

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1779.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To the political DISPUTERS, and party WRANGLERS
in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

THE great plea of a political party is Liberty and the cause of Justice, whenever their conduct is called in question by men of a public spirit: and, lest they should appear approbrious, the histories of States, antient and modern, are ransacked by them; the numerous jars and dissensions carefully noted:—and when they have remarked, that no free government was ever secured against internal broils, will confidently advance, that parties are essential to the existence of States; and with the former you annihilate the freedom of the latter.

To this set of reasoners; to you I would observe: that though all free nations have been infested with parties, in a greater or less degree, these are not the efficient cause of their freedom; they rather resemble those natural infirmities, that always attend the most vigorous constitutions, being an infallible stamp of their mortality. While parties are moderate the genius is likely to be improved; truth is sometimes laid open, frequently obscured; and the mind always prejudiced—this is the most to be expected: but, unless cramped in embryo, they will by their natural growth become rank; and, virtue being banished from the theatre, ingender factions and convulsions, until annoyed by some usurping power. Parties are the dangerous diseases of civil freedom; they are only the first stage of anarchy, clothed in mild language—One side or other is always repugnant to law; and both commonly excessive. Parties, if I may use the expression, are the thermometer of virtue: as their zeal rises the latter is diminished; as the former decreases, virtue becomes genuine. Interest is the only support of parties; and with it their mode of conduct varies. A few leaders give life to and invigorate the opposition, dragging a train of deluded followers—On this popular confidence they erect the fabric of their power; until the eyes of the people are opened too late for a remedy. To know the principles on which these contentious bodies move, we might as well contrive the grand elixir; but this is certain, their leaders are ever influenced with the worst designs. Sense and ability will not prevent a person's becoming a partizan. It is said, that Lord Bolingbroke, tho' endowed with strong powers of mind, twice changed his political line of conduct in the reign of Queen Ann. Nor will former evidence of a man's integrity, demonstrate, that he will not be, in future time, a devotee to party zeal.—Cicero, so famous for his virtue, first supported *Cæsar* against *Anthony*; afterwards favoured *Anthony* against *Cæsar*; and finally had the meanness, even to desire a reconciliation with that usurper. Few, very few, have patriotism enough, to withstand the enchantments of wealth and honor, that the influence of a party can propose.

External dangers are more easily discovered and prevented, than internal ones of this kind: the first is open and avowed, the last is secret and lurking: every class combines in opposing the one; but as to the other, that very strength is inconsistent, and divided against itself. Until late, every virtuous tongue has been employed, and every pen spent in animating the people of these States to prosecute the present war. But no sooner have we nearly attained the summit of our general desire; and extensive peace and freedom began to be insured; when our best expectations are damped; surmises and jealousies created; some of our best men impeached; and even Congress itself, that sacred guardian, wantonly attacked.

The leaders of a party commonly have different principles to influence their conduct. Some, disappointed in former expectations, are actuated by the spirit of revenge: the religious order by a prospect of some advantage, that may redound to their own sect: and the Statesman is ambitious to signalize himself in bringing about a political revolution; while the officer, under a disguised appearance, aims at nothing short of universal monarchy and military government. As to the first set they are easy, should the devil reign if they can satisfy their resentment; and when the virtuous object of their passion is reduced, they sink into silence, and mingle unnoticed among the crowd. Respecting the three last classes, as soon as they have attained the general end of opposition, the distinct principles, that influenced each separately, and operated secretly under the common colour, now blaze out: and as many new parties arise to public view, as different sentiments to be supported. Thus parties always have and ever will increase, and become endless in society, as long as

the community are corrupt enough to cherish them. The conquests of *Alexander* were divided between four of his generals: but, by the continual sources of disputes, that harrassed those monarchies, all, except one soon fell a prey to the Roman republic. In the last century, after *Cromwell* had established his wished for dominion in Great-Britain, the differences among the conquerors advanced to such a pitch; that they thought themselves happy in inviting to the throne the heir of that very monarch, whom they had, but a few years before, beheaded. But moreover, when dissensions have become fashionable, enterprising geniuses will be fertile in inventing new causes of opposition: so, by a thousand jars, government is reduced to chaos.

It is with factions, as with the disorders of the body, which, if remedies are early applied, may be cured with ease. A few virtuous patriots properly dispersed thro' a country, may over-power the first dawning of this evil, if they conduct with stability and zeal: but these are sometimes too diffident, and often take the alarm too late.—

THE IMPARTIAL AMERICAN.

Morristown, January 1, 1779.

[To be continued.]

IN CONGRESS, January 2, 1779.

WHEREAS these United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raise them, have, in the course of the present war, repeatedly been under the necessity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of these United States has been solemnly pledged; and the credit of which their honor and safety as well as justice is highly concerned to support and establish. And whereas to that end it is essentially necessary to ascertain the periods of their redemption; and seasonably to establish funds, which, in due time, without distressing the people, shall make adequate provision for the same. And whereas, in apportioning the payments for the said fund, it is expedient that an extra sum be called for the current year, both on account of the present ease of paying it and to reduce the surplus in circulation. Therefore,

Resolved, That these United States be called on to pay in their respective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of six millions of dollars annually for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for sinking the emissions and loans of these United States to the 31st day of December, 1778, inclusive.

That if the continuance and circumstances of the war shall make any further emissions necessary, the year ensuing, they shall be sunk in the manner and within the period aforesaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congress, prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the said quotas.

That the bills received on the said quotas, except those for the year 1779, be applied first for payment of the interest, and secondly of the principal of loans made by these United States, prior to the year 1780, and that the residue together with those received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not re-issued, but burned and destroyed as Congress shall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of these emissions have lately been issued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be spreading and increasing fast in various parts of these United States: whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become necessary for the security of individuals and safety of the public, that those two emissions should cease to be a circulating medium, and should be called in, and exchanged, or otherwise provided for as soon as may be with convenience to the present holders.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpose in the manner hereafter provided by the first day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the Continental Treasury, and into the State Treasuries for Continental taxes, until the first day of June next.

That they be received until the first day of June next, into the Continental Loan Offices, either on loan or to be exchanged at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenor, to be provided for that purpose.

That the bills lodged in the said offices to be so exchanged, be there registered, and indented certifi-

cates thereof given to the owners by the respective Commissioners of the said offices.

That the Commissioners of the Loan-offices make returns to the treasury board, immediately after the first day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their respective offices to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that proper bills to exchange the same be furnished and ready to be delivered out at their said offices, within 60 days from and after the said first day of June.

That the first mentioned bills, as they are brought into the Treasuries and Loan-offices, be immediately crossed and struck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congress shall direct.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

WARSAW, September 14.

WE have it reported here, as certain, that a peace will ensue between the Turks and Russians, and that 30,000 troops of the latter will join the Prussian army.

Leipsic, Sept. 19. The Austrian Hussars have been guilty of the greatest irregularities, in demanding contributions in open villages, and taking hostages in some parts of this electorate, though the inhabitants are unable to furnish a tenth part of their demands. However, by some fresh movements of the Prussian grand army, their cruelties and exactions are greatly put a stop to.

Leyden, Sept. 28. The capture of the French East-Indiaman, named the Duke de Fitz James, is confirmed. She was taken off the Azores, and sent for Plymouth. She is valued at two millions of livres, Tournois.

LONDON, October 3.

We learn, by the last mails from Holland, that the armies of the King of Prussia, and Prince Henry, have at length effected a junction, by a series of the most masterly manœuvres; and that, on this occasion, Prince Henry, in particular, has displayed a generalship which exceeds even his most distinguished operations during the course of the last war. By this means, and the present position of the royal army, the Austrians have been obliged to abandon their impregnable camp, in order to cover Prague; and, should the Prussians come up with them in the plains, before they can take possession of the strong grounds in the neighbourhood of that city, we may soon expect to hear of one of the most bloody and decisive battles which have been fought for many centuries.

The same letters say, that the Count of A. the great favourite of the King of Prussia, was in disgrace, and soon to be tried for disobedience of orders. He had been sent with a detachment from the King's camp, to join the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who, soon after his arrival, ordered him to go, at the head of some troops, and occupy some rising grounds. The Count, however, declined the service, alledging that, as Aid-de-camp-General, he could receive no orders but from his Majesty in person; and, during this demur, the happy moment was lost, and a party of Austrians took possession of the heights. The Prince put him immediately under arrest, and sent him with a strong guard to the King, who has ordered him to be close confined in the fortress of —, till a proper Court-martial can be appointed to take cognizance of his crime; and it is generally thought he will be shot. What renders this affair the more extraordinary is, that, till this unlucky period, he was always considered as a very gallant officer.

The almost total ruin of the city of Smyrna, the centre of the Levant trade, has occasioned a loss of many millions to merchants of Marseilles.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 30.

“This morning arrived at Spithead the Squirrel man of war, Capt. Harvey, from the coast of Guinea, and a large sloop from St. Domingo for America, laden with rum, sugar, &c. first taken by the Savage sloop of war, who put people on board to bring her to England, but they were overpowered by the Americans left on board, and afterwards was retaken by the Squirrel.”

Intelligence being received that a number of ships were loading up the Baltic, with all kinds of naval stores for the French fleet, the Admiralty have ordered an additional number of cruizers into the North Seas, to intercept them on their passage home.

Every article furnished by Smyrna has got up near 20 per cent. since the account of the dreadful earthquake and fire in that city.

It was yesterday morning strongly reported in the city, that two more homeward bound French Indiamen are taken within a few leagues of port l'Orion,

by two Guernsey and one Jersey privateers. The said ships were very deeply laden, having disposed of their guns in the East-Indies (not knowing hostilities were commenced between England and France) in order to make room for piece goods.

The Porcupine sloop was on her voyage from Lisbon for England when she fell in with the Modeste. Her lading chiefly consists of tea, and her value is estimated at 300,000l.

The Hon. Capt. Finch has been remarkably fortunate in taking rich prizes, for besides the Le Modeste, French East-Indiaman, brought into Plymouth, he lately took a large French ship called the Cesar, with an American cargo (estimated at 20,000l. value) consisting of two hundred and eighty-four hogheads of the best York and James River tobacco.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette.]

October 5. It is somewhat extraordinary, says a correspondent, that nothing has transpired relative to the Council held on Wednesday, the 23d of September, when the plan of pacification which the mediating powers have proposed, in order to restore the tranquillity of Europe and America, was examined and adjusted.

I. That the proclamation of his Britannic Majesty, declaring the inhabitants of the Thirteen Provinces Rebels, and the declaration of Congress, avowing the Independency of the said Provinces, shall be held null and void in all respects.

II. That the antient charter by which the Colonies were established shall be confirmed and ratified in every particular, without alteration or diminution.

III. That no extraordinary tax or imposition shall be demanded of them, under the authority of government, by any of its officers: but in case their assistance should be requisite, from the pressing necessities of the nation, either on account of war, or any other extremity, they engage on such occasions to help in furnishing men and money according to their ability, and with as much readiness and loyalty as in the war of 1755.

IV. That instead of the Americans having Representatives in the British Senate, they shall chuse a deputy for each Province, who shall be resident in London in the quality of agent, (to be paid by the province which deutes them) to superintend and take care of the interest of the province, and to transact every business relative to it with the Secretary of State for the American Department.

His Majesty, with a view to further the success of this plan of pacification, has thought proper to prorogue his Parliament from the 20th of October to the 26th November, in order to have time to advise his allies of it, and to receive their answers, that he may be able to lay before his Parliament at their meeting, such intelligence as shall prove satisfactory relative to so important and interesting a subject.

The King and Queen have been to view the camp at Winchester, Salisbury, Warley and Coxheath, Alderman Plumb, a gentleman well affected to government, is chosen Lord Mayor of London; Alderman Lee was the only one of twelve candidates, whose name, when proposed to the Livery of London, from the Hustings to serve the office, was received by them with hissing reprobation. *Tempora mutantur.*

Both the French and English fleets were at sea between the Bay of Biscay and the Lizard on the 7th of October.

NEW-YORK, December 22.

The rebel privateers Hornet and Santapee have captured the privateer Three Friends of this port, and a schooner, name unknown, bound for the east end of Long-Island.

The 28th of last month, in lat. 20, there was a most bloody engagement between Capt. Smith, in a privateer brig belonging to Jamaica, of 16 guns, and a ship of 18 six pounders, called the General Moultrie, from South-Carolina, Newton, master, when the former was forced to yield with the loss of many men, and was carried into Charlestown. Capt. Smith had seven musket balls lodged in his body, when Capt. Newton's people boarded him, neither would he suffer his colours to be struck.

Last Thursday a sloop laden with arms and gunpowder, bound from the Mississippi to Philadelphia, was brought into this port by the Columbus, one of our privateers. Mr. James Willing, of Philadelphia, was in this prize, and removed into custody on board his Majesty's ship the Ardent.

Dec. 26. The Parliament stands prorogued to the 26th of November, when it is expected his Majesty will open the session.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 4.

By Capt. Richard King, who is arrived here in 8 days from Bermuda we learn, that the fleet of British privateers rendezvousing at that island had been, just before he came away, reinforced by Capt. Bridger Goodrich in a Virginia built boat mounting 20 guns; and that the vessel had been a whole day upon the rock, but was got off again. As it has been conjectured that this fleet of privateers are intended to sail from Bermuda, so as to be on these coasts (with other privateers from the West-Indies, in quest of provision vessels) by the 15th inst. when they suppose the embargo will be taken off, the French frigates that are hourly expected will probably arrive very seasonably for their reception.

The master of a French snow just arrived in fifteen days from Port Petre, Guadalupe, reports that the

conquest of Dominica by the French troops under the command of the Marquis de Boullie, was to be succeeded by a general attack, at one and the same time, upon the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher, Montserrat, St. Vincent, and Grenada.

Nov. 12. The flag of truce destined for North-Carolina, mentioned in our last to have been taken by a French letter of mart, arrived here three days after her captor. The vessel was restored to Lieut. Kaby, the commander, and after being supplied with such necessaries as he stood in need of, was ordered to depart, which he did on Saturday last.

The flag which arrived here on the 21st ult. and ordered to depart, as mentioned in a former paper, and from her having packets for Georgia, and the course she steered, imagined to be destined thither, was not arrived in that state on Monday last.

It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the late tax of five pounds a head on negroes greatly exceeded any ever before known in this country, there never was one more cheerfully paid or soon collected; the people most readily acquiescing in a measure, which though particularly burthensome on many, yet they were convinced was necessary, and the inconveniences appearing trivial when put in competition with the prize they are contending for.

Capt. William Dunscombe, of the sloop Eagle, is just arrived here in thirteen days from Turks-Island, and informs us, that about the beginning of October an armed French sloop, carrying 12 guns and 80 men, 50 of whom were Spaniards, arrived at the Grand Key, where a flag came to them from the inhabitants, requiring their errand. They received for answer that they must surrender to his Most Christian Majesty, agreeable to the articles of capitulation, of which a copy was sent; and that if they refused to comply, they would meet with very harsh treatment. Any resistance the inhabitants could make, being barely too, and entirely unprovided with arms, appearing ineffectual, they complied with the terms offered. The commander of the sloop appointed Mr. George Ball, an inhabitant, to be Chief Magistrate, till a Governor should arrive from Cape Francois, who was daily looked for when our informant left the Key. The sloop, in 12 hours after her arrival, failed on her return for the Cape.

BALTIMORE, December 22.

A few days since, a new schooner, commanded by Capt. Deane, laden with salt, bound from Portsmouth in Virginia, to this port, was most unfortunately wrecked on the Tangiers, in Chesapeake. Ten people, some of them gentlemen passengers, out of fourteen who were on board, unhappily perished. Amongst these unfortunates was Captain Benjamin Chew, a brave and worthy young gentleman, who had but lately escaped from Forton prison in England, and was, when this fatal event took place, in fight of his native shore.

BOSTON, November 30.

The following is a list of ships lost by his Britannic Majesty, since the war with America.—

- | | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| No. of Guns. | | |
| 24 | The Mercury on the Chevaux-de-frize in the North-River. | |
| 64 | Augusta, | } In Delaware River. |
| 32 | A Frigate, | |
| 28 | Liverpool, | on Long-Island. |
| 32 | Juno, | } Burnt and sunk in Rhode-Island. |
| 28 | Cerberus, | |
| 32 | Orpheus, | |
| 32 | Lark, | |
| 20 | Rose, | |
| 32 | Grand Duke, | |
| 14 | King Fisher, | |
| 16 | Swan, | } And a Galley. |
| | And a Galley. | |
| 20 | Drake, taken by Capt. Jones, in the Ranger. | |
| 32 | Syren, cast away on Point Judith. | |
| 44 | Acteon, | } At Carolina. |
| 28 | A Frigate, | |
| 20 | Merlin, drove ashore by Count d'Estaing. | |
| 32 | Minerva, | } And their Tenders carried into Cape Francois. |
| 32 | Active, | |
| 18 | Thunder Bomb, | } Taken by Count d'Estaing. |
| 16 | Senegal, | |
| 28 | Fox, | } Taken and carried into Brest. |
| 22 | Lively, | |
| 14 | Alert, | |
| 64 | Somerfet, cast away at Cape-Cod, Captain and crew taken. | |
| | A Galley cast away near Egg-Harbour. | |
| | Hotham tender cast away at Cape-Henlopen. | |
| | A guard ship, mounting eight 12 pounders, and one 32 pounder, taken in Sconet passage, and carried into Groton, by Major Talbot, in a small sloop of two guns. | |

PACKETS.

One from Harwich to Helvoet, taken by Captain Cunningham, and carried into France.
The Weymouth from Falmouth to Jamaica, carried into Boston.
Le Despencer, from Falmouth to New-York, taken by Capt. Mahally, and carried into New-London.
The Harriot, from Falmouth to New-York, taken by Capt. Newman, and carried into Newbury-Port.
Dec. 14. Thursday last a prize brig arrived at Salem, laden with rum, sugar, &c. captured by the privateer -----, Capt. Brookhouse from that port. She belonged to Halifax, and was from the West-Indies bound to that place.

Friday last arrived here, the Marquis De la Fayette, who has so generously interested himself in the cause of the United States; who has served it with distinguished capacity and intrepidity in the field, and has bled for it. It is with particular pleasure we can assure the public that the health of this truly noble and brave officer is now perfectly re-established.

Dec. 17. We have good information, by way of France, that Britain has knocked at the door of almost every Court in Europe, imploring in vain assistance under the difficulties she has madly brought upon herself, by throwing these States out of her protection, waging the most cruel and unnatural war against them, that the annals of the world can afford; and obliging them to become, what their extent, their numbers, and advantages for trade entitles them to be, a distinct and independent nation. The powers of Europe have looked on with amazement and secret satisfaction, these accounts say, while that proud despot of the ocean, has been reducing her own power by this war, and doing that for them, which they were not likely to do for themselves: They are all interested in, and therefore wish for the establishment of the Freedom and Independency of the United States. They now freely say, that such a source of trade, wealth, and power as America is, ought not to be monopolized by, or remain under the absolute controul of any single nation; and that it is for the benefit of mankind, as well as of the States themselves, that it should be more open to the whole mercantile world than it has hitherto been. Our information goes on to add, that the Court of France, and our Ministers there are thoroughly satisfied of the fidelity of Spain to the Family-compact, and that should the war continue, and her aid be necessary, she will throw her whole force into the scale of France and the United States; it intimates however, that their Independency may be acknowledged even by Britain, before this winter is over, and the war be terminated on all sides with the complete establishment of their rights and sovereignty, as a distinct nation, and new republic. To effect this there needs no formal mediation of any Court in Europe: The Spanish Ambassador still remains in London, and has a free communication with the Court of France, and the Ministers of the United States at Paris; and thro' this channel any proposal may be conveyed to Congress.

Dec. 24. A gentleman from Albany assures us, 'tis a fact, that the brave Col. Alden, killed at the late action of Cherry-Valley, was offered quarter when taken by the infamous Col. Butler, but, hero like, nobly disdain the proposal, immediately discharged his pistol at him, which, unluckily missing its object, he was instantly tomahawk'd by the Indians. Who would not lament the loss of an officer, supporting such a character.

Last Sunday returned from a cruize, the private armed ship Marlborough, having taken 3 prizes, one a ship from Glasgow, laden with dry goods, to the amount of 30,000 pounds, one a brig having on board 1100 barrels of beef, some pork, butter, candles, &c. the other she burnt. The brig with provisions arrived safe in port last Monday night.

By intelligence from Long-Island dated the 5th inst. it appears that the enemy are making all the preparations to leave New-York, it is a fact that there is not a piece of ordnance in the city, except three heavy pieces which lie in the grand battery spiked up.

The Commissioners failed last week, but meeting a packet the day they left the Hook, they returned to the city; what news came in the packet has not yet transpired. Bread is so scarce in New-York, that they are obliged to use Indian with all their flour that is baked for the army: there are on the south side of Long-Island about 300 troops, most of them light horse, they are collecting forage, and leave no oats in the part of the country they go through, but take them in the sheaf.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 18.

Yesterday was brought in here, by the sloop American Revenue, a parcel of sails, rigging, &c. which she took in company with the ship Governor Trumbull, from the wreck of the ship Marquis of Rockingham, a transport from Newport, bound to New-York, with hay, but was cast away last Sunday on Gardiner's Island.—Out of 22 people on board, only five were saved; the others were either froze to death or drowned.

Another transport ship, from Newport, was cast away at the same time on Point-Judith. The people are secured.

We also learn that two other ships belonging to the enemy, are wrecked on Long-Island.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 14.

Extract of a letter from Tryon County, dated November 24, 1778.

SIR,

"I have had no opportunity to give you an earlier account of the destruction at Cherry-Valley, where I arrived the day after the tragedy was acted, and did not return home till last night, having been busied in collecting and burying the dead, and getting the distressed inhabitants brought off. I was never before spectator of such a scene of distress and horror. The first object that presented, was a woman lying with her four children, two on each side of her, all scalped; the next was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, likewise scalped, stripped quite naked and much of her flesh devoured by the Indian dogs. But

it would be tedious to mention all the shocking spectacles that were to be seen. I shall only give you the general account as I took it down.

At the house of	No. killed.	Prisoners returned.	Prisoners not returned.
Mr. Wells,	13	-	2
Mr. Dunlap,	3	4	1
Mr. Moon,	-	-	4
Mr. Dickson,	1	-	-
Mr. Johnston,	1	-	-
Mr. M'Leland,	-	-	3
Mr. Runley,	-	1	4
Mr. Scot,	2	5	3
Mr. Mitchell,	5	-	2
Mr. Wilson,	-	-	1
Mr. Richey,	-	-	2
Mr. Lighman,	-	3	1
Mr. Alaghien,	-	3	-
Mr. More,	-	4	-
Mr. Henderson,	-	-	1
Mr. Cannon,	2	-	1
Collin Campbel,	1	-	4
Mr. Campbel,	-	5	1
Mr. Bacon,	-	8	-
Mr. Shankland,	-	2	30
Mr. Hurlbut,	4	-	-
Mr. Bagnel,	-	5	-
	32	40	

The persons named, were some of them wounded, some carried away, and some killed. Besides these there were two men wounded, who were not carried away.

Burned. 32 houses, 31 barns, 1 grist-mill, 1 fulling-mill and 1 blacksmith's shop.

Besides the foregoing, Col. Alden, in the Continental service and 10 rank and file were killed; Lieut. Col. Stacey was taken prisoner, 1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 1 Surgeon's mate, 1 Sergeant and 13 rank and file are missing.

Of the wretched surviving inhabitants, there are 182 who have neither house nor home, nor a morsel of bread; are almost naked, and a great part of them without a penny to purchase any of the necessaries of life: And in all this massacre, there were but three men of the place killed, all the rest being helpless women and children. A great part of the sufferers, both killed and prisoners, were people much suspected of Tory principles, and greatly depended on protection from Brant and Butler, who conducted this bloody and inhuman business, which was perpetrated the eleventh instant; and on the 20th, they made an excursion to another settlement, called the Coile, (lying on the road from Fort Plank to Lake Olsago, between Springfield and Andrews-Town, which were destroyed in the summer) at this settlement they burned 5 houses, and carried off 6 prisoners. We have now not one settlement left in this county at any distance from the south side of the Mohawk river, and have the greatest reason to fear, that in a very short time we shall not have one on it, unless very speedy and effectual measures are taken to check the ravages and worse than savage Tories. The prisoners who are returned, inform us that the party was commanded by Joseph Brant, Walter Butler and the Seneca chief, and consisted of 443 Indians and 200 Tories, many of which horrid miscreants, were inhabitants of Cherry-Valley, and some whose parents were living there.

It is not improbable that you will have seen the substance of the foregoing account before this gets to your hand, as I have given several extracts, to persons who have had opportunities of transmitting it to you, but this you may depend on as fact, and as near as I could possibly collect, the particulars of this doleful affair, wherein I have a sister and her amiable daughter carried off by the enemy." M. R.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Last week arrived here from New-York, Mr. William Macpherson, late Lieutenant and Adjutant in his Britannic Majesty's 16th regiment of foot—Son of Capt. John Macpherson of this city, and brother of the late gallant Major Macpherson, who fell before the walls of Quebec. This young gentleman entered the British army very early in life. The part his family took in the present war and his feelings as an American induced him to embrace the first opportunity that his honor gave him of sacrificing a mode of life that choice, habit, and the most flattering prospects had made agreeable to him, rather than employ his arms against the liberties of his native country.

Jan. 7. A letter from Maryland of the 25th ult. mentions the arrival of a vessel in Virginia, in 17 days from Martinico, by which accounts were received that the Count d'Estaing, with the French fleet under his command, was arrived at Martinico from Boston, and that twelve ships of the line were also just arrived there from Toulon.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated Nov. 23. "Two days ago the King's Contractors here, ordered into the hands of the bakers, six thousand barrels of flour, to be immediately baked into bread for the use of the fleet under the Count d'Estaing, which is daily expected here.—The same day Monsieur Demanargue failed in a packet, mounting sixteen guns, for the Havana, with some dispatches of a secret nature."

The sloop St. Peters, from New-Orleans bound to Philadelphia, was taken on the first day of December, 1778, by the Columbus privateer, Capt. Brady, who

put a prize-master and three men on board to carry the prize into New-York, leaving in her Messieurs Mackentyre and Elliot, two of the passengers. The gentlemen retook the vessel, and, on the 16th of the same month brought her into Sinepuxent. In the New-York prints this vessel is said to be brought into that port.

TRENTON, JANUARY 13.

Sunday last Brigadier General Thompson, Colonels Magaw and Reynolds, having been some time past out of New-York on parole, passed through this town on their return to captivity, in conformity to the Requisition of our Commissary General of Prisoners.

Last week five Hessian deserters arrived here from Fort Washington.

A correspondent at Pitts-Town, who conversed with many of the principal officers of the Convention troops as they passed through that place on their way to Virginia, informs us, that they appeared to be much cast down, and seemed very desirous that an exchange might take place, to facilitate their return to Europe—many of whom declared, that, were they once there, they would never return to engage in so fruitless a business as that of attempting to conquer America. The Hessian officers, in particular, expressed great dissatisfaction—complained that many of them had been deceived, not expecting to have come further than England—and that in every respect, since their arrival in America, they conceived themselves to have been very basely treated.

We hear it is reported in New-York, that General Campbell, with about 2000 of the enemy, have landed in Georgia.

* * * Wanted by the Printer hereof, TWO Journey-men. They will be exempted from actual service in the militia, and receive handsome wages.

THE inconveniences attending the usual mode of taking in or collecting subscriptions for a Newspaper, especially in times of public commotion like the present, have induced the Publisher of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, upon consideration, to alter the plan upon which he proposed to proceed the ensuing year when the advertisement in number 51 and 52 was given to the publick. To avoid the necessity of opening accounts against the individual subscribers, and the difficulties attending the settlement of numerous arrearages of small sums, he means to pursue the following plain and easy expedient, which will be more certain and cheap to his kind Customers and less embarrassing to himself.

Every Gentleman who will become a subscriber for twelve papers shall receive two more for his trouble, and so in proportion for a greater number.

The subscription-money to be paid to the Publisher by the persons engaging for the papers at or before the expiration of each quarter; and, to enable those to be punctual in making their remittances, the individuals who compose each packet are expected to pay by quarterly advances.

If this mode can be carried into practice, the Publisher agrees to lower the price of the Gazette to a Dollar and an Half by the quarter.

As it is of importance to know what preparation ought to be made, and the number of papers which will probably be wanted, it is earnestly requested that all practicable dispatch may be used in sending in the subscriptions agreeably to the above Plan.

ISAAC COLLINS.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of LANDS on the Ohio River, about fifteen miles below Pittsburg. The fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate in that quarter, and the variety of fine fish the River Ohio abounds with, are well known to those who have heard of that country.—The title will be warranted to the purchaser.—Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Trenton.

Trenton, Jan. 10, 1779. 2† CHARLES SIMMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, pleasantly situated near Allen-Town, State of New-Jersey, containing two hundred and forty acres, on which is a good house, kitchen, barn, waggon-house, a good orchard, about 100 acres of cleared land, the rest good timber land. An indisputable title will be given for the same. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

Jan. 5th, 1779. 4* JOSEPH BROWN, jun.

WAS dropped on the road between the Landing and Trenton, on the 5th instant, a large blanket rolled up, containing seven yards of linen and two papers of tea.—Any person giving intelligence of, or delivering the same to Capt. Joseph Clunn, in Trenton, or Capt. John Clunn, at the Landing, will receive TEN DOLLARS for their trouble. 11

BROKE into the subscriber's meadow about the 20th of September, a pale red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 26th, 1778. 3† WILLIAM LEWIS.

James Vanuxem and Clark,

At their store in Water-Street, between Arch and Race-Streets, Philadelphia, have for sale,

A Quantity of Jamaica spirits, West-India and Philadelphia rum, Holland Geneva in cases, and other articles. 5w†

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Trenton, the following GOODS, viz.

- SUPERFINE brown Copperas
- broad cloth Brimstone
- Fine scarlet ditto Allum
- Fine yellow ditto Shoemaker's tools
- Fine brown ditto Tobacco
- Fine and coarse Irish lin- Snuff
- ens, 7-8 and yard wide Pins by the packet
- Cambrick, lawn, plain & Window glaſs 7 by 9
- flowered muslin Needles by the thousand
- Black taffety and Persian Best bohea tea
- White pelong Best hyſon ditto, by the
- Green and black ducape quantity
- Black, brown, red and Best muscovado sugar
- light colour'd calliman- Common ditto
- coes and a variety of Hard soap
- double folded stuffs Scotch thread
- A variety of broad and Sewing silks
- narrow ribbons Mohair and a large assort-
- Silver plated shoe, knee ment of metal buttons
- and stock buckles Black, brown and white
- Pinchbeck ditto ferge
- Fine and coarse handker- Knives and forks
- chiefs Oznaburgs
- Chintzes and calicoes Men's and women's white
- Plain and striped white gloves
- gauze Cinnamon
- Plain black ditto Mace
- Pepper Nutmegs
- Alfpace Wool cards
- Indigo Cotton
- Rofin Earthen ware of all kinds

Also wanted to buy a NEGRO BOY, about ten or twelve years old. 3†

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Trenton, January 5, 1779.

COL. Beatty, Commissary General; Major Kelley; Jonathan Deare Esq. Capt. John Tierney; Charles M'Knight, Surgeon General; Mr. William Mounter; and Mr. John Robinson, Princeton—General Lewis Morris, at West-Chester county or Princeton—Miss Nancy Ballard, Mr. Benjamin Martin, Brunswick—Mr. William Neilson, Pluckemin—Mr. Joseph Mullins, Captain Charles Lyon, Mount-Holly—David Thompson, Forks of Little Egg-Harbour—Doctor Samuel Treat, Burlington—Thomas Thorn, Bordentown—Major William Trent, 2, and Doctor Thomas Marshall, Trenton—Miss Polly Barns and Miss Patty Brown, Bucks county—Miss Sally Mott, near Trenton—Mr. Benjamin Moore, Hope-well.

Camp near Bound-Brook, January 3, 1779.

Commissary of Hides Office.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of Continental Neats hides, which he will exchange for Men's shoes or Leather,—the preference will be given to the former. All persons in this State having in their possession any hides, the property of the Continent, are requested to give information as above, for which they shall be rewarded, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by the

Public's devoted servant,
WM. SHANNON, D. C. of Hides,
State of New-Jersey.

HAVING finished the tour, as advertised in this

Paper some time ago, and understanding that some accounts are yet unsettled, all those who have demands upon the Quarter-Master General Department from the 5th of October 1776, to the 2d of March 1778, are informed, that Col. Samuel H. Sullivan will attend at Capt. Clunn's, in Trenton, from the 19th to the 21st instant—That I will attend at Brunswick the first Tuesday, and at Quibble-Town the first Wednesday in February, and at my own house, in Springfield, every Friday until the first of March, at which time I expect to close the accounts of General Mifflin for the counties of Hunterdon, Monmouth, Somerset, Middlesex, Essex, Morris and Bergen. Such as live too remote to attend in person, may commit their vouchers to some suitable person who can settle for a whole neighbourhood.—Those who have delivered money to me for the Loan-Office, are desired to call as soon as possible for their certificates. JAMES CALDWELL.

January 12, 1779. 2†

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he makes all sorts of stays and jumps, turned and plain, French and Mecklenburgh, after the newest and neatest fashion. He prevents by a new and approved method, the appearance of any cast or rise in the hips or shoulders, or other defect in the shape of the body, which method has been established by the society of stay-makers of the city of London. Ladies that reside at any distance, by sending their measure, may be supplied on the shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as the times will afford.—He returns his sincere thanks to those Ladies who have already favoured him with their custom, and entreats a continuance of it, and their kind recommendation, which he will make it his study to merit.

N. B. He now resides opposite Mr. STACY PORTS's, in Trenton, and will also give good encouragement to TWO JOURNEYMEN. 3w† 4

ALL persons possessed of receipts or vouchers for horses taken by General Wayne, and the officers under his command, in and about the month of March last, are desired to present the same at my Office in Chestnut-street, for payment.

JOHN MITCHELL, D.Q.M.G.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1778.

THE Legislature having appointed me Commissary of Prisoners for this State, of New-Jersey, I do hereby request the friends of all such persons who have had the misfortune to fall into the power of the enemy, to furnish me with their respective names, together with the time and place of their capture, that I may be enabled to negotiate their exchange as soon as possible.

ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Elizabeth-Town, } Com. Prif. for the State of
Jan. 1, 1779. } New-Jersey.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at Westfield, the latter part of last November, a BLACK HORSE 13 hands and a half high, about five years old, his hind feet white, has a strip in his forehead, a natural trotter, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

EPHRAIM SCUDDER.
Westfield, near Elizabeth- } 3w*
Town, Dec. 29, 1778. }

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining Barneget Bay, and bounded by land of James Mott, Esq. and the Pennsylvania salt works, containing three hundred acres; about seventy acres thereof excellent salt meadow, ten acres of good fresh meadow may be made with little expence; the remainder chiefly good timber land, the soil very good for corn and rye, and with a small expence (by bringing on the sea-weed) will be very good for raising wheat—There are on the premises a log house, also a cellar dug and walled twenty feet by twenty-six, together with a good frame, two stories, ready for raising, with boards, shingles and bricks sufficient for said building. The situation is peculiarly advantageous for erecting salt works. For terms apply to the subscriber living at the Blackhorse, in Burlington county.

Dec. 21, 1778. 3s EDWARD THOMAS.

To be sold for current Money,

THE plantation William Walker lives on in Maidenhead, also about 200 acres of woodland adjoining John Rosewell, Job Rosewell, Timothy Baker and Stephen Jones, called Little Bear Swamp, heavily timbered, and most of it the same rich soil with the Maidenhead meadows. For terms apply to William Coxe near Bristol, in Pennsylvania.

January 1, 1779. 4w||

WHEREAS many of the horses belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the Westward, have by weakness and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and frayed away. It is therefore earnestly requested of all those who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey; Northampton and Bucks County, in the state of Pennsylvania.—All persons concealing them after this notice, may depend on being prosecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed, will be thankfully received and rewarded by

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D.Q.M.G.
Easton, December 23, 1778. 3

ALL persons who have any certificates for transporting baggage, forage or wood belonging to the militia, for the state of New-Jersey, since the 2d of March, 1778, and under the command of Major General Dickinson, or any other commanding officer belonging to the militia, they are hereby desired to bring them to the subscriber, properly authenticated by the commanding officer whom they were under, for payment; as it is the Quarter Master General's orders that the subscriber should pay them off.—Therefore the subscriber will attend at Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, in Trenton, the 11th, 12th and 13th of January; the 15th and 16th at Mr. John Dunham's in Piscataway; the 19th, 20th and 21st at Morristown; the 26th and 27th at Batsto; the 4th, 5th and 6th of February next at Freehold Courthouse.

HUGH RUNYAN, D.Q.M.G.
Bristol, January 1, 1779. 2s

Sixty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 30th of December last, the house of the subscriber, living at Trenton ferry, was broke open and robbed of ten pounds in hard cash, viz. two guineas, twenty shillings in coppers, and the remainder in small silver, and a sum of continental money unknown; a new beaver hat, men and women's wearing apparel, a quantity of bedding and many other valuable articles. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the money and other articles, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JAMES HARKNESS.
January 5, 1779. 3s||

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th of December last, from the subscriber in Bordentown, a Dutch servant LAD, named Henry Heinhaugen: Had on a scarlet coat and crimson waistcoat, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and very indifferent pair of shoes. Whoever secures him in any gaol of this state, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Wm. GAMBLE.
Bordentown, Jan. 5, 1779. 3w||

Timothy Brush, Junior,

Has for SALE at his STORE near the Baptist Meetinghouse in Hopewell, the following articles, GOOD bohea tea, sugar, alspice, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, indigo, copperas, rosin, brimstone, redwood, allum, chalk, paper, ink-powder, ivory combs, crooked and coarse ditto, pins and needles, scissars, snuffers, razors, Dutch and English almanacks, primers, hob nails, 6d ditto, iron pots, Philadelphia earthen ware, leaf tobacco, plug, pigtail and paper ditto, snuff by the ounce, bottle, pound, dozen or hundred weight, and several other articles.

N. B. He intends to keep a constant supply of the above mentioned articles, as reasonable as the times will admit, for cash or country produce. 2s

TO BE SOLD, By

G. DUYCKINCK,
At Morristown, New-Jersey, DRUGS and MEDICINES, a compleat assortment, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| R HUBARB | Oils |
| Jesuits bark | Powders |
| Jalap | Roots |
| Opium | Refins |
| Aloes | Tartars |
| Borax | Ointments |
| Salts | Pills |
| Manna | Carraway and Anniseed |
| Antimonial preparations | Pink root |
| Mercurial ditto | Mercurial or itch ointment |
| Quicksilver | PATENT MEDICINES. |
| Tartar emetic | Anderson's pills |
| Aguas | Bateman's drops |
| Camphor | Liquid shell |
| Spanish flies | Balsam of health |
| Calomel | Daffy's elixir |
| Cochineal | Francis's female elixir |
| Saffron | Essence of Burgamot |
| Castor | Ambergrease |
| Senna | Lavender |
| Ising glass | Lemons |
| Sago | Valerian |
| Magnesia alba | Waterdock |
| Ballams | Elixir Bordana |
| Caulticks | Godfrey's cordial |
| Conserves | Hooper's pills |
| Essences | James's fever powder |
| Extracts | Jesuits drops |
| Electuaries | King's honey water |
| Elixirs | Locker's pills |
| Tinctures | Keyfer's pills |
| Spirits | Fryer's balsam |
| Emplastra | Tincture of Golden Rod |
| Gums | and Dyers Colours. |
| † Painters, Linners | Umber |
| White lead | White vitriol |
| Red lead | Linseed oil and varnish |
| Yellow oker | Madder and fustic |
| Spanish brown | Annetto |
| Indian red and litharge | Logwood |
| Dutch pink | Nutgalls of Aleppo |
| Vermilion and Drop lake | Tartar |
| Prussian blue | Prefs papers and allum |
| Smelter and Verdegrease | † Window glass of different sizes, viz. Best London and Bristol crown, 13 by 11, 14 by 12, 15 by 11, 15 by 13, 16 by 10, 20 by 14, 18 by 13, 15 by 18, 21 by 18, 21 1-2 by 18 1-2, 25 1-2 by 19 1-2, 20 by 16, and 17 by 13. |

Flint glass ware, viz. Decanters sorted, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, and half pints, wine, cyder and beer glasses, case bottles, doctors species bottles, &c. &c. China dishes sorted of different patterns and sizes; japanned wares, servers, waiters, trays and bread-baskets; mahogany wares, servers, waiters, trays, tea-boxes, and cruet stands; a few large looking glasses; a variety of pictures, maps and paper hangings; watch trinkets, chains, seals, &c. gilt, silvered and common; jewellers brilliants, stones, ear ring drops and tops, button, buckle and ring stones, garnets, cyphers, &c. &c.

† Hat linings; variety of brafs double and single branches; painted table cloths, hair or matt cloths. Argoll, Turkey oil stones, grain tin, bismuth, spelter, pumme stone, sandives, crocus martis, aqua fortis, aqua regis, allum; steel snuffers, snuff-boxes, pewter ink chest, steel pencil cases, thimbles, brafs flour and pepper boxes; burning, reading and near sighted glasses; barbers pinching tongs, shaving powders; brafs mortars and pestles; variety of sleeve buttons; gold scales, &c. &c. Teeth instruments, crooked scissars, probes, forceps, lancets and lancet cases, glister pipes, spring lancets, steel trusses single and double with foxed pad and bandages.

N. B. Those marked thus † are only sold by way of barter, for any kind of produce for family use.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, situate on the Raritan River, two miles from the town of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, commonly known by the name of the Island Farm; containing about two thousand acres. There is a very large proportion of woodland to it, which renders it particularly valuable, as from its vicinity to the river, the conveyance of the same to the New-York market will be attended with very little expence. The land is in general good, and seldom fails of producing good crops; its situation is remarkably high and healthy, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect from the place where the house stood, so much so, that the city of Amboy lies open to view. There is a large quantity of fresh and salt meadow, and much more may be made; a fine thriving orchard, and sundry other improvements and advantages, which are unnecessary to enumerate, as the character of the farm is so well known and established. The tract was divided in the survey into three separate farms, on one of which are a house and barn, and some improvements, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

The dwellinghouse, barn and outhouses having been destroyed by the enemy, and the Proprietors being obliged to reside at a distance from the farm, induce them to dispose of it. Those who are inclinable to view the premises, are requested to call on Mr. John Dennis, in New-Brunswick, and for the terms are desired to apply to Thomas Lawrence, or John Lawrence, jun. in Philadelphia, or to Anthony White, Esq. now residing at the Union Iron Works, in Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey.

As the Proprietors will not have occasion for the money, the purchaser may have any time for the payment of the same, on giving security and paying interest. Dec. 8, 1778.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of James Jackson, jun. of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, deceased, on bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment: And all those that have any demands against said estate, are once more earnestly requested to bring their accounts properly attested, within three weeks after the date hereof, in order to receive their just dues, and enable the subscriber to make up his accounts with the legatees.

EDMUND BEAKES, Admin.
December 30, 1778. 3w*

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in New-Britain, Bucks county, the 20th instant, (Dec.) a Negro MAN called TOM, well made, about 6 feet high—Had on when he went away, a lightish furtout coat, a brown close bodied coat, a fine hat half worn, a pair of leather breeches with boot-straps behind, and had a pair of boots with him; he also took a fiddle with him and plays with his left hand. Said negro was bought from one William Brown at or near Ten Mile Run, in New-Jersey, where he, the negro, says he is well acquainted, and imagine he is gone that way. Whoever secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me

TOBIAS SHULL.
December 22d, 1778. 3s||

30 DOLLARS Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Vancleave's Esq. in Maidenhead, the 26th instant, (Dec.) a Negro WENCH named Dinah, 28 or 30 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, black and very luffy. She was lately bought of Parson Van Arsdall at Springfield, and lived formerly at Rocky-Hill, and hath a brother living with Colonel Scudder, in Freehold, and its likely is gone there. Any person apprehending said wench and applying to Mr. Phillips, innkeeper, in Maidenhead, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CRAB.
3s||

ON the 20th of November last a certain person who called himself Daniel Nucom, and said he was a drover, and lived in Pennsylvania, sold a bull to the subscriber as his property; and about two weeks after Samuel Rusk came for the said bull, which he proved to be his own: This is therefore to warn the publick of the impostor. He is a short well-set fellow, about 35 years old, and speaks a little broad: He had on a light-coloured coat, swankin jacket, leather breeches, half-leg boots, and scolloped hat; he rode a sorrel horse, with a white mane and tail, and one wall-eye. Any person taking up said Nucom, and securing him so that he may be brought to justice, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOSHUA STOUT.
Hopewell, Dec. 20, 3s||

TO BE SOLD, by

FRANCIS WITT,

Opposite Captain CLUNN's, in Trenton,

LINENS, checks, cambricks, muslin, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, hard soap, indigo, snuff, shoes, shoe and knee buckles, ribbands, coat and vest buttons, decanters, pint tumblers, China dishes: Also a bark to make excellent bitters or cordials. 4w*