

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp, Valley Forge, March 27, 1778.

THE numerous inconveniences of a large train of baggage, must be apparent to every officer of the least observation. An army, by means of it, is rendered unweildy, and incapable of acting with that ease and celerity, which are essential either to its own security and defence, or to vigor and enterprize in its offensive operations. The solicitude which those who have a large quantity of baggage, will feel for its safety even in the most critical circumstances, is sometimes attended with very alarming consequences; and individuals frequently and unavoidably sustain no inconsiderable losses from the imprudence of encumbering themselves with superfluous baggage. The public is burthened with a fruitless expence, in an additional number of horses and waggons, and the strength of the army is diminished by the extraordinary number of guards required for their protection. These disadvantages, and many more that will suggest themselves on reflection, notwithstanding the pains taken to remedy them, have been heretofore severely felt by this army. Many instances will be recollected in the course of the last campaign, and among others, the great loss which attended the sending the superfluous baggage during the more active part of it, to a distance from the army.— The commander in chief hopes these considerations will influence officers in the ensuing campaign, to provide themselves with those necessaries only, which cannot be dispensed with, and with the means of carrying them in the most easy and convenient manner, in order to which, he strongly recommends the use of chests and boxes, and that portmanteaus, or valises made of duck, may be substituted instead of them. This will be the more requisite as it is in contemplation to employ as few waggons as possible, and to make use of pack-horses, as far as may be practicable. It is expected the General and field officers will set the example, and see that it is strictly followed by all those under their respective commands.

ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, Adj. Gen.

PARIS, December 22, 1777.

THE rumours of war are renewed; many people even think a war inevitable, and talk of a treaty of alliance and guaranty between France and the Congress.— Dr. Franklin has had lately a long conference with the ministry, who express a most extraordinary esteem for him. An American, who has lived in Dr. Franklin's house, this twelvemonth past, is just set out for America, and it is not doubted that he is charged with proposals of the last importance.

Dec. 27. Some persons, who pretend to be well informed, show, that Mess. Franklin and Deane have been at Versailles, but they neither conferred with the Count de Maurepas nor the Count de Vergennes, but only with Mr. Gerard, first commissioner to the department of foreign affairs. In the meantime, it is still pretended that an express will be sent from hence to America, to make propositions to the Congress; and we know for certain, that the Court of London has already despatched a person with proposals for an accommodation.

LONDON, Jan 7.

THE stocks falling so rapidly alarms all ranks of people very much. There having been but little business done in the stocks of late, gives a more serious appearance to this great and sudden fall, which is expected to continue, as most people are now convinced that the American war is a bad measure, and that a war with France is unavoidable.

It is now apparent, that the courts of Madrid and Lisbon have concluded a treaty by no means favourable to the English.

There are now three American privateers (the Sturdy Beggar, the Revenge, and General Mercer) crossing on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, which have taken a number of our vessels.

Notwithstanding several of our men of war are out on the same stations, they have not been fortunate enough to meet with them.

A correspondent says, that it continues to be most confidently asserted that a treaty of commerce and alliance is signed between France and America; but whether the report is founded upon two other facts, or upon a real knowledge of such a fact, is not yet clearly ascertained. The two other facts are these, viz. On the 27th of December, Mr. Carmichael, official secretary to the American deputies at Paris, set out from thence express for America. The treaty is said to have been signed on the 25th. The other fact is, that Lord Stormont has sent to our court the answer given by the French minister to his memorial; which is, that the King of France will protect his flag, in all cases and places he thinks fit, and particularly in the commerce of his subjects with and to America.

A great number of recruiting parties have been very busy at Edinburg last week. To good recruits they give ten guineas a man.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) March 18.

BY a vessel arrived at St. Cruz, which passed through the Downs the 15th of February last, we are informed that 30,000 land forces are to be sent out under the command of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who is to relieve General Howe, to begin the ensuing campaign.

It is thought the above alteration may probably occasion the resignation of Lord Howe, as head of the naval department; and if it should so turn out, there remains not a doubt of Lord Barrington's succeeding to the command. The strongest emulation reigns throughout Great Britain and Ireland, that ever was read of in the annals of that empire, for raising forces for the service of government. The surrender of General Burgoyne has roused the spirit of the people to the highest pitch.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

ABOUT ten days since five hundred head of cattle, and twenty four waggon loads of clothing, arrived at General Washington's camp from New England.

It is confidently said, that there are now no less than ten thousand head of cattle, stall feeding, in the state of Connecticut alone, designed principally for the use of the American army.

The legislature of the state of Connecticut have determined to complete their quota of troops for the continental army by an immediate draught from the militia, besides which, to prevent the militia being called out upon any sudden alarm, they have adopted the following plan, viz. one regiment to be raised by voluntary enlistment out of each brigade in the state, who are to have five pounds bounty, to be under half pay, and when on actual service to be under whole pay, also to receive the same rations and under the same regulations as the continental troops.

Major General Green, we hear, is appointed quarter-master general in the room of Major General Mifflin, who is now one of the Hon. Board of war.

Extract of a letter from the American camp, at the Valley Forge, April 2, 1778.

“The American states appear to me extremely tardy in their operations, particularly in reinforcing his excellency General Washington's army, which, notwithstanding the numbers of Sir William Howe's, and the prospect of its being early and strongly reinforced, amounts to but eight thousand effective men. It is true they are in high spirits, and well posted on the heights of Schuylkill; but, candour must allow, they have a brave and skilful adversary to cope with, and therefore ought to be better supported by their country. The troops that are on their march, it is expected, will increase our army to twelve thousand. This, however, is not half enough. In my humble opinion, to enable us to do business effectually, we should have in this camp, by the first of May, at least thirty thousand men.”