they no more contend who shall be foremost in defence of their mad ideas of independence. They begin to quarrel, it is said, about their proportion of the taxes, and each one endeavours to shift as much as he can of this burden from his own shoulders to those of his neighbour's, while their army has been unsupplied. Much has been said of the entire union of the revolted colonies, though their confederation is not compleat, and Maryland has not acceded to it. While the agents of Congress at Paris have given exaggerated accounts of the resources of their constituents, they have been obliged to have continual recourse to France and Spain for all kinds of supplies, for arms, ammunition and clothing. Allies so situated must soon become disagreeable to one another. Notwithstanding all the reforms made in the finances of France, it is known that Louis XVI is obliged to continue all the taxes of the last war, which were to have ceased in 1780: And that Mr. Neckar cannot support the military operations of that kingdom, but by the force of loans, which, considering the losses its commerce has sustained, cannot long continue." Upon the whole his Lordship was persuaded that Parliament would persevere in such measures as must finally establish the honour and commerce of the nation, and the safety and tranquility of its dependencies.

Mr. Burke, Col. Barre, and Mr. Dunning, spoke with great force in reply to his Lordship: So did Charles Fox. One must have heard him, to judge of the warmth and force of his speech on this occasion—We can only give a sketch of it. He was severe in his sarcasms on the ministry, respecting the affairs of Ireland and the internal commotions of Britain, both which had rendered the nation contemptible in the eyes of all Europe. He did not dispute the right of Ireland to the advantages it had lately obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much against the will of the ministry, and as truly by force of arms, as the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and conceded with an air of meanness, to become a source of future confusion, and perhaps fivers of blood. He remarked with great poignancy on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America: "In their infatuated conduct, said he, resolution and concessi-

( See the fourth page.)

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**William Livingston, Esquire,**

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief  
 in and over the State of New-Jersey and Territories  
 thereto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the  
 same;

**PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress by their Proclamation, bearing date the eighteenth day of October last, therein reciting, That "whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings upon the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:" Did by the said Proclamation "recommend to the several states to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all grace; that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious ally under his special protection, and to favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to appoint Thursday the seventh day of December next to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer in this state, in pursuance of the said Proclamation of Congress, and for the purposes therein mentioned: And it is hereby recommended to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this state to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship on that day; and to all the inhabitants of the state to abstain thereon from servile labour and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Trenton, the seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,  
 BOWES REED, Sec'y.

**GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.**

H A G U E, August 2.

IT is assured that the States General will treat as principal commissaries at the treaty of armed neutrality, with the three northern powers. It is also said, that their High Mightinesses have sent further instructions on that important business to their Ministers Plenipotentiaries, who continue with the utmost speed their journey to Peterburgh. We talk already here about the conditions of that negociation, tho' without any certainty, as that affair is kept very secret, until it is brought to a conclusion.

Utrecht, Aug. 10. M. de Beaumarchais's ship Fier Rodrigue, is arrived at the Isle of Rhe from New-England, having under convoy 11 American ships and four French, the cargoes of which consist chiefly of tobacco. That ship it is said, has also taken several prizes.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10. We have just received the news that the Russian fleet, consisting of 13 ships of the line and frigates, cast anchor yesterday before the port of the Texel; but as they are not come in, we cannot get their names.

L O N D O N, June 15.

It is the present talk in the coffee houses about St. James's, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will soon be honoured with a command; and that the Duke of Cumberland will go out with the grand fleet the next cruise.

June 22. From Madrid we have received very authentic information, that at a late council, at which his Majesty assisted, it was determined not to relinquish the siege of Gibraltar, but to send a reinforcement of 10,000 men, artillery, &c. to St. Roche; and seven sail of the line to reinforce Don Barcelo, after which a general attack by sea and land is to be made on the garrison.

July 4. The news of Sir Henry Clinton's taking Charlestown, in South-Carolina, was a very timely cordial to the drooping spirits of administration; but it is very far from being a decisive measure in our favour, unless government lays hold of the hour of success to begin a pacific negociation. For it cannot be supposed that the numerous continental troops in the other parts of North-America will not endeavour to

repair their loss by attempts on our forces, which will be more divided from this very conquest.

If we take an estimate of our loss at Saratoga, and our gain at Charlestown, we shall scarce find that the latter compensates for the former. This will appear if we state the two accounts as Dr. and Cr. and then strike a fair balance.

Great-Britain Dr. to Saratoga, in men.

Oct. 17, 1777.  
 To English troops laid down their arms, 2442  
 To German ditto, 2198  
 To Canadian and volunteer ditto, 1100  
 To Staff ditto, 12

Total to men surrendered, 5752  
 To killed, wounded, taken and deserted, from July 6, to October 16, 2933  
 To wounded left in camp, and taken, 588

Total loss of men, 9273  
 Great-Britain Cr. of Charlestown, in men.  
 May 12, 1780.

By French and Continental troops who laid down their arms, 6000  
 By ditto, at Fort Moultrie, 218

Total loss of men, 6218

Balance of men against Great-Britain, 3055  
 Perhaps some may imagine that though the balance is against us in respect to men, yet that may be counterbalanced by the quantity of ordnance and arms; the following estimate will set that point in a clear light.

Great-Britain Dr. to Saratoga, in arms, &c.

To ordnance delivered to General Gates.  
 Brass guns, 28  
 Royal howitzers, 5  
 Brass mortars, 2

To complete stands of arms, 35  
 To clothing for provincials, 7000  
 To tents, 7000

To a large quantity of ordnance stores,  
 To the military chest,

Great-Britain Cr. of Charlestown by arms, &c.

By brass guns, 21  
 By brass mortars, 10  
 By iron guns, 360  
 By howitzer, 1

By muskets, 392  
 By a large quantity of stores, 5416  
 By the town of Charlestown,

Now if we compare the two accounts, we shall not find the profit very great. For although there is a balance of 357 guns in our favour; yet there are 1584 stands of arms against us, and 7000 suits of clothing, with the tents of an army; and it is very strange if their value is not equivalent to the 357 cannon; not even reckoning the military chest, or what money there was in it, which hath never come to the knowledge of the public.

All then we seem to have gained is Charlestown; but when we bring into the account the expence of keeping it, and the risque of losing it, perhaps we have not such a capital advantage as appeared at the first view.

Some may ask, Do you count as nothing the glory we have gained? To that question it may be answered, it is not glory gained, but only the glory we lost at Saratoga is regained. Thus the balance being nearly equal, we may open a fresh account.

Aug. 16. Lord George Gordon is now indulged with pen and ink, but that only on condition that he does not correspond with any others than his brother and counsel. His letters are all inspected by order of government. He is in very high spirits; but has been greatly affected whenever he heard of any of the execrations of the rioters, and has been known to shed tears.

Aug. 19. The list of the Russian fleet, just announced in the public prints, mult impress one important truth on the mind of every reader, which is, that although Russia is fertile in men, it is not so in regard to naval officers; out of the fifteen ships of the line, four of them are commanded by British officers, as are also two of the four frigates. Thus we have not only taught them the road to maritime power, but even now, in this critical situation, six Britons conduct their ships to serve our enemies.

It has ever been the fate of Britain to have her services repaid with ingratitude; and to see those who owed most to her, not only look quietly on, while others attacked her, but basely join her assailants, and aid them in their attempts to undo her.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 27.

This day, the first business of a consequential nature that arose, was a plan suggested by Mr. David Hartley, for the foundation of an amicable settlement of our disputes with America. The chief parts of which plan were, that Commissioners might be appointed by the Crown, who should have power to proclaim a cessation of hostilities in America, as well as to suspend for the term of ten years such acts of Parliament as had been made to restrain all intercourse with the Colonies. He concluded a very long speech with the following motion: "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the purpose of investing the Crown with sufficient powers to treat, consult, and

finally to agree upon the means of restoring peace with the provinces of North-America."

Lord North and Lord George Germain opposed the motion, and made use of the arguments often repeated, that the Americans are every day more and more inclined to return to their allegiance, and that they will of themselves offer terms, or have it in their power to accept those that his Majesty's Commander in Chief of the forces and the Admiral on the station are empowered to grant them.

A long debate took place on this motion, in which Mr. Fox, General Conway, and many other gentlemen, bore a part, and it was at length terminated by a division, on which the motion was lost by a majority of 65; there being for it 28, against it 93.

Sir George Saville then proposed another motion, which produced a very long and warm debate. He wished the House to come to a resolution, "That the war with America is unconstitutional, expensive, and ruinous." In this however he was as unsuccessful as his friend Mr. Hartley had been; there being on a division, only 34 for the question, and 105 against it.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge then rose to lay before the House two propositions, to which he trusted no man, who felt any value on liberty, or the bill of rights (which bill he caused to be read by the Clerk) could possibly have any objection. The Alderman confessed that the letter of the noble Lord at the head of the staff to the Lord Mayor of London, had pointed out to him the necessity of meeting the unconstitutional doctrine contained in that letter, by resolutions of that House declaratory of the people's rights. The resolutions that he intended to submit to the House, and which he moved in form, were these:

"That it is the undoubted right of every Protestant subject to have arms for his defence in case of danger.

"That any attempt to deprive the subjects of their arms, was highly unconstitutional."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Sawbridge took occasion to censure the ministry for having deprived the civil magistrates of all controul over the military. This, in his opinion, had been the cause of much mischief; and to his certain knowledge, a deal of harm might have been prevented, if the military had been under the controul of the civil power. He himself, he said, could have saved Newgate, the Fleet prison, and Mr. Langdale's house, if he could have but commanded a small body of troops. He had applied in time to the commanders of several detachments; but they had all refused to follow him, alleging that they were posted in a particular district, and could not go out of it without disobeying their orders. He was obliged to submit, for the mandate of the minister had deprived him of all power over the military.

Mr. Sawbridge's resolutions were considered by a majority of the House as improper to be put at the present time; they were therefore disposed of by the previous question. For the question 100; against it 25.

N O R W I C H, October 24.

By several persons from the northward we are informed, that the savages are committing great depredations on a part of our frontiers where we little expected them. It is said they have advanced within a few towns of Dartmouth College.

Last Friday night a party of men from Long-Island in a boat, landed at Stratford, where the western post lives, whose house they immediately entered, seized him, with the mail, and carried them to the water-side, where they set him at liberty, but the mail, which contained all the western papers, letters, &c. they took with them.

P R O V I D E N C E, October 25.

Saturday last the following tragical affair happened at Scituate. One Joseph Brigs, whose wife in consequence of his brutal behaviour towards her, had been separated from him about a year, formed the horrid design of murdering her. With this view he went to a house where his wife was visiting a relation, and in his way call'd at a neighbour's to sharpen a knife; while at the house where his wife was, he seemed much agitated, and on her departure, which was about two in the afternoon, he followed and overtook her at a little distance from the house where she had been, having another woman in company with her. He demanded of his wife whether she would return and live with him, to which she replied in the affirmative, provided she could be well treated. This answer not proving satisfactory, he drew the knife, seized and stabbed her in several parts of the body. The other woman immediately ran towards the house, and Brigs, observing a young man approach him, quitted his mangled wife, and stabbed himself in the breast, and under the ribs, of which wounds he soon after expired. Mrs. Brigs's life was at first despaired of, but it was yesterday said there was a possibility of her recovering. A jury of inquest, which sat on the body of Brigs, brought in their verdict, suicide.

F I S H - K I L L, November 2.

On Monday evening 29 of the prisoners, taken to the northward by Governor Clinton, were brought to this town under guard; and, according to Jemmy Rivington's phraseology, were safely lodged *en prison*.

Nov. 9. We hear that the enemy have again appeared on our northeastern frontiers. The Albany post not arriving when this paper went to press, prevented our giving any particulars of their movements.

# TRENTON, NOVEMBER 15.

By a gentleman of distinction we learn, that a vessel arrived lately at Boston, the Captain of which asserted that he sailed from Brest in company with a French fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line, four frigates, and seventy large transports; and that he left them in the latit. of Bermudas, near that Island.

We also learn that Rodney's fleet sailed from New-York last week, previous to which a very hot press took place there, when many negroes, carmen and refugees were seized and sent on board the fleet.

We can assure our readers that the Cork fleet, which has been many weeks expected at New-York, has not yet arrived; and it is said a number of them have been captured and sent into Brest harbour by a French squadron.

From a Philadelphia paper of yesterday.  
Extract of a letter from Major Gen. Gates to Governor Jefferson, dated Hillsborough, Nov. 1, 1780.  
S I R,

Last night Col. Campbell, who commanded our victorious troops in the action of the 7th ultimo at King's Mountain, arrived here. He has delivered to me the enclosed authentic and particular account of that affair. I beg your Excellency will immediately, after perusal, forward it to Congress.

A state of the proceedings of the western army, from the 25th day of Sept. 1780, to the reduction of Major Furguson and the army under his command.

ON receiving intelligence that Major Furguson had advanced up as high as Gilbert-Town, in Rutherford county, and threatened to cross the mountains to the western waters, Col. William Campbell, with 400 men from Washington county of Virginia, Col. Isaac Shelby, with 240 men from Sullivan county of North-Carolina, and Lieut. Col. John Sevier, with 240 men from Washington county, North-Carolina, assembled at Watauga, on the 25th day of September, where they were joined by Col. Charles M'Dowell, with 160 men from the counties of Burk and Rutherford, who had fled before the Enemy to the western waters. We began our march on the 26th, and on the 30th we were joined by Col. Cleveland, on the Catawba river, with 350 men from the counties of Wilkes and Surrey: no one officer having properly a right to the command in chief, on the 1st of October we dispatched an express to Major General Gates, informing him of our situation, and requested him to send a general officer to take command of the whole. In the mean-time Col. Campbell was chosen to act as commandant, till such general officer should arrive. We marched to the Cowpens on Broad river, in South-Carolina, where we were joined by Col. James Williams, with 400 men, on the evening of the 6th of October, who informed us that the enemy lay encamped somewhere near the Cherokee ford of Broad River, about 30 miles distant from us.

By a council of the principal officers it was thought advisable to pursue the enemy that night with 900 of the best horsemen, and leave the weak horse and footmen to follow as fast as possible. We began our march with 900 of the best men about 8 o'clock the same evening, and marching all night, came up with the enemy about 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 7th, who lay encamped on the top of King's Mountain, 12 miles north of the Cherokee ford, in the confidence that they could not be forced from so advantageous a post: previous to the attack, on our march, the following dispositions were made: Col. Shelby's regiment formed a column in the centre on the left; Col. Campbell's, another on the right; part of Col. Cleveland's regiment, headed in front by Maj. Winston's, and Col. Sevier's formed a large column on the right wing: the other part of Cleveland's regiment, headed by Col. Cleveland himself, and Col. Williams's regiment, composed the left wing. In this order we advanced, and got within a quarter of a mile of the enemy before we were discovered. Col. Shelby's and Col. Campbell's regiments began the attack, and kept up a fire on the enemy, while the right and left wings were advancing forward to surround them, which was done in about five minutes, and the fire became general all round. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes, the greatest part of which time a heavy and incessant fire was kept up on both sides. Our men, in some parts where the regulars fought, were obliged to give way a small distance two or three times, but rallied and returned with additional ardour to the attack. The troops upon the right having gained the summit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where Col. Cleveland commanded, and were there stopped by his brave men: a flag was immediately hoisted by captain Depeyster, the commanding officer, (Major Furguson having been killed a little before) for a surrender. Our fire immediately ceased, and the enemy laid down their arms, the greatest part of them loaded: and surrendered themselves prisoners to us at discretion. It appears from their own provision returns for that day, found in their camp, that their whole force consisted of 1125 men, out of which they sustained the following loss:

Of the REGULARS, one major, one captain, two sergeants and 15 privates killed; 35 privates wounded, left on the ground not able to march; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, a drummer, and 49 privates, taken prisoners. Loss of the TORIES; 2 cols. 3 capt. and 201 privates killed; 1 major, and 127 privates wounded, and left on the ground not able to march; 1 col. 12 capt. 11

lieuts. 2 ensigns, 1 quartermaster, 1 adjt. 2 commissaries, 18 sergeants, and 600 privates, taken prisoners. Total loss of the enemy, 1105 men, at King's Mountain.

Given under our hands at Camp, signed, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, ISAAC SHELBY, BENJAMIN CLEVELAND.

The loss on our side was--Killed, 1 col. 1 major, 1 capt. 2 lieuts. 4 ensigns, 19 privates; total 28--Wounded, 1 major, 3 capt. 3 lieuts. 53 privates; total 60.

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

By authentic advices from Virginia, as late as the 7th instant, we learn, that the enemy's forces in that quarter consist of between 2500 and 3000 men; that part of them lay on board their ships in Hampton-road, and the remainder at Suffolk and Portlimouth, where they were throwing up some works.

Since our last arrived in this port two prize brigantines, one from Bristol, the other from Glasgow, both bound to Charlestown, South-Carolina, with very valuable cargoes of dry goods, &c. They were sent in by outward bound letters of marque, belonging to this port.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public and country in general, that he has removed from Flemington to the house formerly occupied by William Cleayton, Esq. opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's, where he has for SALE, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and some DRY GOODS;

Which he will sell as low as the times will admit of. JOHN SINGER.  
Trenton, Nov. 14, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Hunterdon county, November 13, 1780.

WHEREAS there has been delivered into my custody a certain Negro, who calls himself Thomas Stevens, says he belongs to one John Warren, in Maryland, twenty miles this side Snow-Hill; he is about six feet high, stout and strong. Also a certain John Talbert, who says he is a freeman, came from Charlestown, South-Carolina; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and a slim fellow. Their masters are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold for the same in three weeks.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.  
One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY,  
From the subscriber, in Princeton, on Sunday evening the 12th instant;

A NEGRO MAN, named Caesar, about twenty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, marked with the small-pox; had on a blue camblet coat worn out at the elbows, a pair of new buckskin breeches, straps without knee-buckles, old pumps with a hole in one of the toes or a new patch, a small felt hat top. Whoever apprehends the said Negro and delivers him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by JOHN DENTON.

Princeton, Nov. 14, 1780.  
P. S. There is good reason to believe that he has been advised to go away, any substantial evidence who will discover the fact (if the plot be by a white person) on full conviction, shall have a reward of Six Thousand Dollars; if a black person, Five Hundred. As it is more than probable that there is more people goes to market to Staten-Island than ought; but if any person going there will please to call on Mr. Cubberty and enquire of his negro man Caesar who it was that advised him to leave his master, and make a sufficient discovery whereby the subscriber may receive sufficient damage, shall have Ten Guineas or the exchange thereof in Continental money.

The subscriber has for sale, bar-iron, rock & shore salt, spelling-books and almanacks by the gross or dozen as low as at Philadelphia, and sundry other kinds of merchandize. Also two yoke of fat oxen, with some other fat cattle, to be sold at publick vendue on Saturday the 18th instant, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for ready money only; or at private sale, as may best suit the purchaser. Hard money will be most agreeable—and no person to have the cattle to take them out of the state. J. D.

THE subscribers desire all those indebted to the estate of Samuel Titus, deceased, to come and pay the just demands thereof, and prevent further trouble. Witness our hands,  
JOHNSON TITUS, } Administrators.  
JOSEPH TITUS, }  
JOHN JOHNSON, }

Nov. 14, 1780.  
CAME to the subscriber's home in August last, a small black BULL, the points of his horns cut, but no other mark. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. I have a yoke of working OXEN to exchange for a horse or mare. RICH. GREEN.

Trenton township, Nov. 14, 1780.  
WILLIAM SMITH.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, off the common of Trenton, a pale red HEIFER, two years old next spring. Any person who will give intelligence of said heifer, shall have a reward of Twenty Dollars, and all charges paid by

Nov. 14, 1780.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,  
By the subscriber in Hopewell,  
FIVE blooded COLTS, one got by Old Hector, one ditto by a colt of Bullerock, one ditto by a colt of Old Hector and another by Old Scipio.—Also cyder spirit and cyder royal by the hoghead or less quantity.

# TO BE SOLD Cheap,

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FIVE blooded COLTS, one got by Old Hector, one ditto by a colt of Bullerock, one ditto by a colt of Old Hector and another by Old Scipio.—Also cyder spirit and cyder royal by the hoghead or less quantity.

TIMOTHY BRUSH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Davis, late of Newtown, Suffex county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; Likewise those who have any demands, to send in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled.

PHOEBE DAVIS, Adm'rix.  
SAM. LINN, Administrator.  
November 4, 1780.

# STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up the 25th of August, about half a mile below Tappan town, a black stray MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB KING.  
Tappan, Nov. 11, 1780.

# LINTSEED OIL,

TO be sold for cash, or exchanged for flaxseed, at the subscriber's oil mill on the south branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, about five miles from Pitt's Town; where cash is also given for FLAXSEED, by

MAHLON TAYLOR.  
October 27, 1780.

# Bordentown Stage.

THE boat sets off from the Crooked Billet, in Philadelphia, on Sunday as usual; on Monday the waggons proceed to New-Brunswick, on Tuesday to Elizabeth-Town and returns the same evening to New-Brunswick, on Wednesday to Bordentown, and on Thursday the boat returns to Philadelphia

The subscriber returns his thanks to the Publick for their past favours, and flatters himself that his attention to the ease and convenience of passengers, and his punctuality in forwarding, with the utmost dispatch, all goods that may be sent by his stage, will entitle him to a continuance of their favours.

JOS. BORDEN, jun.  
Bordentown, Nov. 7, 1780.

# To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 5th of December next, THAT elegant House and Barn, with eight acres of land, in the town of Newark, formerly the property of Lewis Ogden, Esq. now in the possession of Henry Ten Brook, with a lot of four acres opposite Capt. Josiah Pierfon's tavern.—The title is indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.  
November 13, 1780.

# To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THAT valuable Farm formerly the property of Mr. George Armstrong, within five miles of Morristown, and three from Baskenridge meeting-house, pleasantly situated, containing 500 acres; one half of which is improved, and well adapted either for grafs or grain, the remainder in good thriving young timber; the whole is well watered, and the greatest part in good new fence; an excellent orchard of the very best grafted fruit, containing upwards of 1000 apple and peach trees. It is so well situated that a late frost in the spring never injures it, and yields a plentiful crop every year; 60 acres of good meadow, which produces plenty of good timothy and clover. On the premises is a large convenient dwellinghouse two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with two kitchens and a large cellar, commodious for two families; also a good large barn, stable, cyder-house, and every other building necessary for a farm, all in good repair, together with the farming utensils and stock. Apply to the subscriber in Morris county, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.  
November 13, 1780.

# TO BE SOLD at publick vendue,

if not disposed of at private sale, on Monday the 27th November instant, a very commodious Dwellinghouse and Lot, as also a very valuable Tanyard, containing 15 vats, a large barkhouse, millhouse, currying and shoemakers shops; together with every other necessary for carrying on the tanning and currying business—all lying in Allentown. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES ROGERS.  
November 13, 1780.

ons, ever misplaced, have equally operated to the disgrace and ruin of the nation. The colonies may boast, that their arms have at once given a free trade to Ireland, and established their own independence: And however the sage conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient season to take back the former, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curse to us; and flashes of success, like an ignis fatuus, lead us on to our ruin.

The Americans, driven to resistance by our oppressions, have surprized the world with what they have dared, and what they have achieved: The sound of applause from foreign nations has reached them: Such spirits are not easily quelled: They have endured much for independence; they have possessed it a long time; they are proud of it; by all this they are better prepared to defend it. Their armies, it is granted, have sometimes been unsupplied and fared hard: What has been the consequence? Have they mutinied? Have they disbanded? Have they gone over to the enemy? Nothing like it. Their GENERAL, like Cæsar, has set the example of contentment, and his soldiers, like those of the Roman, have only demonstrated an invincible attachment to their Leader and their Cause.

The succours they have asked, and readily received from France, shew that the cause is common to them both, and the interest mutual; and this being the case, such a kind of intercourse, instead of weakening, must every day strengthen the bands of the alliance. But France, it seems, with little or no additional expence, with all her resources, and with all the abilities of her great financier, must soon be bankrupt: Instead of expecting this, I dread, from the immense disproportion of loans at which we support the war, our own approaching destruction. At the rate we go on, France, without a single victory, must totally ruin us. But what shall we say of the wealth of Spain? All the world knows her revenues were never in better order, and in these the Americans must find a sure support. I smile to hear the noble Lord in the blue ribbon talk of vanquishing them, from their want of supplies. They have vast resources in themselves; their fields are covered with plenty; their pastures abound with flocks and herds; their landed interest, even during the war, increases in value every day: Foreigners know all this, and will be ready to lend them. We ourselves furnish them with vast supplies: What an immense quantity of provisions and goods of all kinds have their cruizers captured from the trade and public stores of this nation? But their confederation we are told, is not complete. It may not be formally, but it is virtually: We have felt it. And should any thing be wanting on this head, we ourselves shall cure the defect. They may differ among themselves in unessential points, while they think they are safe from our power, but press them with arms, and they will be perfectly united: That partial success, the expectation of which pleases so much the noble Lord, will only confirm their confederation, and call forth new exertions. Their government is already established, and in most, if not all the colonies, appears as well settled as if the revolution had taken place a hundred years ago. What madness then must it be in this nation to continue a war with such unsupported burdens, with no prospect of final success, and only to plunge ourselves into deeper destruction!

New-England  
**PRIMERS**  
To be sold by the Thousand or smaller  
Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in  
TRENTON.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**LAMPBLACK,**  
Wholesale and Retail,  
At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

**STRAYED or STOLEN,**  
ON the 17th inst. from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright bay mare, 7 years old, her 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.**

### Fulling-Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his old customers and the Publick in general, that he has taken his fulling-mill into his own care, and works in it himself, and shall endeavour to give satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom.  
**PHILIP GRANDIN.**  
Lebanon, October 24, 1780. 5w†

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

### TO BE SOLD,

A Likely **NEGRO MAN**, about thirty years old, stout, strong, and in good health. He understands all kind of farming business, to which he has been brought up from his infancy. For terms apply to John P. Schenk, at Maidenhead, or Arch. Mercer, at Millstone. Nov. 6.

### TO BE LET,

**Andover Furnace and Forge,**

Situate in Sussex county, New-Jersey.

A Large quantity of wood ready cut may be had convenient to the works. They are now in repair, and may be entered upon immediately. Apply to Archibald Stewart, at Hacket's-Town, or to the owners in Philadelphia.

Some Negroes belonging to said works to be sold. Nov. 6. 3w†

### TO BE SOLD,

And entered immediately,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, situated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton. The house is a large, neat, new, well finished brick building, with every conveniency of stores, stables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase said house, by paying part of the money down, may have time to pay the remainder in. For terms apply to the subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

Also will be sold at publick vendue, on Saturday the 18th instant, at said place, one good new milch cow, a fulkey and harness, a quantity of bricks, and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock of said day. Nov. 7, 1780. **ENOS KELSEY.**

### TO BE SOLD, for Specie,

The NOTED HORSES

**Molton and Bold Selim.**

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Fish-Kill, in the state of New-York.

3w† **JOSEPH JACKSON.**

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by

**ISAAC COLLINS,**

At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,

A neat EDITION of

**THE NEW TESTAMENT,**

Printed on a good type, and good paper.

At the same place may be had

DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Print-

ing-Office, in Trenton,

THE NEW-JERSEY

**ALMANACK,**

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

Where also may be had, **PARCHMENT,**  
Of the first Quality.

**SHORE SALT,**

Made **COARSE** for packing of **MEAT,**  
may be had of

**JOHN POPE,**

At his **STORE** near the Black-Horse, in Mansfield township, Burlington county,

Either in large or small quantities, and on reasonable terms.

October 23, 1780. 3w

The PUBLIC are hereby informed,

THAT the Continental Ferry across Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry; of which all persons in public employ having occasion to pass the said ferry are to take notice—Where good boats and careful attendance is continued for the convenience of private travellers also. Trenton, October 25, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan Furman, deceased, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs: And those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement.  
**RICHARD FURMAN, } Execu-**  
**ROBERT FURMAN, } tors.**

Trenton, October 27, 1780. 3w

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.

N. B. As there is many accounts in the above-mentioned departments yet remain unsettled, the offices in the several counties will continue open to receive the vouchers and give certificates all the present month of November, after which the books will be closed, and any demands not made by that time must wait another opportunity for settlement.

**M. FURMAN,** late D. Q. M. G.  
New-Jersey.  
Nov. 10, 1780.

### To be SOLD at VENDUE,

On the premises, on Tuesday the 21st November, at two o'clock afternoon,

A **PLANTATION** containing about 120 acres, at Rocky-Hill, in Middlesex county, in possession of Black Will, a free Negro, about a mile from the post road; about 30 acres clear, with a log-house, frame barn, an excellent orchard of bearing apple trees. The payment ready money. Any further particulars may be known on the day of sale, of William Coxe.

November 20, 1780. 3w†

### Elizabeth-Town Stage.

THE subscriber hereby informs the **PUBLICK**, that he has provided a **STAGE-WAGGON**, commodiously fitted for passengers, and will set out from the sign of the Cross-Keys at the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, in Philadelphia, on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, precisely at 10 o'clock, and proceed to Princeton; there meet the stages who have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and Morris-Town, every Thursday at 12 o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this stage is from the Cross-Keys on Wednesday to Four Lanes End; Thursday morning proceed to Trenton, to the house of Jacob G. Bergen, there breakfast; from thence to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to Trenton the same evening; from thence next morning by the Four Lanes End to Philadelphia; Saturday we proceed from Philadelphia to Four Lanes End, Sunday to Trenton by 12 o'clock, from thence to Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at Trenton, and proceed to the Four Lanes End; Tuesday morning to Philadelphia.

All passengers, packages, &c. are desired to be at each place at the above appointed times.—The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental, and the same for 150lb. baggage.

The subscriber will purchase goods for gentlemen at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per cent. for purchasing, and will charge only half the aforesaid price for the freight, provided he has not full loads of passengers and baggage; and in case he has, he will procure teams that will carry the goods at the same rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on punctual attendance, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Publick's humble servant,  
**GERSHOM JOHNSON.**

N. B. Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be had of said Johnon. October 20, 1780.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A good Milch COW.**

Enquire of the Printer.

TRENTON: Printed by **ISAAC COLLINS.** Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for *Two Thirds* of a Dollar hard Money each the first Week, and *One Sixth* for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion, or the Exchange in continental Currency—and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.