

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1781.

Letters from His Excellency General WASHINGTON, to His Excellency the President of Congress; giving a particular account of the siege and surrender of the British army under Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis.

Head-Quarters, Camp before York, October 1, 1781.

S I R,

LAST evening I was honoured with your Excellency's favour of the 21st ult. with its inclosure. The intelligence it contains respecting the British fleet is very agreeable, and will be immediately transmitted to the Count de Graffe.

In my last, which bore date the 23d ult. I informed, that our preparations for a near investment of the enemy at York were fast ripening to a point. I have now to acquaint your Excellency, that I marched from Williamsburg with the whole army on the 28th, and approached within about two miles of the enemy at York, at which distance a shew was made of some opposition on our left; but upon the Count Rochambeau, who commands that part of the army, his moving a few pieces of field artillery, under the direction of the Baron de Viominil, and giving a few shots, the enemy retired. On the 29th the American troops moved forward, and took their ground in front of the enemy's works on their left. No opposition, except a few scattered shots from a small work by Moore's mill, on Wormley Creek, and a battery on the left of Pigeon Quarter. A small fire all day from our riflemen and the enemy's Jagers. 30th, in the morning, we discovered that the enemy had evacuated all their exterior line of works, and withdrawn to those near the body of the town. By this means we are in possession of very advantageous grounds, which commanded, in a very near advance, almost the whole remaining line of their defence. All the expedition that our circumstances will admit is using, to bring up our heavy artillery and stores, and to open our batteries. This work, I hope, will be executed in a few days, when our fire will begin with great vigour.

The investment of the enemy is now fully completed, and drawn very near their lines, except on the river above the town, where their communication is still open. To prevent this, and to complete the new blockade, a request is gone to the Count de Graffe, desiring him to push, if he thinks it practicable one or more ships above the town. This, if effected, will answer many very valuable purposes.

The position of the Count de Graffe is judiciously taken; the main fleet keeping their station in Lynnhaven Bay, and detachments made to secure the rivers. The determination of the Count is favourably disposed to comply with our wishes in every necessary co-operation.

I shall continue to keep Congress advised of such occurrences as are worthy the communication.

With the highest regard and esteem, I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,  
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

Head-Quarters before York, October 12, 1781.

S I R,

MY last despatch to your Excellency was of the 11th. I then informed you that we should open trench on that night; we did so, and established our first parallel within 600 yards of the enemy's works, with the loss of only one officer of the French artillery wounded, and sixteen privates killed and wounded, the greatest part of which were of the French line.

The 7th and 8th were employed in completing the first parallel, and in erecting batteries somewhat advanced of it.

The 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the French battery on the left, of four twelve-pounders, six mortars and howitzers, opened, and at five o'clock the American battery on the right, of six eighteen and twenty-four pounders, two mortars and two howitzers, opened also. We were informed that our shells did considerable execution in the town, and we could perceive that our shot, which were directed against the enemy's embrasures, injured them much.

The 10th two French batteries, one of ten 18 and twenty-four pounders and six mortars and howitzers, the other of four eighteen pounders, opened, as did two more American batteries, one of four eighteen pounders, the other of two mortars.

The fire now became so excessively heavy, that the enemy withdrew their cannon from their embrasures, placed them behind the merlins, and scarce-

ly fired a shot during the whole day. In the evening the Charon frigate, of 44 guns, was set on fire by a hot ball from the French battery on the left, and entirely consumed. Her guns and stores had been taken out. By the report of a deserter, our shells, which were thrown with the utmost degree of precision, did much mischief in the course of the day.

Yesterday morning two of the enemy's transports were fired by hot shot and burnt. This has occasioned them to warp their shipping as far over to the Gloucester shore as possible.

We last night advanced our second parallel within 300 yards of the enemy's works, with little or no annoyance from them. Only one man was killed and three or four wounded. I shall think it strange indeed if Lord Cornwallis makes no vigorous exertions in the course of this night, or very soon after.

I cannot but acknowledge the infinite obligations I am under to His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau; the Marquis St. Simon, commanding the troops from the West-Indies; the other General officers, and indeed the officers of every denomination in the French army, for the assistance which they afford me. The experience of many of those gentlemen in the business before us, is of the utmost advantage in the present operation. And I am sensible it must give your Excellency and Congress the highest pleasure, to know that the greatest harmony prevails between the two armies. They seem actuated by one spirit—that of supporting the honour of the allied arms, and pushing their approaches with the utmost vigour. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

And very humble servant,

His Excellency the President of Congress. G. WASHINGTON.

Head-Quarters before York, October 16, 1781.

S I R,

I HAD the honour to inform your Excellency in my last of the 12th instant, that we had the evening before opened our second parallel. The 13th and 14th we were employed in completing it. The engineers having deemed the two redoubts on the left of the enemy's line sufficiently injured by our shot and shells, to make them practicable, it was determined to carry them by assault on the evening of the 14th. The following disposition was accordingly made: The work on the enemy's extreme left to be attacked by the American light infantry, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette; the other by a detachment of the French grenadiers and chasseurs, commanded by Major-General the Baron de Viominil. I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that we succeeded in both. Nothing could exceed the firmness and bravery of the troops. They advanced under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot, and effected the business with the bayonet only. The reports of His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, the Marquis de la Fayette, and Lieut. Col. Hamilton, copies of which I enclose, enter more particularly into a detail of the mode in which the attacks on the part of the French and American columns were conducted. We made prisoners in both redoubts, one Major, two Captains, three subalterns, and sixty-seven privates.

The works which we have carried are of vast importance to us. From them we shall enfilade the enemy's whole line; and I am in hopes we shall be able to command the communication from York to Gloucester.

I think the batteries of the second parallel will be in sufficient forwardness to begin to play in the course of this day.

The enemy last night made a sortie for the first time; they entered one of the French and one of the American batteries, on the second parallel, which were unfinished. They had only time to thrust the points of their bayonets into four pieces of the French and two of the American artillery, and broke them off; but the spikes were easily extracted. They were repulsed the moment the supporting troops came up, leaving behind them seven or eight dead, and six prisoners. The French had four officers and twelve privates killed and wounded, and we had one Sergeant mortally wounded.

I enclose your Excellency a return of the killed and wounded of both armies, up to the present time. It is much smaller than might have been expected.

I have the honour to be, with perfect respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

His Excellency the President of Congress. G. WASHINGTON.

[For the above return see our last.]

Copy of the report of His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau.

ON the night between the 14th and 15th instant, the trench was mounted by the regiments of Gatinois and Royal Deux-ponts, commanded by the Baron de Viominil, to which were added four companies of French auxiliary grenadiers. We had resolved to attack, as soon as dark, the two redoubts on the left of the enemy, that were detached from their other works. The Marquis de la Fayette undertook that on our right, with the American troops; the Baron de Viominil that on the left, with the French. Four hundred grenadiers, commanded by the Count William Deux-ponts and Mr. de L'Estrade, Lieut. Col. of Gatinois, opened the attack; they were supported by the regiment of Gatinois. The Marquis de la Fayette and the Baron de Viominil made so vigorous and strong a disposition of their troops, that they carried the two redoubts sword in hand, and killed, wounded, or took the greater part of those who defended them. The number of prisoners amounts to 73, one Major and five other officers included.

The troops, both American and French, have shewn the most distinguished courage. The Count William Deux-ponts was slightly wounded by a cannon ball; he is not in the least danger. The Chevalier de la Methe, Adjutant Quarter-Master-General, has been severely wounded in both knees by two different musket balls. M. de Sireuit, Captain of the Chasseurs of the regiment of Agenois, and two other officers of the same regiment, have been wounded. 'Tis the third time that M. de Sireuit, though very young, has been wounded; unluckily, this time the wound is very dangerous. We have had 100 men killed or wounded. The troops are full of the highest praises of the Baron de Viominil, who likewise is exceedingly pleased with their courage and firmness.

I have ordered two days pay to be distributed to the four companies of grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment of Gatinois and Royal Deux-ponts, besides a more considerable reward to the ax-bearers and carpenters, who opened the way for the troops through the abbatis and pallisadoes.

Camp before York, October 16, 1781.

My dear GENERAL,

YOUR Excellency having personally seen our dispositions, I shall only give an account of what passed in the execution.

Col. Gimat's battalion led the van, and was followed by that of Col. Hamilton, who commanded the whole advanced corps; at the same time a party of 80 men, under Col. Laurens, turned the redoubts. I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the report I have received from Col. Hamilton, whose well known talents and gallantry were on this occasion most conspicuous and serviceable. Our obligations to him, to Col. Gimat, to Col. Laurens, and to each and all the officers and men, are above expression. Not one gun was fired, and the ardour of the troops did not give time to the sappers to derange the abattis; and owing to the conduct of the commanders, and bravery of the men, the redoubts was stormed with uncommon rapidity.

Col. Barber's battalion, which was the first in the supporting column, being detached to the aid of the advance, arrived at the moment they were getting over the works, and executed their orders with the utmost alacrity. The Colonel was slightly wounded. The remainder of the column, under Generals Muhlenberg and Hazen, advanced with admirable firmness and discipline. Col. Yose's battalion displayed to the left, a part of the division successively dressing by him, whilst a kind of second line was forming columns in the rear. It adds greatly to the character of the troops, that under the fire of the enemy, they displayed with perfect silence and order.

Give me leave particularly to mention Major Barber, Division Inspector, who distinguished himself, and received a wound by a cannon ball.

In making the arrangements for the support of the works we had reduced, I was happy to find General Wayne and the Pennsylvanians so situated, as to have given us, in case of need, the most effectual support.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect,

Your Excellency's most humble servant,

LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency General Washington.

Camp before York-Town, October 15, 1781.

S I R,

I HAVE the honour to render you an account of the corps under my command, in your attack of last

night upon the redoubt on the left of the enemy's lines.

Agreeable to your orders we advanced in two columns with unloaded arms, the right composed of Lieut. Col. Gimat's battalion and my own, commanded by Major Fish. The left of a detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, destined to take the enemy in reverse, and intercept their retreat. The column on the right was preceded by a van guard of twenty men, led by Lieut. Mansfield; and a detachment of sappers and miners, commanded by Capt. Gilliland, for the purpose of removing obstructions.

The redoubt was commanded by Major Campbell, with a detachment of British and German troops, and was completely in a state of defence.

The rapidity and immediate success of the assault are the best comment of the behaviour of the troops.

Lieut. Col. Laurens distinguished himself by an exact and vigorous execution of his part of the plan, by entering the enemy's works, with his corps, among the foremost, and making prisoner the commanding officer of the redoubt. Lieut. Col. Gimat's battalion, which formed the van of the right attack, and which fell under my immediate observation, encouraged by the decisive and animated example of their leader, advanced with an ardour and resolution superior to every obstacle. They were seconded by Major Fish with the battalion under his command, who, when the front of the column reached the abattis, unlocking his corps to the left, as he had been directed, advanced with such celerity, as to arrive in time to participate in the assault.

Lieut. Mansfield deserves particular commendation, for the coolness, firmness and punctuality, with which he conducted the van guard. Capt. Olney, who commanded the first platoon of Gimat's battalion, is entitled to peculiar applause. He led his platoon into the work with exemplary intrepidity, and received two bayonet wounds. Capt. Gilliland, with the detachment of sappers and miners, acquitted themselves in a manner that did them great honour.

I do but justice to the several corps, when I have the pleasure to assure you there was not an officer nor soldier, whose behaviour, if it could be particularized, would not have a claim to the warmest approbation. As it would have been attended with delay and loss to wait for the removal of the abattis and pallisades, the ardour of the troops was indulged in passing over them.

There was a happy coincidence of movements. The redoubt was in the same moment enveloped and carried on every part. The enemy are entitled to the acknowledgment of an honourable defence.

Permit me to have the satisfaction of expressing our obligations to Colonel Armand, Captain Segonge, the Chevalier de Fontivieux, and Captain Bedkin, officers of his corps, who, acting upon this occasion as volunteers, proceeded at the head of the right column, and entering the redoubt among the first, by their gallant example contributed to the success of the enterprize.

Our killed and wounded you will perceive by the enclosed return. I sensibly felt, at a critical period, the loss of the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Gimat, who received a musket ball in his foot, which obliged him to retire from the field. Capt. Bets of Laurens's corps, Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Mansfield, of Gimat's, were wounded with the bayonet, in gallantly entering the work. Capt. Lieut. Kirkpatrick, of the corps of sappers and miners, received a wound in the ditch. Enclosed is a return of the prisoners. The killed and wounded of the enemy did not exceed eight. Incapable of imitating examples of barbarity, and forgetting recent provocations, the soldiery spared every man who ceased to resist. I have the honour to be, with the warmest esteem and attachment,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. HAMILTON, Lieut. Col. Com.

The Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

P A R I S, June 9.

The French merchants, whose principals have suffered by the conduct of Admiral Rodney, at the taking of St. Eustatia, have learnt by the last ships from Martinico, that M. de Bouille had not only threatened to make reprisals, but also that the Count de Durat, Governor of Grenada, exasperated at the ill treatment all the merchants had met with at St. Eustatia, had signified, that if, within the day, Rodney did not set at liberty the French, and restore them their effects, books, money, &c. he would immediately send him all the English settled in Grenada, stripped to their shirts. The Admiral performed what was required of him; and we know that the Court of London, has even given fresh orders to the English commanders, not to put themselves, for the future, in the predicament of receiving similar remonstrances from the Governors of the French islands.

Versailles, June 6. We shall have the happiness of seeing the Emperor here, but not until after his tour to the low countries. The Queen advances happy in her pregnancy, and is in perfect health.

Hague, June 7. We are informed that the augmentation of the troops to the number of 17,680 men, according to the plan of the Prince Stadtholder and the Council of state, presented on the 18th of April, passed yesterday in the states of Holland and West-Friesland.

June 10. The states of Holland and West-Friesland, have resolved to advance for the East-India company, the sum of 1,200,000 florins at 3 per cent. for the defence of their possessions, reimbursable in 33 successive years, each year the sum of 36,000 florins, and the fourth year the remaining 12,000.

Madrid, June 16, 1781. The crew of the Dutch frigate le Brille, complain bitterly of the English for having had the cruelty to fire on them with guns charged with pieces of broken glass and earthen ware; by means of which the wounded have suffered the utmost torture, and their wounds rendered incurable.

Petersburgh July 3. The ratification of the King of Prussia's accession to the armed neutrality, was exchanged on the 29th of last month. On this occasion the usual presents have been sent to the Plenipotentiaries who signed the accession. The magnificent presents from our Court to the two Ministers of State, Count Finckensien and Baron Hertberg, and also those to the three first Secretaries of the Cabinet, to his Prussian Majesty, will be transmitted to Berlin by a courier, who will be sent off in three days. The Minister from Berlin will send the ratification to the Court by the same conveyance.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, August 9, 1781.

Lieutenant Rivett, of His Majesty's cutter the Surprise, arrived here this afternoon, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Parker, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

Fortitude, at sea, August 6, 1781.

S I R,

YESTERDAY morning we fell in with the Dutch squadron, with a large convoy, on the Dogger bank. I was happy to find I had the wind of them, as the great number of their large frigates might otherwise have endangered my convoy.

Having separated the men of war from the merchant ships, and made a signal to the last to keep their wind, I bore a way with a general signal to chase. The enemy formed their line, consisting of eight two-decked ships, on the starboard tack; ours, including the Dolphin, consisted of seven. Not a gun was fired on either side, until within the distance of half musket shot. The Fortitude being then abreast of the Dutch Admiral, the action began, and continuing with unceasing fire, for three hours and forty minutes; by this time our ships were unmanageable. I made an effort to form the line, in order to renew the action, but found it impracticable. The Beinfaisant had lost a main-top-mast, and the Buffalo her fore-yard; the rest of the ships were not less shattered in their masts, rigging, and sails; the enemy appeared to be in as bad a condition. Both squadrons lay too considerable time near each other, when the Dutch, with their convoy, bore away for the Texel; we were not in a condition to follow them.

His Majesty's officers and men behaved with great bravery, nor did the enemy show less gallantry. The Fortitude was extremely well seconded by Captain Macartney in the Princess Amelia; but he was unfortunately killed early in the action. Lieut. Hill has great merit, in so well supporting the conduct of his brave Captain.

As there was great probability of our coming into action again, Captain M<sup>r</sup> Bridge very readily obliged me by taking the command of that ship; and I have appointed Mr. Whaghorne, my first Lieut. to the command of the Artois. This gentleman, although much hurt in the action, refused to leave my side while it lasted. Capt. Græme, of the Preston, has lost an arm.

Enclosed, I transmit a return of the killed and wounded, and an account of the damages sustained by the ships.

The enemy's force was, I believe, much superior to what their Lordships apprehended.—I flatter myself they will be satisfied that we have done all that was possible with ours.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

and most humble servant,

H. P A R K E R.

P. S. The frigates this morning discovered one of the Dutch men of war sunk at 22 fathom water, her top-gallant-masts were above the surface, and her pendant still flying, which Capt. Patten has struck and brought to me on board. I believe she was the second ship in the line, of 74 guns.

A RETURN of the killed and wounded in the action on the 5th of August, 1781.

Ships Names.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Fortitude,	20	67	87
Beinfaisant,	6	21	27
Berwick,	18	58	76
Princess Amelia,	19	56	75
Preston,	10	40	50
Buffalo,	20	64	84
Dolphin,	11	33	44
	104	339	443

Admiral Parker's squadron, at the time of the action, consisted of one ship of 80 guns, two of 74, one of 64, one of 60, one of 50, one of 44, one of 38, one of 36, and one of 32. [Besides the Dolphin.]

B O S T O N, October 4.

Much has been said by the Britons and their partisans, against the national character of the French.

They cannot, however persuade us not to credit our senses. We have found the character of this nation directly the opposite of what our enemies have affected to represent it. We have found in France not only a faithful, but a most generous ally. In the aids they have sent us in specie, in warlike stores, and in land and sea forces, they have gone far beyond what their engagements with us encouraged us to expect, and have astonished the world. It is a fact to be depended on, that His Most Christian Majesty has 10,000 land forces, and 35,000 men in the fleet, that are at this moment employed for the success of the United States. The manner in which this decisive superiority of force was sent us, has been so sure, and so unexpected by the enemy, as to demonstrate the measures of the Court of France, to be as politic as they are just and generous.

October 11. Last Tuesday a vessel arrived at Newbury-Port, in 50 days from Bilbao, the master of which gives the following very important and interesting intelligence—"That after he came to sail, on his intended voyage, he was hailed by a principal merchant from the shore, informing, that an account was that moment received from France, of an engagement between the combined and British fleets—that the former had taken 7 sail of British men of war, and that the combined fleets were triumphant in the English channel."

Extract of a letter from a principal merchant at Bilbao, to a gentleman here, dated August 21, 1781.

"We have only time to inform you, that our expedition against Mahon, departed from Cadiz the 22d of last month; and as the troops shewed the greatest spirits that could be wished for, we hope soon to have the very high satisfaction of communicating to you the pleasing and agreeable news of its having fallen into our hands."

A Spanish news-paper of a late date, brought by the vessel arrived at Newbury-Port from Bilbao, contains an account that stocks had fallen in England, 17 per cent. owing to advices lately received, which, though the Ministry endeavoured to suppress, had yet obtained credit; that Hyder Ally had taken Madras, and cut to pieces a body of British troops that had been newly sent to that quarter.

H A R T F O R D, Oct. 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, Sept. 27.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that Governor Trumbull's son, who was a prisoner in England, is arrived at Falmouth, Caico-Bay, and a number of vessels from Holland."

N E W - L O N D O N, Oct. 19.

Last Monday the brig Samson, Capt. Brooks, and the schooner Freedom, Capt. Brainerd, anchored at the harbour's mouth; the former in company with the Young Cromwell, last Saturday took a large brig from Quebec, six weeks out, bound to New-York, laden with lumber and essence of spruce.

N O R W I C H, Oct. 18.

Since our last arrived at New-London, a sloop from Cork, prize to the Fair American, Captain Champlin. She was bound to New-York, and has on board 1100 firkins of butter, a quantity of English leather, &c.

F I S H - K I L L, Oct. 18.

Accounts from the northward, give us strong indications of a hostile visit in that quarter. It is said they have advanced to the south end of Lake George, in some force, but their numbers not ascertained.—Energetic measures are taking by the militia in that vicinity; a brigade of regular troops, part of which are already at Albany, passed through this town last Monday, on their way to Fish-Kill Landing, and there to embark on board of vessels provided to carry them up.

The British prisoners now in the provost in this town, part of them lately taken at Fort Stongo, on Long-Island, having formed a design to obtain their liberty, with indefatigable diligence, and with a cow's horn only, dug under ground till they were nearly clear of the pickets. One of their number, whether more timid or more honest than his companions, we cannot tell, informed the Provost Master of the plot, and prevented their escape.—They vowed vengeance against the informer, and abused him much, which rendered his removal necessary to save his life; when their resentment against his person was prevented, they unanimously agreed to call him by the name of BENEDICT ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

November 1. We have just heard from Albany, that a party of the enemy, upwards of 500 strong, commanded by a Major Ross, came down the Oulida Lake, and committed depredations as usual; they burnt twenty dwelling and several out-houses, and then crossed the Mohawk river. Col. Willet, with his usual bravery, though greatly inferior to the enemy, gave them battle; the action was severe—'tis said he lost in killed and wounded, between 30 and 40: They took his field-piece and ammunition cart, which he retook, but with the loss of the ammunition;—he kept the ground, drove the enemy, who left seven of their dead on the field, and three of his own men; and it is not doubted, but their number of wounded is not inferior to his; the enemy retired about three miles into the woods. Col. Willet took upwards of twenty prisoners. A party was sent to endeavour to destroy their boats:—He went the next morning in pursuit of the enemy.

TRENTON, Nov. 7.

A letter from an officer of rank in the Jersey line. Camp at York-Town, October 21, 1781.

"Permit me to congratulate you on the success of the allied arms, the fall of the boast of Britain! the flower of its army. The particulars of the surrender of Cornwallis you must have had before this reaches you; but if I could communicate the pleasure felt on seeing the poor proud British ground their arms, it would give you new and inexpressible sensations.

The allied army was drawn up in two straight lines, facing each other, leaving a space for the British column to pass. The Commander in Chief with his suite on the right of the American line; the Count de Rochambeau opposite, on the left of the French. Lord Cornwallis pleading indisposition, the British were led by General O'Hara, conducted by Gen. Lincoln—Their colours *cas'd*; and they not allowed to beat a French or American march.

The British officers in general behaved like boys who had been whipped at school; some bit their lips, some pouted, others cried; their round broad brimmed hats were well adapted to the occasion, hiding those faces they were ashamed to shew. The foreign regiments made a much more military appearance, and the conduct of their officers far more becoming men of fortitude—I enclose you the orders of yesterday, with a list of their corps as nearly as I can ascertain them."

AFTER ORDERS,

Head-Quarters, before York, October 20, 1781.

THE General congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yesterday. The generous proofs which His Most Christian Majesty has given of his attachment to the cause of America, must force conviction in the minds of the most deceived amongst the enemy, relatively to the decisive good consequences of the alliance, and inspire every citizen of these states with sentiments of the most unalterable gratitude.—His fleet the most numerous and powerful that ever appeared in these seas, commanded by an Admiral whose fortune and talents ensure great events;—an army of the most admirable composition both in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendship to the United States, and their co-operation has secured us the present signal success.

The General upon this occasion entreats His Excellency Count de Rochambeau to accept his most grateful acknowledgments for his counsels and assistance at all times:—He presents his warmest thanks to the Generals Baron de Viomenil, Chevalier Chateleux, Marquis de Simon and Count de Viomenil, and to Brigadier-General de Choisey, who had a separate command, for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced the interest of the common cause.

He requests that Count de Rochambeau will be pleased to communicate to the army under his immediate command, the high sense he entertains of the distinguished merits of the officers and soldiers of every corps, and that he will present, in his name, to the regiments of Agenois and Deuxpoints, the two pieces of brass ordnance captured by them, as a testimony of their gallantry in storming the enemy's redoubt on the night of the 14th inst. when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldier-like virtue.

The General's thanks to each individual of merit, would comprehend the whole army; but he thinks himself bound, however, by affection, duty, and gratitude, to express his obligations to Major Generals Lincoln, De la Fayette and Stuben, for their dispositions in the trenches; to General Du Portail and Col. Carney, for the vigor and knowledge which were conspicuous in their conduct of the attacks; and to General Knox and Col. De Aberville, for their great care, attention and fatigue, in bringing forward the artillery and stores, and for their judicious and spirited management of them in the parallels.

He requests the gentlemen before-mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers of their respective commands.

Ingratitude, which the General hopes never to be guilty of, would be conspicuous in him were he to omit thanking in the warmest terms His Excellency Governor Nelson, for the aid he has derived from him, and from the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation and courage much applause is due. The greatness of the acquisition will be an ample compensation for the hardships and hazards which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness.

In order to infuse the general joy through every breast, the General orders that those men belonging to the army who may now be in confinement, shall be pardoned, released, and join their respective corps.

Divine service is to be performed to-morrow in the several brigades or divisions. The Commander in Chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty, should universally attend with that seriousness of department, and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interposition of Providence, demand of us.

According to a return published by Congress, the number of Cornwallis's army amounts to 7247; killed during the siege 309; deserters 44; naval prisoners 840. Seventy-five pieces of brass, and 169 iron artillery, fell into our hands; the particulars,

which are lengthy, are unavoidably postponed till next week.

At Upper-Freshhold, on Thursday the 31st of October ult. departed this life, in the 90th year of his age, ROBERT LAWRENCE, Esquire, and the next day his remains, attended by a numerous concourse of his friends and acquaintance, were decently interred in the friends burying-ground there. He was bred to the profession of the law, which he practised in his younger life; was a member of the General Assembly of this state and Speaker of the House upwards of twenty years; and highly and universally respected for his integrity, abilities and steady attachment to the interests of his country. The present revolution found him beyond the age of business and activity; but the hoary patriot, even in the last ebbs of life, would rejoice in the successes of his countrymen, and pray that he might see their liberty and independence established before he was called to his long home.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, dated October 29, 1781.

"On the 24th inst. Capt. Hyler, of this place, went down with one gun-boat to surprize the Refuge-Town near Sandy-Hook, where the horse-thieves resort. He landed within three quarters of a mile of the light-house, but found that they were out in the county of Monmouth stealing horses. The Captain however fell in with six other noted villains, whom he brought off, and they are now lodged in a safe place."

"To the unspeakable loss of a much bereaved and mourning wife and children, died of a tedious sickness on the 9th ult. the Rev. Isaac Stelle, the husband of Mrs. Catherine Stelle, at Piscataway, in East-Jersey, in the sixty-third year of his age.—His remains were on the 11th instant decently interred in the publick burying-ground in the town aforesaid, on which occasion a suitable sermon was preached the same day, from Luke xii. chap. 43d verse, by the Rev. Benjamin Miller.—In him meet the husband—the father—the neighbour—the christian—the Minister—the patriot, and friend to mankind.—In a word, such was his amiable endowments, that room is left for liberal minds to enlarge on the subject.—In his last sickness he manifested a desire to depart and be with his Lord and Master—and so took his leave of the world."

New-Brunswick, October 26, 1781.

This day arrived here official accounts of the surrender of the Earl of Cornwallis, and, as might naturally be expected in a place which so sensibly feels the effects of the present war, occasioned universal joy and satisfaction. In the evening were discharged thirteen cannon, after which a number of gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, and several strangers, of whom were Sir James Jay and Richard Stevens, Esq. convened at Marriner's tavern, in order to spend an hour together in festivity and gladness. After supper the company, for the sake of convenience, withdrew into another room, and having appointed Mr. Kirkpatrick their President, the following toasts were pronounced and drank.

- 1. The Congress and the United States of America. 2. His Most Christian Majesty Louis the XVI. 3. The glorious Washington and the allied army. 4. His Excellency the Count de Grasse and the French navy. 5. His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau. 6. General Greene and the southern army. 7. The friends of American liberty. 8. The memorable 19th of Oct. 9. The memory of the brave who have fallen in their country's cause. 10. May the present revolution prove a terror to tyranny throughout the earth. 11. May the lilies of France and the stripes of America wave in triumph from shore to shore. 12. Liberty. 13. A speedy and an honourable peace.

The greatest order and decency was observed throughout the whole.—As in the feast of Ahasuerus the King, the drinking was according to the law, none did compel; for it was appointed that they should do according to every man's pleasure. The evening being thus spent, each of the gentlemen drank a good-night to the company in a bumper, and retired.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN your next please to inform Jemmy Rivington that although he tells us, that two ships of Count De Grasse's Squadron attempting to force a passage up York river, above Gloucester Point and York town, were obliged to return *re infecta*—we hear that our illustrious General is returning north eastward, crowned with laurels plucked from the brow of Lord Cornwallis, *secunda re gesta*.

WHEN British glory once begins to fade,  
Jemmy no more pursues his wonted trade,  
Nor post nor pay can now bring out a word,  
E'en Gazette Royal submits to the sword;  
Tho' brib'd to print, his coward heart misgives,  
Invention fails him—vainly he strives  
To forge a falsehood—the authentic tale,  
Of hosts subdued, terrifies the pale  
Frighted Rivington, whose well told story,\*  
Trusts nor honest Whig nor hapless Tory.  
Cornwallis taken!—'tis no more nor less—  
Alas! 'tis true—"What think you now of Congress?"

\* See Rivington's account of Lord Cornwallis's safety and plenty at the very time when he was a prisoner.

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

AN extraordinary ointment for corns, warts, tooth-ache, and pain in the face, scald head and breaking out in children, for burns or scalds, and where the fever has settled in any part of the human body, to be sold by Mary and Sarah Barnes, in Trenton; by Thomas Bullman, in Pennington, and Samuel Throckmorton, in Amwell. 3wt

JOHN THOMSON,  
At NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Has for EXCHANGE,  
A Quantity of STATE MONEY. He has for sale, brown and powdered sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, snuff, tobacco, pipes, &c. &c. 3s

Notice is hereby given,  
THAT there has been taken up near New-Brunswick, on suspicion of going to the enemy, and delivered into my custody, two negro men and one mulatto; one of the negroes calls himself Prince Forsberg.—He is about six feet high, has on blue trowsers and spotted buckskin jacket. The other named Jack Williams, is about five feet nine inches high, has on a claret coloured jacket and breeches. The mulatto named Enos Patterfon, is about five feet ten inches high, has on grey trowsers and a white jacket. They all say they were out in the privateer ship Congress the last cruize. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away by the 17th of November, or they will be sold to pay charges.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.  
Trenton, October 15, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,  
By Mary and Sarah Barnes,

At the house of Thomas Barnes, nearly opposite the Printing-Office, in Trenton,  
The following DRUGS and MEDICINES,  
Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices, for ready money, viz.

- BEST quill bark, Sweet spirits nitre,  
Powder ditto, Wine bitters,  
Tincture ditto, Asthmatick elixir,  
Rhubarb, Elixir proprietatis,  
Salts, Cochineal,  
Magnesia, Gum affaetida,  
Cream of tartar, Castile soap,  
Flower sulphur, Eye water,  
Manna, Barbados aloes,  
Senna, Succotrine ditto,  
Compound purging powder, Burgundy pitch,  
Caster oil, Gentian,  
Oil almonds, Spirits hartshorn,  
Olive oil, Lavender compound,  
Oil turpentine, Yellow basilican,  
Tartar emetic, Excellent ointment for the  
Ipecacuanha, scald head,  
Camphor, Turner's cerat,  
Opium, Anderson's Pills,  
Salts wormwood, Hooper's Ditto,  
Spanish flies, Bateman's drops,  
Gum arabac, Daffy's elixir,  
Carolina pink-rook, Godfrey's cordial,  
Salt-petree, Turlington's balsam,  
Allum, Bol armoniac,  
Blue vitriol, Mouth water, for the can-  
Elixir vitriol, ker,  
Hiera picra, Sago, mace,  
Sal volatile, Cloves,  
Oat meal, Nutmegs and cinnamon,  
Barley, Castor,  
Sago, Crabs eyes,  
Raisins, Gum myrrh,  
Currants, Gum guacuan,  
Tamarinds, Pearl ash,  
Sugar candy, Oil vitriol,  
Liquorish ball, Blue vitriol,  
Spermaceti, White vitriol,  
Oil of lavender, Red precipitate,  
Orange peel, Borax,  
Cassia buds, Jallap,  
Anniseed, British oil,  
Spirits of volatile, Oil of spike,  
Best bark, reasonable by Specacles,  
the pound, Window putty,  
Ethiops mineral, Whiting,  
Calomel, An excellent water to  
Extract of lead, cure ringworms of long  
Antimony crude, standing.

They will give a good price for phials.  
ALSO, painted silks and gauze, China, sewing silks, thread, needles, orris of different kinds, brass furniture for carriages, and sundry other articles.

THE Trustees of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at New-Brunswick on Wednesday the 21st of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order,  
JACOB R. HARDENBERGH. 3w†

ALL persons anywise indebted to the estate of Abraham Van-Neste, Esq. late of Millstone, in the county of Somerset, deceased, are desired to come and make payments, and all those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement.

GEO. VAN-NESTE,  
ABRM. VAN-NESTE,  
JACOB TEN-BROOK, } Executors.  
REYNEER STAATS,

Somerset, October 27, 1781. 3w†

WHEREAS inquisitions have been found and returned in the Court of Common Pleas, lately held in and for the county of Somerset, against James Worth and Andrew Lambert, late of Bernard's township, in said county, for offending against the form of their allegiance, and other treasonable practices against the state: Notice is hereby given, that if they, or any other person or persons in their behalf, do not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for said county, and offer to traverse the said inquisitions, or either of them, in such manner as the law directs, otherwise the said inquisitions shall be taken to be true, and judgment final shall be entered thereon in favour of the state.

REOLOPE SEBRING, } Commissioners.  
WILLIAM DAVISON,

October 27, 1781. 3w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

At the house of Levi Stout, at Rocky-Hill, Somerset county, on the 9th of November next, the following articles, viz.

HORSES, cattle, hogs, a good bed and bedding, household furniture of various kinds, farming utensils and a waggon and gears. Also a few tons of hay. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known and attendance given by

LEVI STOUT. 2w†

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order  
Monmouth county, ff. } from the Honourable  
the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Freehold, in and for the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of November next:—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN BURROWES, Jun. Sheriff.

**To all whom it may concern:**

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a  
ff. } Court of Admiralty will be held  
at the Court-House in Burlington, on Friday the 9th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Austin Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Major Pierfon, lately commanded by John Richard Wiskall: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

October 13, 1781.

At the same time and place will be tried the schooner Polly, libelled by Henry Murfit, qui tam, &c. heretofore advertised for trial, and adjourned over at the last Court of Admiralty.

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.	rw*

**Wanted immediately,**

AN industrious, honest GIRL, to do household work; to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

**TO BE SOLD,**

Or exchanged for all sorts of country produce, and other articles necessary for carrying on iron works;

ALL sorts of cast iron kettles, pots, large and small tea-kettles, pie-pans, large and small skillets, small mortars, griddles with and without legs, waggon, chair and cart boxes, close stoves, six and ten plate stoves, open fire places, commonly called Franklin stoves, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail, by me at Mount-Hope furnace, Morris county.

JOHN JACOB FAESH.

Sept. 13, 1781. 6w

**Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.**

THE Subscribers inform the publick, that they have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights; the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Philadelphia, so as to complete the journey in less than two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and  
NATH. TWINING.

**JOHN SINGER,**

Has for sale at his store opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's, in Trenton, the following GOODS,

WEST-INDIA rum, Knives and forks,  
Muscovado sugar, Pen knives,  
Tea, coffee and chocolate, Cutteau knives,  
Pepper, alspice, indigo, Shoe and knee buckles,  
Ginger, nutmegs, Shoemakers knives,  
Chintzes and calicoes, Curry combs and brushes,  
Irish linens, Padlocks,  
Coarse ditto, Chest locks and hinges,  
Mullins, Stock locks and hinges,  
Moreens, durants, Augers and chisels,  
Black everlasting, Scissars, gimblets,  
Striped cassimer, Frying pans, broad axes,  
Diaper, mittinet, Steel,  
Black gauze, Razors, spectacles, and a  
Gauze handkerchiefs, variety of other articles,  
Black satin, Snuff and tobacco,  
Ell wide persian, Bindings, mens shoes,  
Mantuas, An assortment of earthen  
Broad & narrow ribands, ware,  
An assortment of hard- And many other things,  
ware, consisting of  
Which he will sell for cash or country produce.

**ROBERT SINGER,**

Has for SALE, at his Store in TRENTON,  
SUGAR, tea, coffee, Gauze handkerchiefs,  
Chocolate, An assortment of hard  
Superfine broad cloths, ware,  
Corderoys, Window glass,  
Durants, Country salt,  
Black mode, Frying pans,  
Ell wide persian, Earthen ware,  
Linen, striped kentings, Silk handkerchiefs,  
Everlasting, Linen ditto,  
Chintzes and calicoes, Broad & narrow ribands,  
Black and white striped Shoe and knee buckles,  
gauze, And an assortment of  
Cambrick, mullin and other goods too tedious  
lawn, to mention. 3w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

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.

To all whom it may concern:  
New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a  
ff. } Court of Admiralty will be held  
at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Thursday the 22d day of November inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against a small cutter lately belonging to the enemy, (name unknown) and also against the schooner Hare, lately commanded by Captain Alexander Thomson, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, cash, sundry negroes, and a variety of articles taken from the enemy at different times and places: TO THE END AND INTENT that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said cutter and schooner, with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the other articles aforesaid, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

November 1, 1781.

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.

**TO BE SOLD,**

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.

**A Quantity of good Writing Paper**

To be SOLD cheap for CASH, by the Printer hereof.

**PARCHMENT,**  
**TO BE SOLD,**  
By the PRINTER HEREOF.