

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1781.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To EARL CORNWALLIS, Lieutenant-General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

GENERAL, who possesses that dignity of soul, which exalts the conqueror above the influence of a triumph, and elevates the vanquished above meanness and despondence, will ever find the generous among his enemies, ready to applaud his merit and to drop a tear to his misfortunes, whilst the officer, who wages a savage warfare, and sullies his victories by insult and inhumanity, will not have a friend among the virtuous, even in the zenith of his successes, nor one, of all mankind, to sympathize with him on a reverse of fortune. The philanthropy of America would be highly gratified in paying your Lordship the tribute due an enlightened and humane soldier, did your conduct entitle you to such treatment; but as her justice obliges her to view you in the odious light of a cruel leader and an unprincipled plunderer, it would be impious in her to treat you with generosity or delicacy. As an American soldier, I consider it a virtue to embitter your captivity by recalling to your remembrance the follies which have led to your present catastrophe, and to hold you up as an object of universal detestation, by surrounding you with an assemblage of your crimes; but the implacable resentment I feel, when I reflect on your Lordship's cruelties, shall not hurry me beyond the bounds of candour and truth, or bribe me to cloud your reputation with one undeserved shade.

Considering your Lordship as one of the principal actors in the military drama, I have taken some pains to acquire a knowledge of your principles and abilities, and I sincerely wish the result of my enquiries was less degrading to human nature. As a politician, I have found you devoid of stability and integrity; as a soldier, deficient in every amiable and leading characteristic of your profession.

When the present contest was merely a political question, we observe your Lordship engaged in a warm opposition to the ministry, and, if Parliamentary records may be relied on, not hesitating to declare, that should an armed force be called in to the aid of their unconstitutional laws, resistance on the part of America would become a duty they owed to themselves and their posterity. These sentiments, my Lord, were truly dignified, and, had you made them the unerring rule of your conduct, must have ensured you the gratitude of America, and the esteem of the virtuous of every nation; but how opposite were your professions and principles! In a few months, regardless of your solemn declarations, you prepare to embark for America, and to enforce, in a military character, the very measures, which as a senator, you had reprobated, as unjust and oppressive. This is a fact, my Lord, which your warmest partisans have not the effrontery to deny, and which no art or eloquence can palliate! Had you displayed in your operations the sublime of military talents, and been crowned with every trophy ambition sighs for, this one act would damn you to eternal infamy!

From the moment you consented to draw your sword against her liberties, America ought to have viewed you as a monster; yet the formed a favourable idea of your character, and gave you credit for virtues you never possessed even in contemplation. This erroneous opinion with respect to your Lordship must have flowed from your situation, which prevented both your head and heart from having a fair trial. Sir William Howe, whilst you acted under his immediate command, put you almost above the reach of fortune. At the head of the British grenadiers and light infantry, opposed to raw and undisciplined troops, and of far inferior numbers, an officer of the lowest rate abilities could not fail of acquiring eclat, and it is very uncommon for crimes to be imputed to the hero of a triumph. The smiles of prosperity cover a multitude of sins in private life, but a fortunate General is immaculate in the eyes of a misjudging world.

An unbounded ambition is the source of all your Lordship's misfortunes. Flattered with the fond idea of outstripping your good friend Sir Henry Clinton in military fame, and becoming Commander in Chief, you used all your influence to obtain a separate command, and the southern states were fixed on as the theatre of your achievements. Like Phæton, you imprudently engaged in an undertaking beyond your abilities, gave the rein to your enterprise, and left reason and humanity behind to lament your follies and cruelties, and like that rash adventurer, you have not only wrought your own ruin, but have involved thousands in unmerited calamity.

The battle of Camden was the first memorable

event that marked your Lordship's operations, which, though it afforded you the momentary exultations of a dearbought victory, and gave you an opportunity of figuring in the Gazette at the expence of candour, proved disgraceful to you in its consequences. Instead of improving the advantages of this success, you suffered your army to relax their discipline in a state of inactivity, whilst your enemy was recovering from the shock of the defeat. After dreaming away some months, you marched into North-Carolina, and took possession of Charlotte; but finding the rude whigs of Mecklinburg very troublesome, and hearing a small body of continentals and militia were moving towards you, your Lordship made a precipitate retreat to the strong holds of Winnborough, and suffered a part of your baggage to fall into our hands, within sight of your army. In the mean time Colonel Ferguson, being unsupported by your Lordship, fell a sacrifice to his partisan spirit, and several of your other detachments were defeated by the militia. The Tories, who, encouraged by your superior force and fortune, were arming in your cause, gave over the design, and lay still at home. All these events flowed from your Lordship's amazing inactivity. Although the American forces did not amount to half the number you could have brought into the field, I verily believe your Lordship would have slept away the winter, in a southern climate, the season for active operations, had not General Morgan's detachment aroused you from your lethargy, and alarmed you for your out-posts; but even then, you acted like a man stupified with opiates. When you might have subjected Morgan to the operations of your whole force, you opposed to him a detachment, not much superior in number to his command, and, contrary to the established maxims of good policy, left that doubtful which you might have made certain. Was it just to judge from events, the folly of this measure would receive additional proof from its unfortunate issue. Your darling Tarleton met with a complete defeat, and in return for your Lordship's unwarranted partiality in his favour, threw you into a delirium by the tale of his misfortunes. In a paroxysm of grief and rage, you made a burnt offering of your baggage, and became rash, bold, and enterprising. You conceived the daring idea of recovering your captivated troops, and of tearing the laurel wreath from the brow of the illustrious Morgan; and had this triumph affected him as the success at Camden did your Lordship, you would have most certainly effected it; but he was too great an officer to consider himself victorious, until he had secured the fruits of his victory. The historian, who delineates the character of the hero of the Cowpens, will be at a loss to determine, whether he deserves greater applause for his gallantry and address in obtaining the victory, or for his great exertion of abilities in securing and improving the advantages resulting from it.

Disappointed in this attempt, and General Greene's army and Morgan's detachment having formed a junction, a new object attracted your Lordship's attention, and a new field was opened for the display of great talents. Every advantage an officer could wish, who fought for a brilliant name, was on your Lordship's side. Your army was greatly superior both in numbers and discipline to that of your enemy, and you was in the midst of your friends. It was your interest to bring on an immediate and decisive action and consequently General Greene's to avoid it. Here then was a trial of skill; Greene's address prevailed, and gave him the palm; he retired over the Dan and Stanton rivers, in the face of your Lordship's army, in good order and without loss, and by amazing exertions gained such an accession of force, as rendered it prudent and adviseable for him to meet your Lordship in the field. He knew, that a defeat would be certain ruin to you, and could only be a partial evil to him. Guildford was the scene of action; the contest was obstinate and bloody; and although fortune gave your Lordship the field, it terminated honourably for the American arms, and was attended with most of the good consequences of a victory. This is not the suggestion of fancy or prejudice: it is an assertion established by the most undeniable facts. A few days after your boasted success, we find your Lordship making a precipitate retreat, leaving your wounded to our mercy, and your tory friends to the justice of their country. Previous to your retreat, you issued a pompous proclamation, emblazoning your success, and inviting these infatuated men to fly to the royal standard for protection for their property and persons, and then basely deserted them. I defy your Lordship to defend this conduct, either upon the principles of policy, justice or humanity. To destroy the con-

fidence the Tories had placed in the promises of government and her officers, was surely impolitic; to deny them that protection you promised them, unjust; and to delude them into a conduct which must subject them to punishment, the extreme of cruelty!

With a victorious army you retired to Wilmington, and took shelter under the guns of your shipping, leaving your posts in South-Carolina and Georgia, which you had wasted much time and spilt much blood in establishing, open to the vigilance of General Greene, who instantly took advantage of your Lordship's error, made a rapid march into these States, and in a few months, by the most consummate address and unwearied perseverance, reduced all your posts, except Charlestown, Savannah, and Ninety-Six, and made their garrisons prisoners of war. Ninety-Six was on the point of surrendering, and although relieved by the unexpected arrival of troops from Europe, was soon after abandoned. I ask your Lordship, what advantages you promised yourself, equal to such certain and important losses? Surely you were not so ignorant, as to suppose that your marching through Virginia, would compensate for your posts and garrisons sacrificed in Carolina, and Georgia. Deluded by the splendour of the enterprise you lost sight of every other consideration, and rested your justification on the event, which had it been as brilliant, as it is unfortunate, such is the disposition of your countrymen, that they would not only have acquitted you of rashness and folly, but have decreed you a triumph! You have put all your trust in fortune, and she has jilted you in the moment you most needed her favours. Despairing of nothing yourself, you have taught your royal master and his Ministry to hope for every thing. Whilst warmed with the prospect of the possession of the southern states, and cherishing the fond hopes of an entire subjection of America, they will receive the sad recital of your misfortunes, and your Lordship will be sacrificed to their disappointed ambition, and to appease the clamours of the people. How truly pitiable your Lordship's situation! Deserted and abused by your own countrymen, for your want of success and military talents; despised and execrated by America, for your want of humanity, you must bid an eternal adieu to temporal felicity; the suffrages of the world will deny you a good name, and a guilty conscience rob you of inward peace and domestic tranquility! Your lot, my Lord, is really severe, but it is what you have richly merited! Your inhumane treatment to the wretched slaves who fled to you for freedom and protection, is more than sufficient to entitle you to the heaviest calamity*. Callous to the tender emotions of compassion, and steeled against the miseries of your fellow-creatures, your Lordship can have no claim on the sympathy of mankind, or the smiles of heaven.

Wishing you an agreeable voyage to your native country, and as pleading a reception from your royal master, as the nature of your mission will admit, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Annapolis, October 30, 1781.

* It must inspire every feeling bosom with horror and resentment, when they are told, that out of upwards of 2000 slaves, who joined Lord Cornwallis's army, upwards of 1500 have perished from disease and famine. It is a fact, which can be proved by innumerable evidences, that provisions were only given to those men who were able to work, whilst the women, children, and men debilitated by sickness, were left to linger out a miserable existence, embittered by the rage of hunger. Many were turned out in such a situation, that they expired before they could reach our army. Lord Cornwallis's attempt to spread the small-pox among the inhabitants in the vicinity of York, has been reduced to a certainty, and must render him contemptible in the eyes of every civilized nation, it being a practice as inconsistent with the law of nations and war as repugnant to humanity. The fate of the brave and worthy Colonel Scammell is mediately imputable to Lord Cornwallis; this unfortunate officer was taken prisoner, whilst fixing the first picquets of the allied army. He surrendered to two British officers, and whilst he was under their protection, many minutes after his surrender, a dragoon rode up to him, put the muzzle of his pistol to his back, and gave him a wound of which he died; nor was this all their inhumanity towards him; having robbed him of his horse they obliged him to run near half a mile, exhausted with the loss of blood, and ready to faint under the anguish of his wound. The publick may rely on this as a fact; the circumstances are precisely as related by the Colonel himself. It needs no comment.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE late surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army must undoubtedly produce the most happy effects to the British nation, by accelerating the TERMINATION of the war and the views of the Ministry with respect to America, as it will unavoidably interest foreign powers in behalf of the English, and has taken off a man who was inimical to the glory of Sir Henry Clinton, and perpetually counteracting his manoeuvres. In a word no one can tell or foresee the happy consequences of this important event. Nevertheless the subscriber finds it convenient, for various reasons, to remove to Europe. All persons therefore, who have any demands against, or are indebted to him, are requested to make a speedy settlement of their accounts. Notice is also hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of his remaining stock in trade by publick auction. The sale to begin at his store on Monday the 19th inst. and to continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) from the hours of ten to one in the forenoon, until the whole is disposed of. It is well known that his miscellaneous store consists of the most valuable and curious variety of articles that have ever been exhibited in this part of the world. The limits of an advertisement will by no means admit of an adequate display of this extraordinary collection; the subscriber therefore will content himself for the present with selecting a few articles for publick attention—complete catalogues will be given at the sale.

BOOKS.

The history of the American war: or the glorious exploits of Generals GAGE, HOWE, BURGOYNE, CORNWALLIS, and CLINTON.

The Royal Pocket Companion; being a new system of policy, founded on rules deduced from the nature of man and approved by experience, whereby a Prince may in a short time render himself abhorred by his subjects and detested by all good men.

A new and complete system of cruelty; containing a variety of modern improvements in that art, embellished with an elegant frontispiece, representing the inside view of a prison ship.

Select Fables of Æsop, with suitable morals and applications; amongst which are "The dog and the shadow," "The man and his goose which laid a golden egg," &c. &c.

The Right of Great-Britain to the dominion of the Sea.—A poetical fiction.

The State of Great-Britain in October, 1760, and October, 1781, compared and contrasted.

A Geographical, Historical and Political History of the rights and possessions of the Crown of Great-Britain in North-America. This valuable work consisted of 13 vols. in folio; but is abridged by a royal hand into a single pocket duodecimo, for the great convenience of himself and his subjects.

The Law of Nations revised and amended: to which is added, by way of appendix, an account of the capture of the island of St. Eustatia by Admiral Rodney.

A Full and true account of the conquest of the four southern rebel colonies; with notes critical and explanatory by Earl Cornwallis.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of Lord Rawdon, in his voyage from Charlestown to London.

Miracles not Ceased: or the remarkable interposition of Providence, in causing the moon to delay her setting for more than two hours, to favour the retreat of General JOSHUA and the British army, after the battle of Monmouth.

The Political Lyar, a weekly paper published by the subscriber: bound in volumes.

Tears of Repentance: or the present state of the loyal refugees in New-York and elsewhere.

PLAYS.

West Point preserved; or the plot discovered. A tragic-comedy.

Miss M'Crea. A tragedy.

The Meschianza. A pantomime.

Burgoyne's Address. The Sleeveless Errand, or the Commissioners of peace. The march to Valley Forge. The unsuccessful attempt, by Gov. Johnstone. The Amorous Hero, and contented cuckold, by General Howe.—Comedies.

The Battle of the Keggs. A farce.

Who'd have thought it, or the introduction of 24 British standards to the rebel Congress. A procession.

MAPS and PRINTS.

An elegant map for the British Empire in America upon a VERY SMALL scale.

An accurate chart of the coast of North-America from New-Hampshire to Florida, with the foundings of all the principal bays, harbours, rivers and inlets. This work was undertaken and completed by His Majesty's special command, and at the national expence of many millions of money, thousands of men and hundreds of Royal ships and valuable merchantmen.

A plan of Lord Cornwallis's rout through the southern colonies, beginning at Charlestown and terminating at York-Town in Virginia. As the preceding chart gives an accurate description of the sea coast, so it was intended to give a correct map of the internal parts of this country; but the savage inhabitants grew jealous of the operation, and actually prohibited his Lordship's further progress.

A very distant prospect of North-America, neatly engraved.

A View of the battle of Saratoga, and its companion the siege of York-Town.

British representations of the principal engagements in the present war, HIGHLY COLOURED by eminent hands. These pieces are so ingeniously contrived that by reversing any one of them, it exhibits the American or French view of the same action UNCOLOURED.

A humorous representation of the triumphal procession of Brigadier-General Arnold, and his friend and councillor, through the streets of Philadelphia in effigy.

The times. A satirical print, representing the British lion as blind in both eyes, thirteen of his teeth drawn, and his claws pared off: with Lord North, in the character of a farrier, bleeding him in the tail for his recovery.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A curious new invented Magic-Lantern: very useful for people at the head of affairs. This was constructed by an able artist under Lord North's immediate direction, for the entertainment of the good people of England; the spectators are highly entertained with an illuminated view of the VICITIOUS object presented, but kept totally in the dark with respect to the REAL objects around them.

Multiplying glasses, whereby the numbers of an enemy may be greatly encreased, to cover the disgrace of a defeat or enhance the glory of a victory.

Microscopes, for magnifying small objects, with select sets of objects ready fitted; amongst which are a great variety of real and supposed successes of the British arms in America.

A complete Electrical Apparatus, with improvements, for the use of the King and his Ministers. This machine should be used with great caution; otherwise, as unhappy experience hath shewn, the operator may unexpectedly receive the shock he intended to GIVE.

Pocket Glasses for near-sighted politicians, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Aurum Potabile. This preparation was formerly deemed a never failing medicine in all cases: but was thought not so well adapted to the American climate, having been frequently tried here without effect: But its reputation is now restored, having been administered with great success in the case of General Arnold.

Vivifying Balsam, excellent against weak nerves, palpitations of the heart, over bashfulness and diffidence; in great demand for the use of the army.

Sp. Mend. Or the true spirit of lying, extracted by a distillation of some hundreds of the ROYAL GAZETTE OF NEW-YORK. Other papers have been tried, but it is found, after much experience, that there is a peculiar quality in the component parts of the paper and ink of the Royal Gazette, which alone can produce this spirit in true perfection. By administering due proportions of this medicine, lies may be formed which are to operate for a day, a week, a month or months; war at hand or at a distance in America or in Europe.

N. B. Directions drawn up by the subscriber will be given with each bottle.

Cordial drops for low spirits, prepared for the use of the Board of Loyal Refugees at New-York.

Anodyne Elixir, for quieting fears and apprehensions; very necessary for Tories in all parts of America.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. To every purchaser to the value of 5l. will be given GRATIS one quire of counterfeited continental currency. Also two quires of proclamations, offering pardon to the rebels, printed on soft paper. New-York, Nov. 1, 1781. JAMES RIVINGTON.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

On hearing of the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the British army, by Gen. WASHINGTON.

By a LADY OF NEW-JERSEY.

BRING now ye Muses from th' Aonian grove,
The wreath of victory which the sisters wove,
Wove and laid up in Mars' most awful fane,
To crown our Hero on Virginia's plain.
See! from Cassalia's sacred fount they haste,
And now, already, on his brow 'tis plac'd;
The trump of fame proclaims aloud the joy,
AND WASHINGTON IS CROWN'D, re-echo's to the sky.
Illustrious name! thy valour now has broke
Oppression's galling chain, and took the yoke
From off thy bleeding country, set her free,
And every heart with transport beats for thee.

For thee! Rochambeau, Gallia's vet'ran chief,
Sent by fair Freedom's friend to her relief;
An arch triumphal shall the Muse decree,
And heroes yet unborn shall copy thee:
Our lisping infants shall pronounce thy name,
In songs our virgins shall repeat thy fame,
And taught by THEE the art of war, our swains
Shall dye with British blood Columbia's plains.
Viominiils, (heroic brothers) too!
Unfading laurels now await for you,
And all the noble youth, who in your train,
In search of glory cross'd the Atlantic main,
Blest with sweet peace in Sylvan shades retir'd,
Our future bards (by your great deeds inspir'd)
In tuneful verse shall hand this æra down,
And your lov'd names with grateful honours crown.

E M E L I A.

A M S T E R D A M, Aug. 14.
The following declaration, supposed to be of the Prince, was issued by order, in the news papers:

"AS pains are taken to draw the publick into an

opinion, that the vessels of the Meuse (Rotterdam) and of Middleburg (Zealand) at first had orders to join the squadron of the Texel, (only those of Amsterdam) had afterwards received counter orders, as it is given out in some cities, and which is propagated (God knows with what design) it is to us a particular satisfaction to be able to assure the publick, from authentic information, and even from the supreme authority, that such assertions are destitute of all foundation, and absolutely contrary to the truth; that the orders given were never revoked, but on the contrary repeated more than once to the vessels of the Meuse, to join the convoy of the Texel, which could not be executed, because it did not please Providence to grant a wind, and the other favourable circumstances necessary to this effect, while the province of Zealand, threatened at the same time with an attack from an English squadron, would not willingly have seen diminished the number of vessels which lay at that time in their road. It is nevertheless much to be regretted, that circumstances have not permitted us to render the Dutch squadron sufficiently strong, to have obtained over the enemy, a victory as useful, as it was glorious."

L O N D O N, August 10.

A new board of finance is established at Petersburg whose only business is to receive proposals, and consider of means of increasing the Imperial revenues without injuring the subject. When the Present Empress came to the crown, the Russian revenue did not exceed four millions neat into the Imperial treasury; it now produces six without a new tax being laid.

They write from Hanover, that the last return makes the troops of the electorate consist of 24,000 men, (of which near 4000 are in the garrison) and ten regiments of militia, independent of the troops abroad in the service of England.

Advices from Madrid say, "The King is so determined to have Gibraltar, that he has ordered the whole fleet to be sent against it. Eleven ships are fitted up with beds, and mortars of a large bore. Upwards of 7000 men have joined the camp, and a very large train of heavy battering cannon, large mortars, &c. with 500 of the corps d'Artillerie. It is said there are upwards of 400 pieces of cannon in the field.

A Captain of a ship arrived from Lisbon gives an account, that on his passage he saw a Spanish man of war on fire, that he hoisted out his boat to their assistance, but before they could reach the ship the flames communicated to the powder-room, blew up the ship, and all on board perished.

Letters from Goree mention, that an epidemical distemper has for some time raged at Senegal, which had proved very fatal to a great number of the inhabitants, especially to the French troops that were in garrison.

Extract of a letter from Cork, August 6.

"Last Thursday arrived at Cove, the brig Pallas Captain Isaac Kelfick, from Workington to this place, with coals; on the 27th ult. he was taken about one league from the Saltees by the Fanny privateer lugger, Patrick Dowlin, master, mounting 16 guns (who failed from Dunkirk) and ranfomed for 500 guineas; some of the crew of the privateer told Captain Kelfick's men that they had 25 ranfomers on board, and that their ranfom bills amounted to near 40,000l.

"Last Friday four men were committed to the county gaol, one of them an officer belonging to the Tartar private ship of war of France, and others pilots belonging to Crookhaven. They were found reconnoitering the S. W. coast of this kingdom, in order to cut out the vessels there, having laid a scheme for that purpose. They intended cutting out a Dutch prize lying in the harbour of Baltimore, on the night of the day on which they were taken by Capt. Donovan, of his Majesty's Revenue cruiser."

Yesterday advice was received from Bamff, in Scotland, that the crew of a Dutch privateer had landed at Murray Frith, and began to plunder the inhabitants, but the alarm being given, a body of Highlanders, armed with broad-swords and pistols, came down suddenly upon them, and made the Dutch pay dear for their landing, 20 of them being killed and left on shore, and many more it is supposed wounded: Upwards of 100 landed.

A letter from Sunderland brings advice, that four sail of loaded colliers bound to Plymouth, are all taken by two Dutch frigates and carried into the Texel; the Captains would have ranfomed their vessels, but were told that the cargoes in a few weeks would be acceptable in Holland, and the vessels were wanted for transports.

The following is thought to be pretty nearly the number of seamen now employed in the navies of the several powers, exclusive of those employed by the belligerents in the transport service, viz. Great-Britain 116,546. France 98,230. Spain 50,375. Holland 19,260. Sweden 10,430. Denmark 9240. Russian 14,960.

The East-India company have several stout armed vessels in the East-Indies for the protection of their trade, some of which carry 40 guns; The Prince William of 32, and the Tartar of 28, are gone to a station there for the same purpose.

Sick quarters are ordered on shore at Shernefs for all the wounded men on board of Admiral Parker's squadron, and every possible care to be taken for their recovery.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) August 11.

Since our last advices have been received of the total loss of His Majesty's ship Pelican, on Port-Moront Keys, on Thursday morning the 2d inst. in the late storm; fortunately only four seamen were lost. She left the Comet packet boat the day before, to the northward of the Navasse.

BOSTON, November 15.

When the vessels last arrived from France left that kingdom, the prevailing reports, from persons of good authority were that all apprehensions respecting the cause of the allies in the present war, arising from the death of the late Empress of Germany, and the views of the Imperial Court were now over; the Emperor having been in France 3 months, and secretly settled with his Most Christian Majesty all material points, concerning the general arrangement of affairs: That though it was prudent in the late situation of affairs for France to keep a very large part of her forces at home, and ready for any contingency, yet now all matters being amicably adjusted with the only power that Britain had any hopes of employing in her favour, it was in the power of France greatly to augment her force in America. Accordingly it was said that a large body of troops were destined to be embarked for these coasts, and might in no great length of time be expected here.

On Tuesday last Captain Collier arrived at Salem, in 24 days from Nantz. The letters are not yet come to town; but by a gentleman who came passenger in this vessel we are informed, that the Spaniards continue vigorously to push the siege of Gibraltar; that the forces which were employed for the reduction of Minorca, after possessing themselves of the whole island, to the environs of St. Phillips, had carried their approaches very near that fortress, and cut off the water from the garrison, which it was expected would soon surrender. That the combined fleet having cruized for some time in the channel, where no British Squadron had ventured to face it, at length separated; the French returning to Brest, and the Spaniards to Cadiz.

By a gentleman of intelligence lately arrived from Europe we learn, that the British news writers were working double tides to contradict, or explain away all the accounts that had been received there of Gen. Greene's success; and to puff away Lord Cornwallis's military talents and achievements, while the reputation of Clinton was on the decline; that while the British affairs were a gloomy aspect in all quarters, in the East and West-Indies, towards the Baltic, in the channel, and in the disposition of all the courts of Europe, the chief dependence of the infatuated nation was upon Lord Cornwallis, who was to perform wonders, by carrying his conquest before winter, from South-Carolina to Philadelphia, and in this way retrieve all their affairs: Thus all their expectations and boastings, which have rung so loudly through Europe, have in the end only served to add weight and brilliancy to the glorious conquest of the allied army in Virginia.

Our inveterate enemies the Britons are greatly disappointed in two things; they expected that our paper money would soon produce a fatal convulsion in our affairs; this has been proclaimed in parliament and throughout their political writings. They must be astonished to know that this same paper money, after carrying on the war for a number of years, has at last, by common consent, been quietly interred, and by its declension and death paid off an immense debt upon the United States. They expected also, that from national and religious prejudices, and from their own machinations, a coolness must soon ensue between France and her allies the United States: They must be equally chagrined to find, that instead of this, the Americans have had sense enough to compare the fidelity and generosity of their new friends with the perfidy and cruelty of their former oppressors; and that, in consequence of this, common sense, and a mutual inseparable interest, and also as the natural effect of reciprocal assistance and civilities, the friendship of the allied nations grows stronger every day.

BALTIMORE, November 20.

They write from Dunkirk, that the Count de Keruelon (whose zeal and abilities are known throughout Europe) commander of the ship Free Navigator, which he fitted out at Nantz, at his own expence, had failed to make observations, and complete his discoveries in the South-Seas.

A few days ago died at Abington, near Alexandria, shortly after his return from the siege of York and Gloucester, JOHN PARKE CUSTIS, Esq. stepson of His Excellency General WASHINGTON. The death of this amiable and accomplished gentleman, in the bloom of life, doth involve his relations and numerous friends in the deepest affliction.

The French troops, which assisted in the reduction of the British army in Virginia, are quartered at Hampton, York-Town, Gloucester, Williamsburg, and Newcastle, in the above-mentioned state.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON, (with several brigades of American troops) are on their return from Virginia, to the Northward.—His Excellency, it is expected, will arrive here to-morrow or next day.

Major-General St. Clair, and Brigadiers-General Wayne, Muhlenberg, and Gift, with about 3000 Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland troops, lately

marched from the vicinity of York-Town, to join Major-General Greene, in South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

At a session of the supreme court, held in this city the 23d of last October, before the Honourable Thomas M^r Kean, Esquire, and his associates, Justices of the said court, &c. two informations were tried, viz. one at the suit of Frederick Phyle, for himself and the Commonwealth, against certain merchandizes claimed by Jeremiah Warder, junior, and Jeremiah Parker:—the other at the same suit, against merchandizes claimed by Philip Benezet and William Morris. It appeared by special verdicts which were found by the jury, that the said merchandizes were of British manufacture, that they were shipped by Andrew Gutches, at the island of St. Thomas, and consigned to the claimants, and arrived at Philadelphia. The court were of opinion, that the goods being of British manufacture, and not being prize goods, and imported into this state, were forfeitable by the laws thereof, and condemned them accordingly.

Nov. 24. On Wednesday last the following gentlemen were chosen to represent the state of Pennsylvania as delegates in Congress, viz. Joseph Montgomery, Thomas Smith, Samuel Atlee, George Clymer, and Henry Wynkoop.

We hear that John Dickinson, Esq. is appointed President of the state of Delaware.

By a vessel which arrived here last Thursday morning from Cadiz, we have advice, that Port Mahon was reduced by the forces of his Catholic Majesty, which, except the castle of St. Phillips, completes the conquest of Minorca.

The above vessel on her passage captured the schooner Lord North, bound from Charlestown to England, commanded by Captain Tringle.

TRENTON, Nov. 28.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, the Hon. Abraham Clark, William Ch. Houston, Jonathan Elmer and Elias Boudinot, Esqrs. and Silas Condict, Esq. were elected Delegates to represent this state in Congress the ensuing year.

Thomas Seabrook, Esq. was elected last week one of the Representatives to serve in General Assembly, for the county of Monmouth, in the room of Nathaniel Scudder, Esq. deceased.

By authentick intelligence from General Greene, dated from Santee, on the 25th of October, the enemy keep pretty close in Charlestown since the battle of Eutaw-Springs.—Skirmishes often happen between small parties, in which the Americans have been so successful as to bring in a considerable number of prisoners.

In such high reputation is the American cause at Amsterdam, and so great is the avidity of the people to shew their good-will to it, that a ballad-singer fold six hundred ballads in the streets in the course of one hour, because it contained some reflections favourable to the American revolution.

The publication of the following extract of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania passed the 5th of April, 1781, and now in force, we apprehend will be useful to the citizens of New-Jersey.

SECT. 5. **BE** it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first day of October next, all flour casks shall be made of good seasoned materials, well made and tightened with ten hoops sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chime hoop, and three nails in each upper bilgh hoop, and of the following dimensions, viz. the staves to be of the length of twenty-seven inches, but of different diameters at the heads, according to their numbers, that is to say, casks number one shall be of the diameter of eighteen inches at the head, casks number two sixteen inches and an half, and casks number three fifteen inches and an half; that every miller or bolter of flour and baker of bread, for transportation out of the state, shall provide and have adistinguishable brand-mark, which he shall cause to be entered with the clerk of the Quarter-Sessions for the county where he doth reside, together with his name and place of abode, under the penalty of the sum of five shillings, for every day during which he shall have exercised his said business of a miller, bolter or baker, without such entry; for the making of which enteries the said clerk shall be intitled to the sum of one shilling each.

To whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Robert Mager, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Sally, lately commanded by John Harman, taken on her intended voyage, as is said, from Maurice-River to New-York, loaded with lumber, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.
Burlington, Nov. 24, 1781.

TWO FARMS to be sold, the one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plough land, and the other third covered with timber of the first quality: The whole farm is inclosed and under complete fence and small inclosures. There is on it a good dwelling-house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, sheds, &c. two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood-land, fifteen acres of mowing ground, and much more may be made at an easy expence, the rest good plough land. There is on this farm a good dwelling-house, a shop, and an English barn, two good apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees; the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and are distant twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town, and sixteen from Brunswick Landing, and will be sold very cheap by the owner,

JOHN SHAW.
Bernard's-Town, Baskenridge, Nov. 26, 1781. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of LAND, situate on the south-branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, about 30 miles from Trenton, 12 from Delaware river, and 28 from New-Brunswick, viz.

LOT No. 1, containing 150 acres, near one half cleared, about 15 acres of which is excellent meadow, and more may be made; the remainder timber land. There is on it a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a large stone grist-mill with two pair of stones, two water wheels and every necessary conveniency for merchant and country business; also an oil-mill and saw-mill, the whole being almost new, and stands on the south branch of Raritan, a large and constant stream of water.—There is also a small orchard and sundry small tenements, &c.

LOT No. 2, adjoining the above, containing 234 acres, about 100 is cleared, between 40 and 50 acres of which is excellent meadow, a great part watered, the rest timber land; there is a lime kiln and plenty of good limestone convenient to the kiln, an orchard of near 200 apple trees, &c.

LOT No. 3, adjoining lot No. 2, containing 145 acres, one half cleared, the rest wood-land.—There is thereon a frame house and barn, a small orchard, and a spring of good water near the door. For terms apply to **MAHLON TAYLOR**, on the premises. 6w

To the PUBLICK.

The following FACTS are submitted to your consideration.

ON Saturday the third instant, we the subscribers, passing from Philadelphia to New-Jersey, came to the Pennsylvania side of Trenton Ferry, kept by a certain Patrick Colvin. There happened at that time to be a fresh in the river, but the weather temperate, and after unnecessarily detaining us for some time, absolutely refused to put us over, unless we would pay him Twenty Shillings hard money for the ferriage of a one horse chair and sulky. This imposition being too glaring to be submitted to, we proceeded to the New-Ferry kept by Mr. John Burrows, about three-quarters of a mile higher up the river, where we found no kind of difficulty, but was immediately put over for the accustomed ferriage of One Shilling and Six-pence for a one horse chair or sulky.—We therefore, in justice to Mr. Burrows, recommend him to the publick for their custom, as a person ready and willing to serve them, in preference to the said Patrick Colvin, so notoriously known for his repeated impositions and disobliging behaviour.

SAMUEL HAY, } of New-
ROBERT WATSON, } Jersey.
JAMES DUNLAP, of Philadelphia.

November 12, 1781.

WAS taken up and committed to my charge, for attempting to go into New-York, and travelling without a pass, a certain Negro man, who calls himself Joseph, about five feet ten inches high, says he formerly belonged to Mrs. Catle, late of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, but now of New-York; that for some time past he has lived with Captain Mercer, of Philadelphia; has on a claret coloured coat, white cloth jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings and good shoes, besides other clothes.—Any person having a legal claim to said Negro, is desired to come on or before the 19th of December next, prove their property and pay charges, or he will be proceeded against agreeably to law.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.
Trenton, Nov. 28, 1781. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, hearty Negro man, 33 years of age, and a woman about 21 years of age; Also a Negro girl about 16 years of age; all have had the small-pox, were born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit for either town or country business: Also a female Negro child, about four years of age, for whom Loan-Office Certificates will be received in pay, or credit given. Enquire of the subscriber in Burlington. 3w† **JACOB PHILLIPS.**

CAROLINA CANE,

FOR Weavers Reeds, to be sold wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, in Hopewell, Hunterdon county. 2* **ANDREW SMITH.**

Thirty Pounds hard Money Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living near Racon Ford, Orange county, Virginia, on Sunday the second of September, three Negro slaves, viz. George, a dark mulatto fellow, about seventeen years of age, near or quite six feet high, has a four down look; had on and carried with him a white yarn coat turned up with blue, one pale blue cloth coat, one striped Virginia cloth coat, one pair of green cloth breeches, one pair cotton breeches filled in with thread:—Harry, a black Negro, about the same age of George, a low well set fellow, sprightly and quick spoken; had on an old white coat and a new hunting shirt, and an old macaroni hat:—Charles, a black negro fellow, about sixteen years of age, sparer than Harry, has a very pleasant countenance, and speaks flow; had on a black hunting shirt and an old felt hat.—He spins well on the foot wheel. We have reason to believe there was a white man with them, who had on a white cloth coat with buttons on each side the breast, and a macaroni hat; the other parts of his dress we cannot learn. We will give Five Pounds reward for each or either of them if taken up and secured so that we get them again, or Ten Pounds for each or either of them if brought home and delivered to us.

**JOHN BLEDSOE,
BENJAMIN CRAIG,
JEREMIAH CRAIG.**

3||

House of Assembly, May 21, 1781.

A Petition from Jacob C. Zabriskie, of the county of Bergen, was presented and read, setting forth that he had in the year 1773, purchased a small tract of land of William Bayard, of the city of New-York, and paid for the same, but that thro' the neglect of the said Bayard, he had never obtained a deed, and praying that a law may be passed to vest in him a title to the said land;

Ordered, That the said petitioner have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting, for the purpose of vesting in him a title to the said land, on giving three weeks previous notice of his intention to the commissioners of the said county, and also advertising the same for the like space of time in the New-Jersey Gazette or New-Jersey Journal.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeably to the above order, the subscriber hereby notifies all whom it may concern, his intention of presenting a bill to the Legislature at their present sitting, conformable to the prayer of his petition.

3w|| **JACOB C. ZABRISKIE.**
New-Barbadoes, county of Bergen, Nov. 13, 1781.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Lower Freehold, on the second of this instant, November, a black horse, four or five years old last spring, low in flesh, and lame in one fore foot, trots and canters, and carries gay, has been galled on the back very bad with the saddle, but has just got well, his hind legs not very good. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the subscriber, shall have Three Pounds in gold, or Ten Pounds for the horse and thief, and reasonable charges paid by

ELISHA WALTON.

2||

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS I the subscriber purchased of Andrew Ferguson a certain tract of land, marsh and beach, situate in the county of Cumberland, in New-Jersey, and received an imperfect assignment on the back of his deed for the same, together with a receipt in full for the purchase money, and before a sufficient deed could be executed for the said land, marsh and beach, the said Andrew Ferguson died; and as I have applied to the Legislature of this state for a law to confirm to me the title of the said premises, if any person or persons have any objections why the same should not be done, they are hereby notified to attend before the Legislature within four weeks from the date hereof, and make their objections.

THOMAS MASKELL.

Greenwich, New-Jersey, Nov. 5, 1781. 3w||

T O B E S O L D,

A Likely, healthy NEGRO MAN, about twenty-seven years of age, was brought up in New-Jersey, and is fit for any farming business, and capable of tending a grist-mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Monmouth county, near the Court-house.

3w|| **WILLIAM FORMAN.**

T O B E S O L D, BY

Peter Crolius & Anthony Maraquier,
At their STORE in TRENTON;

A large Assortment of Blankets,

A N D

ROCK SALT,

With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Just published,
And to be sold wholesale and retail,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
**The New-Jersey
ALMANACK,**
For the Year 1782.

Let the Publick beware.

ON the night of the 18th of October last, the house of the subscriber was robbed, amongst other things, of the following certificates, viz.

No. 56, in the name of Major William Montgomery, for Twenty-five Pounds, dated September 25, 1780. No. 173, in the name of Ezra Black, for Five Hundred Twenty-eight Pounds Fifteen Shillings continental money, dated January 26, 1780. No. 238, in the name of Joshua Forsyth, for Thirty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings, dated June 26, 1780. One in the name of Isaac Field, for One Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Pounds continental money, dated January, 1780. No. 240, in the name of Jesse Bunting, for Two Pounds Five Shillings, dated August 17, 1780. The above signed by Edward Thomas, Contractor for Burlington county. No. 20, in the name of Nathan Williams, for Thirteen Pounds Eight Shillings, dated September 26, 1781. No. 17, in the name of Marmaduke Curtis, for One Pound Fifteen Shillings and Two-pence, dated January 23, 1781. No. 13, in the name of John Thorn, for Nine Pounds, dated June 11, 1781. No. 9, in the name of Joseph Kirkbride, for Ten Pounds Ten Shillings, dated May 18, 1781. The four last signed by John Butler, Contractor for Burlington county. One certificate in the name of Thomas Walton, for Two Pounds Three Shillings and Ten-pence, dated Feb. 10, 1781, signed by Joseph Brown, Collector for Chesterfield, county of Burlington. One in the name of Ezra Black, for Three Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Eleven-pence, dated February 10, 1781, signed by ditto. One in the name of George Bullock, for Thirteen Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Six-pence, dated February 10, 1781, signed by ditto.

The publick are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on any of them, should any person be hardy enough to offer them for that purpose.

ABRAHAM CHAPMAN.

Chesterfield, Nov. 6, 1781. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

By the subscriber, in the lane opposite the College. **BOHEA TEA**, gun powder, silk modes and fatus, black sewing silk, salt; one large yoke of oxen in good order. Also black pepper, and almanacks for the year 1782, by large or small quantities.—The almanacks at the printer's price; and several other articles. **JOHN DENTON.**

N. B. Cash given for clean linen rags and old brass and copper.

Princeton, Nov. 12, 1781. 1w*

Publick Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, pursuant to an order of the last session of the Assembly of New-Jersey, hath leave to bring in a bill to invest the title of two certain lots of land in Trenton, purchased by Abraham Cottnam, Esq. deceased, in his life time, of Daniel Coxe, Esq. now a fugitive with the enemy, in the executors of the last will of the said Abraham Cottnam, for the uses in the said will mentioned.

GEO. COTTNAM. 3w*

WAS taken up in the township of Maidenhead, about two weeks ago, a large bright bay horse, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, with three white feet, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. T. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. The horse is now in the possession of William Updike, jun. at Mr. Samuel Henry's mill.

November 12, 1781. 3w

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	-	5s.
Waggon and two horses	-	3/9d.
A chair	-	1/6d.
Man and horse	-	6d.
A foot person	-	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

W A N T E D,

At the store of NEIL and POOL, in Trenton, **A** Quantity of good P O R K, for which the highest price and ready cash will be given 3||

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	3/6d.
Horse and chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A footman	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone, which is about three quarters of a mile from the ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,

**JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.**

N. B. Travellers may be supplied with good hay and pasture for their horses, by said Beaty.

T O B E S O L D,

By **WILLIAM RICHARDS,**
At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grass scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in cases, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood and several sorts of country produce.—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot.
June 13, 1781.

P A R C H M E N T,

T O B E S O L D,

By the **PRINTER** HEREOF.

Writing Paper

To be **S O L D** cheap for **C A S H,** by the Printer hereof.