

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. *Continued*

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

FISH-KILL, December 18.

The following two letters which passed between General Parsons and General Tryon, show the line of conduct the enemy mean to pursue. Some instruction may be learnt from the scope—it exhibits their determined intention to burn and lay waste our habitations and imprison our persons. They will drive us to retaliate with equal severity, if they go on this way.

SIR,

Maroneck, Nov. 21, 1777.

ADDITION to the natural horrors of war, the most wanton destruction of property, is an act of cruelty unknown to civilized nations and unaccustomed in war, until the servants of the King of Great-Britain, have convinced the impartial world, no acts of inhumanity, no stretch of despotism, are too great to exercise towards those they term REBELS. Had any apparent advantage been derived from burning the houses on Philips's Manor, last Monday, there would have been some reason to justify the measure; but when no benefit whatever can be proposed, by burning these buildings, and stripping the women and children of necessary apparel to cover them from the severity of a cold night, and captivating and leading in triumph to your lines, in the most ignominious manner, the heads of those families; I know not what justifiable cause to assign for those acts of cruelty; nor can I conceive a necessity for your further order to destroy Tarry Town.

You cannot be infensible, it is every day in my power to destroy the houses and buildings of Col. Philips, and those belonging to the family of Delancy, each as near your lines, as those buildings were to my guards; and, notwithstanding your utmost vigilance, you cannot prevent the destruction of every house on this side Kingsbridge. It is not fear, it is not want of opportunity, has preserved those buildings; but a sense of the injustice and savageness of such a line of conduct, has hitherto saved them: And nothing but necessity will induce me to copy the examples of this sort, frequently set by your troops.

It is not my inclination, sir, to war in this manner, against the inhabitants within your lines, who suppose themselves within your King's protection. But necessity will oblige me to retaliate in kind upon your friends, to procure the exercise of that justice, which humanity used to dictate; unless your explicit disavowal of the conduct of your two Captains, Emmerick and Baus, shall convince me, those houses were burned without your knowledge and against your order.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

(Copy)
Gen. Tryon.

King's-Bridge Camp, November 23, 1777.

SIR,

COULD I possibly conceive myself accountable to any revolted subject of the king of Great-Britain, I might answer your letter, received by the flag of truce yesterday, respecting the conduct of the party under Capt. Emmerick's command, upon the taking of Peter and Cornelius Van Tassel. I have, however, candor enough to assure you, as much as I abhor every principle of inhumanity or ungenerous conduct, I should, were I in more authority, burn every Committee man's house within my reach, and I deem those agents the wicked instruments of the continued calamities of this country: And in order the sooner to purge this colony of them, I am willing to give Twenty silver dollars, for every acting committee man, who shall be delivered up to the king's troops: I guess before the end of the next campaign, they will be torn to pieces by their own countrymen, whom they have forcibly draged, in opposition to their principles and duty, (after fining them to the extent of their property) to take up arms against their lawful Sovereign, and compelled them to exchange their happy constitution for paper, rags, anarchy and distress.

The ruins from the conflagration of New-York, by the emissaries of your party, last year, remain a memorial of their ten-

der regard for their fellow beings, exposed to the "severity of a cold night."

This is the first correspondence I have held with the king's enemies, on my own part in America, and as I am immediately under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, your future letters dictated with decency, would be more properly directed to his Excellency. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Copy) WILLIAM TRYON, Maj. Gen.

To Gen. Parsons.

This came out on Sunday the 23d inst. and by some means or other General Delancey's house, at Bloomingdall, on York island, took fire the 25th at night.

Committee men, take care of your heads, the Alamance Heroe seems to be angry; we imagine General Gates and his Yankies gives him rather more trouble than Harman Husbands and the Regulators did.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Sept. 17.

"Business still continues dull, but am in hopes of a speedy change; it seems by the last accounts from Amsterdam, that a war with France and England is inevitable; Lord Stormont, the English ambassador, has left the court of France, upon meeting with an unsatisfactory answer relative to the French supporting the Americans, which they and the Spaniards are determined to do, and you may expect soon to see a number of vessels from their Christian and Catholic Majesty's dominions in America, with necessary supplies of all kinds for carrying on the war, and the king of Prussia has opened the port of Embden for Americans to carry their prizes in, and to trade. Stocks have fell in England fifteen per cent. upon the ambassador's leaving the court of France.

A letter from Mr. Bingham to Congress, dated Martinique, 7th September, confirms the foregoing. Mr. Lee has obtained leave from the king of Prussia, to admit all American vessels. A reinforcement of 3000 men, have sailed from France for Martinique.

JAMES DELANCEY, late sheriff of West-Chester, and Colonel of the enemy's militia, was taken last week by one of our scouts. the Colonel was found under a bed, and for a better defence, had himself surrounded with a bulwark of baskets. He was dragged from his humble redoubt, put under guard, and sent to a place better secured.

Last week a small party of men, made an excursion to Greenwich, about three miles from New-York; they arrived there in the evening, advanced to Oliver Delancey's, a centry was at the door, whom they secured, found a few ladies and gentlemen in the house, the ladies were suffered to depart in peace, though in some haste; we hear five men were made prisoners, they set the house on fire, and hearing the alarm gun, in New-York, tho't it was time to decamp, crossed the river, and burnt their barge, and got safe off. You who are fond of burning works; how do you like it when it comes so near home?

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE, of October 24.

Mr. GREEN, you are earnestly desired to publish in your Gazette the monopolizer's looking glass, for the awakening, and if possible the recovery, of a lost class of my fellow mortals, who, in their conduct, degrade themselves beneath the lowest degree of human depravity.

To the Monopolizers in Connecticut, and their associates.

MEN's principles are known by their practices. Actions speak louder than words. By your fruits you are known; though in many of you is seen the professing christian; yet such is the fruit as evidences the tree which bears it, to grow on the devil's ground. Men's works, and not merely their professions, characterise them. Ye are of your father the devil, and his works ye will do. A professing christian and a doer of the devil's work, centering in one individual, make a devilish character; and this character belongs to you, black, and hellish as it is. See your face: the glass is true. This glass distinguishes your character from the rest of mankind, and is the true character of monopolizers.