

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.
Head-Quarters, Continental Village, Oct. 4, 1781.

S I R,

ENCLOSED I have the honour to present your Excellency a letter from Major Tallmadge, of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with my congratulations on the success of the American arms, in the reduction of Fort Slongo, on Long-Island, the morning of the third instant.

The address and gallantry exhibited by Major Tallmadge, in planning the enterprise, and by Major Trescott, and the officers and men under his command, in the execution of it, do them much honour.

It is said a considerable number of arms were taken in the fort.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. HEATH.

His Excellency THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq.

President of Congress.

Comps-Point, October 3, 1781.

DEAR GENERAL,

I AM happy in having occasion to congratulate you on the success of an enterprise against Fort Slongo, on Long-Island. After making many attempts to embark, and being prevented by bad weather, last evening at eight o'clock, I ordered 50 men from Captain Richards's company of the Connecticut line, and 50 more from Captain Edgar's dismounted dragoons, to embark at this place. The smallness of the garrison at Slongo and the difficulty of procuring boats, making it unnecessary to employ but a part of my detachment in this service, at the request of Major Trescott, he was honoured with the command. Having obtained several very accurate drafts of this post, and even the places where the sentinels stood, I made every disposition for the attack, previous to the embarkation of the troops. I have enclosed a copy of my orders to Major Trescott, which he has most faithfully executed, and his return of prisoners, &c. &c. It becomes necessary for me to observe, that for the execution of this service, Captain Edgar's dismounted dragoons were ordered to surprize the garrison and carry the works, while Captain Richards, with his company, were to surround the fort, and prevent the garrison from escaping. Lieutenant Rogers, of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with ten chosen men, was appointed to lead the attack against the fort, followed by Major Trescott and Captain Edgar, with the remainder of the dismounted dragoons, the rear of which was brought up by Cornet Pike; Captain Richards, Lieutenant Holt and Ensign Pinto, were disposed of as above observed, to surround the garrison. The attack commenced at three o'clock this morning, and was conducted with great good order, but notwithstanding the greatest exertions of Captain Richards and his officers, some of the garrison jumped over the works and escaped. Major Trescott speaks highly of all the officers and soldiers under his command, as well as of the boatmen employed on this service. It was fortunate for Major Valantine, who commanded the garrison, that he was absent at New-York.

It gives me peculiar satisfaction that I have occasion to report, not a man killed of our detachment, and but one wounded. After the troops have refreshed themselves, I shall forward the prisoners, together with the standard of the garrison, to Head-Quarters. The plunder that was brought off from the garrison, I presume may be divided among the troops and boatmen, who were on the expedition. The piece of brass artillery I shall annex to my command for the present.

Some of our baggage being left at Fairfield, and other reasons of a private nature, which I shall soon communicate, have induced me to march the detachment to Fairfield, from whence I shall write you again to-morrow.

I am, my dear General,

With every sentiment of esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

BEN. TALLMADGE, Maj. 2d reg. L. D.

M. or General HEATH.

Return of Prisoners, Ordnance, Military Stores, &c.
taken in Fort Slongo, October 3, 1781.

Prisoners. Two Captains, 1 Lieut. 18 rank and file.

Ordnance. One three-pounder (brass) complete, brought off; 2 four-pounders, double fortified (iron) destroyed; 10 cases shot, three-pounders; 32 ditto, three-pounders; 24 blank cartridges, three-pounders; 40 dozen of musquet cartridges.

A considerable quantity of English goods and clothing were taken in the fort and brought off.

LEW. TRESPOTT, Major 9th Mass. reg.

N. B. Two of the enemy were killed within their works, and two mortally wounded and left.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

OCTOBER 20.

Maybrick's Creek, South-Carolina, Sept. 5, 1781.

S I R,

I DID myself the honour to inform your Excellency, in my letter from Camden, that General Marion was dispatched on a secret expedition towards Ponpon. The General succeeded in the enterprise, and merits the highest encomiums for his good conduct, judgment, and personal bravery. Enclosed is his report, from which your Excellency will learn the particulars of the expedition.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

NATH. GREENE.

His Excellency the President
of Congress.

St. Steven's, September 3, 1781.

S I R,

IN my last I acquainted you of my being ready to march to the southward, to the support of Colonel Hardin. On the 22d of August I began my march, and the next day arrived at the Round O, where I expected to make a junction with the Colonel, but found him very sick and his troops not collected. I halted the 24th, and the next day marched to the Horse Shoe; on the 26th, at night, I was joined by Colonel Stafford with 150 men, and Major Hardin with 80, which made our numbers about 400. The 27th I crossed the Great Swamp at the head of Ashepo, and encamped within 5 miles of the enemy, at Middleton's plantation, on the south of Godfrey Savanna. The day before I detached Colonel Hugh Horry to Chehaw, where, I was informed, were three schooners taking in rice, with a guard of 30 men, but unluckily they heard of my approach, and went down the river before the party arrived there. I sent out parties to reconnoitre the enemy, who found them in post too strong to make any attempt: their force by information consisted of 180 Hessian, 150 British, 150 Tories, and 80 of the Queen's rangers equipped as dragoons, under the command of Major Frazier. I was determined to take advantage of situation; the causeway at Godfrey Savanna was a good one, and I placed a guard there (my whole body laying two miles from it) with orders to defend that pass until I could come up. The night of the 27th, about twelve o'clock, my patrols met the enemy, two miles from this pass, moving down upon me, and before I could get my troops in motion the guard quitted the pass without firing a gun; the enemy passed it and proceeded to Mr. Hyrne's plantation, near the Fish Ponds. The morning of the 28th I marched after them, but found they were posted too advantageously to attack. I drew up in order of battle in a wood, in sight of them, some few shot passed between my reconnoitering parties and their picquets; they had two men wounded; I remained several hours on the ground, but finding nothing was to be done I retired to my camp. The enemy immediately marched to Ashepo; on the 29th they passed the river and marched to Col. Hayne's plantation; I, at the same time, passed the Fish Ponds; five miles above Ashepo, and encamped within three miles of them; the 30th I went below them and formed an ambuscade in a thick wood, within a mile of Parker's ferry, about 40 yards from the road which the enemy must pass. Here I was informed of their being upwards of 100 Tories, under a Colonel Cunningham, from Dorchester and Stono, laying on the banks of the river at Parker's ferry, waiting for Lieutenant Col. Berrin, who commanded the enemy's force; my right division, of about 80 men, was commanded by Major Harden, who I ordered to retire 100 yards from the line, and to march up when the firing began on the left; my swordsmen, of 60 horse, I sent under Major Cooper, to fall in the rear of the enemy to draw their attention that way, and to follow them whenever they moved, and to keep in fight, with positive orders to charge their rear, at all hazards, so soon as the firing became general. In this position I waited until sunset, when part of the Tories, from the ferry came on, which I intended should pass, but they discovered one of my men, and challenged, no answer being given they fired, and I could not refrain the men longer, they returned it, which made them run back on the spur. I sent a few horse after them which forced them across the river; the enemy hearing the fire and being on their way down, immediately sent their cavalry to their support; they came on in

full speed, and received the fire of our whole line.

The infantry immediately appeared before us, and a heavy fire commenced, which continued for some time; but unluckily some villains cried out, they were flanking us on the right, which threw us into confusion, and while we were rallying and forming, the enemy took that opportunity, carried off their field-pieces and wounded, and retreated on a trot, leaving 20 men and 23 horses dead on the spot. We immediately marched up and took possession of the ground, and remained there three hours; but my people having been without provisions for 24 hours, I retired two miles to refresh them. Early the next morning I sent a party to bury the dead; but the enemy coming up with their field-pieces and a superior force, they withdrew.

I have the pleasure of informing you, that Colonel Stafford, who sustained the heaviest fire, and Colonels Erwin and Horry behaved like the sons of liberty.

The enemy lost no time, but passed the river and retired towards Charlestown. A party sent after them found a number of horses dead and wounded on the road, amounting to upwards of 40 in the whole. The enemy had upwards of eighty men and several officers wounded.

I stayed the 31st to give some orders to Colonel Hardin, and put that part of the country in a better and more regular way of doing their duty; and on the first instant, at 11 o'clock, I left the Round O, and marched 42 miles that night. Yesterday I arrived here and found the enemy at Eutaw. As soon as my horses are a little recovered from their fatigue, I shall endeavour to annoy them.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS MARION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1781.

This morning Colonel Tilghman, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency General WASHINGTON, arrived here with Despatches for His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS, containing the following GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE:

Head-Quarters, near York, October 19, 1781.

S I R,

I HAVE the honour to inform Congress, that a reduction of the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis is most happily effected. The unremitting ardour which actuated every officer and soldier in the combined army on this occasion, has principally led to this important event, at an earlier period than my most sanguine hopes had induced me to expect.

The singular spirit of emulation, which animated the whole army from the first commencement of our operations, has filled my mind with the highest pleasure and satisfaction, and had given me the happiest prefaces of success.

On the 17th instant a letter was received from Lord Cornwallis, proposing a meeting of Commissioners to consult on terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester. This letter (the first which had passed between us) opened a correspondence--- a copy of which I do myself the honour to inclose; that correspondence was followed by the definitive capitulation, which was agreed to, and signed the 19th; copy of which is also herewith transmitted, and which, I hope, will meet the approbation of Congress.

I should be wanting in the feelings of gratitude, did I not mention on this occasion, with the warmest sense of acknowledgments, the very cheerful and able assistance which I have received in the course of our operations, from His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, and all his officers of every rank, in their respective capacities.—Nothing could equal the zeal of our allies, but the emulating spirit of the American officers, whose ardour would not suffer their exertions to be exceeded.

The very uncommon degree of duty and fatigue which the nature of the service required from the officers of engineers and artillery of both armies, obliges me particularly to mention the obligations I am under to the commanding and other officers of those corps.

I wish it was in my power to express to Congress, how much I feel myself indebted to the Count de Grasse, and the officers of the fleet under his command, for the distinguished aid and support which has been afforded by them, between whom, and the army, the most happy concurrence of sentiments and views have subsisted, and from whom every possible co-operation has been experienced, which the most harmonious intercourse could afford.

Returns of the Prisoners, Military Stores, Ordnance, Shipping and other matters, I shall do myself

the honour to transmit to Congress, as soon as they can be collected by the heads of departments to which they belong.

Colonel Laurens and the Viscount de Noailles, on the part of the combined army, were the gentlemen who acted as Commissioners for forming and settling the terms of Capitulation and Surrender herewith transmitted—to whom I am particularly obliged for their readiness and attention exhibited on the occasion.

Col. Tilghman, one of my Aids-de-Camp, will have the honour to deliver these dispatches to your Excellency—he will be able to inform you of every minute circumstance which is not particularly mentioned in my letter—his merits which are too well known to need any observation at this time, have gained my particular attention, and I could wish that they may be honoured by the notice of your Excellency and Congress.

Your Excellency and Congress will be pleased to accept my congratulations on this happy event, and believe me to be, with the highest respect and esteem, Sir,

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

His Excellency the President of Congress.

P. S. Though I am not possessed of the particular returns, yet I have reason to suppose that the number of prisoners will be between 5 and 6000, exclusive of seamen and others.

SIR, York, Virginia, Oct. 17, 1781.

I PROPOSE a cessation of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side, to meet at Mr. Moore's house, to settle terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

To His Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON,
commanding the combined forces of
France and America.

Camp before York, Oct. 17, 1781.

My LORD,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of this date.

An ardent desire to spare the further effusion of blood, will readily incline me to listen to such terms for the surrender of your posts of York and Gloucester as are admissible.

I wish, previous to the meeting of Commissioners, that your Lordship's proposals in writing may be sent to the American lines; for which purpose a suspension of hostilities, during two hours from the delivery of this letter, will be granted. I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Lieutenant General
Earl CORNWALLIS, commanding
His Britannic Majesty's forces, in
York and Gloucester.

York, in Virginia, Oct. 17, 1781. Half past 4, P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been honoured with your Excellency's letter, dated this day.

The time limited for sending my answer, will not admit of entering into the detail of articles. But the basis of my proposals will be, that the garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be prisoners of war, with the customary honours; and, for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command, that the British shall be sent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under the engagement not to serve against France, America, or their Allies, until released or regularly exchanged.—That all arms and publick stores shall be delivered up to you; but that the usual indulgence of side-arms to officers, and of retaining private property, shall be granted to officers and soldiers—and that the interests of individuals in civil capacities and connected with us, shall be attended to—if your Excellency thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hostilities will be necessary to transmit your answer, I shall have no objections to the hour that you propose. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON,
commanding, &c. &c.

Head-Quarters before York, Oct. 18, 1781.

My LORD,

TO avoid unnecessary discussions and delays, I shall at once, in answer to your Lordship's letter of yesterday, declare the general basis, upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation must take place.—The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the seamen, as you propose, will be received prisoners of war.—The condition annexed, of sending the British and German troops to the parts of Europe to which they respectively belong, is inadmissible—instead of this, they will be marched to such parts of the country as can most conveniently provide for their subsistence; and the benevolent treatment of prisoners, which is invariably observed by the Americans, will be extended to them. The same honours will be granted to the surrendering army, as were granted to the garrison of Charlestown. The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with

all their guns, stores, tackling, furniture and apparel, shall be delivered in their present state, to an officer of the navy, appointed to take possession of them.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and publick stores, of every denomination, shall be delivered unimpaired, to the heads of departments to which they respectively belong.

The officers will be indulged in retaining their side-arms, and the officers and soldiers may preserve their baggage and effects; with this reserve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed.

With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whose interests your Lordship wishes may be attended to, until they are more particularly described, nothing definitive can be settled. I have to add, that I expect the sick and wounded will be supplied with their own hospital stores, and attended by British surgeons, particularly charged with the care of them.

Your Lordship will be pleased to signify your determination, either to accept or reject the proposals now offered, in the course of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that Commissioners may be appointed to digest the articles of capitulation—or a renewal of hostilities may take place. I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

To Lieut. Gen. Earl CORNWALLIS,
commanding, &c.

SIR, York, in Virginia, Oct. 18, 1781.

I AGREE to open a treaty of capitulation upon the basis of the garrisons of York and Gloucester, including seamen, being prisoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being sent to Europe; but I expect to receive a compensation in arranging the articles of capitulation for the surrender of York-Town in its present state of defence.—I shall, in particular, desire that the Bonetta sloop of war may be left entirely at my disposal from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an Aid-de-Camp to carry my dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and such soldiers as I may think proper to send as passengers in her, to be manned with 50 men of her own crew, and to be permitted to sail without examination, when my dispatches are ready; engaging on my part, that the ship shall be brought back and delivered to you if she escapes the danger of the sea; that the crew and soldiers sent as passengers shall be accounted for in future exchanges as prisoners; that she shall carry off no officer without your consent, nor publick property of any kind; and I shall likewise desire that the traders and inhabitants may preserve their property, and that no person may be punished for having joined the British troops.

If you choose to proceed to negotiation on these grounds, I shall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you, at any time and place that you think proper, to digest the articles of capitulation. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and

most humble servant,

CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON,
commanding, &c. &c.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, settled between His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the combined forces of America and France; His Excellency the Count de ROCHAMBEAU, Lieut. General of the armies of the King of France, Great Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, commanding the Auxiliary troops of His Most Christian Majesty, in America; and His Excellency the Count de GRASSE, Lieut. General of the naval armies of His Most Christian Majesty, Commander of the Order of St. Louis, commanding in chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeake, on the one part—and the Right Honourable Earl CORNWALLIS, Lieut. General of His Britannick Majesty's forces, commanding the Garrisons of York and Gloucester; and THOMAS SYMONDS, Esquire, commanding His Britannick Majesty's naval forces in York river in Virginia, on the other part.

ARTICLE I. THE garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and soldiers, as well as other mariners, to surrender themselves prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France. The land troops to remain prisoners to the United States: the navy to the naval army of His Most Christian Majesty. Granted.

ART. II. The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and publick stores, of every denomination, shall be delivered unimpaired, to the heads of departments, appointed to receive them. Granted.

ART. III. At 12 o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left flank of York to be delivered, the one to a detachment of American infantry, the other to a detachment of French grenadiers.—The garrison of York will march out to a place to be appointed, in front of the posts, at two o'clock precisely, with shouldered arms, colours cased, and drums beating a British or German march—they are then to ground their arms and return to their encampment, where they will remain until they are dispatched to the place of their destination.—The works on the Gloucester side, will be delivered at one o'clock, to detachments

of French and American troops appointed to possess them.—The garrison will march out at three o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry with their swords drawn, trumpets sounding, and the infantry in the manner prescribed for the garrison of York.—They are likewise to return to their encampment until they can be finally marched off. Granted.

ART. IV. Officers are to retain their side-arms both officers and soldiers to keep their private property of every kind, and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time subject to search or inspection.—The baggage and papers of officers and soldiers taken during the siege to be likewise preserved for them.—It is understood that any property obviously belonging to the inhabitants of these States, in the possession of the garrison, shall be subject to be reclaimed. Granted.

ART. V. The soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania, and as much by regiments as possible, and supplied with the same rations of provisions as are allowed to soldiers in the service of America: A field officer from each nation, viz. British, Anspach and Hessian, and other officers on parole, in proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments, to visit them frequently and be witnesses of their treatment—and that these officers may receive and deliver clothing and other necessaries for them, for which passports are to be granted when applied for. Granted.

ART. VI. The General—Staff and other officers, not employed as mentioned in the above article, and who chuse it, to be permitted to go on parole to Europe, to New-York, or to any other American maritime ports at present in the possession of the British forces, at their option; and proper vessels to be granted by the Count de Grasse, to carry them, under flags of truce, to New-York, within ten days from this date, if possible, and they to reside in a district to be agreed upon hereafter, till they embark. The officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article. Passports to go by land to be granted to those to whom vessels cannot be furnished. Granted.

ART. VII. Officers to be allowed to keep soldiers as servants, according to the common practice of the army—Servants, not soldiers, are not to be considered as prisoners, and are to be allowed to attend their masters.—Granted.

ART. VIII. The Bonetta sloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its present Captain and crew, and left entirely at the disposal of Lord Cornwallis, from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an Aid-de-Camp to carry dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and such soldiers as he may think proper to send to New-York, to be permitted to sail without examination, when his dispatches are ready—His Lordship engaging on his part, that the ship shall be delivered to the order of the Count de Grasse, if she escapes the dangers of the seas—that she shall not carry off any publick stores—any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return and the soldiers, passengers, to be accounted for on her delivery.—Granted.

ART. IX. The traders are to preserve their property, and to be allowed three months to dispose of or remove it—and those traders are not to be considered as prisoners of war.

ANS. The traders will be allowed to dispose of their effects—the allied army having the right of pre-emption. The traders to be considered as prisoners of war on parole.

ART. X. Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country, at present in York and Gloucester, are not to be punished on account of having joined the British army.

ANS. This article cannot be assented to, being altogether of a civil nature.

ART. XI. Proper hospitals to be furnished for the sick and wounded—they are to be attended by their own surgeons on parole, and they are to be furnished with medicines and stores from the American hospitals.

ANS. The hospital stores now in York and Gloucester shall be delivered for the use of the British sick and wounded. Passports will be granted for procuring them further supplies from New-York, as occasion may require, and proper hospitals will be furnished for the reception of the sick and wounded of the two garrisons.

ART. XII. Waggon to be furnished to carry the baggage of the officers attending the soldiers, and the surgeons when travelling on account of the sick, attending the hospitals, at the publick expence. ANS. They will be furnished if possible.

ART. XIII. The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their stores, guns, tackling and apparel, shall be delivered up in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them, previously unloading the private property, part of which had been on board for security during the siege. Granted.

ART. XIV. No article of the Capitulation to be infringed, on pretext of reprisal, and if there be any doubtful expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptance of the words. Granted.

Done at York, in Virginia, this 18th day of Oct. 1781.

CORNWALLIS,
THOMAS SYMONDS.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

L O N D O N, July 27.

Information having been received of the superior strength of the Dutch Squadron, which failed lately into the North seas for the protection of their homeward bound East-India trade, which are coming North about, two more line of battle ships are dispatched as a reinforcement to the fleet under Admiral Parker, who is now cruising in the Baltic for the security of our neutral trade. The Berwick has been previously dispatched to the assistance of Sir Hyde.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 23.

"Arrived this day the Austrea, a new frigate of 32 guns, launched yesterday at Cowes.

"Yesterday arrived the Boulogne cutter, from Havre de Grace, of 16 guns, 20 swivels, and 75 men, taken off the back of the Ile of Wight by the Prudent frigate. This cutter was called the Jackall, and was taken out of the Downs by 12 of her people, who confined the other part of her crew. They carried her to Calais, where they sold her for 3000l. and she has ever since cruized as a privateer. We do not hear that any of her former crew were in her."

It is with pleasure we inform the friends and relations of the prisoners at Cordova, in Spain, that the cartel is at last settled between the Spanish Court and ours: and that vessels will sail from Plymouth in a few days with 800 Spanish prisoners, for which 1200 British are to be immediately exchanged.

August 1. Advice was received by the Flanders mail, that the Dutch have reinforced the garrison of Flushing, added some new works to the fortifications, and are building two redoubts, which command the entrance of the harbour.

This morning forty of the ships lately arrived from New-York, were taken into the transport service, and ordered to be fitted for sea as fast as possible.

The last letters from Barbadoes mention, that their crops of sugar this season was in a fair way to turn out much better than was first thought, as they have had some fine rains; and that the privateers which were fitted out there had been very successful, as they had taken a great many prizes.

August 4. Wednesday morning Admiral Arbuthnot arrived from New-York, at Spithead, and yesterday evening reached London.

PHILADELPHIA.

RETURN of the killed and wounded of the French troops since the beginning of the siege of York.

From the 6th to the 7th October.

In making the first parallel. kill, wound. Main attack 0 1 Attack up the river at the left, 0 7 One officer of the artillery wounded.

From the 7th to the 8th.

In making the batteries upon the 1st parallel. Main attack 0 6

From the 8th to the 9th.

Continuation of the batteries.

Main attack 1 1

From the 9th to the 10th.

Continuation of the batteries 0 2

Attack up the river 0 0

From the 10th to the 11th.

The batteries firing—main attack 1 1

From the 11th to the 12th.

Opening the second parallel.

Main attack 0 4

Attack up the river 0 3

From the 12th to the 13th.

Commencing of the batteries on the second parallel } 6 11

Two officers wounded.

From the 13th to the 14th.

Continuation of the batteries 1 28

Attack up the river 0 3

From the 14th to the 15th.

Attack of the two redoubts of the } 41 57

enemy down the river } Six officers wounded.

Total. 50 127

Nine officers wounded, 2 of them since dead.

Return of the killed and wounded of the American army from the 28th of September, 1781, the day of the investiture of York, to the storm of the enemy's redoubts on the night of the 14th of Oct. following, inclusive.

From the investiture of York to the opening of the first parallel on the evening of the 6th October exclusive.

Continental, killed 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Colonel*, 2 rank and file.

Militia, killed 1 rank and file. Wounded 6 rank and file.

From the opening of the first parallel, to that of the second on the evening of the 11th Oct. exclusive.

Continental, killed 2 rank and file. Wounded 3 rank and file.

Militia, wounded 3 rank and file.

From the opening of the second parallel to the 14th October, inclusive.

Continental, killed 1 Captain, 3 rank and file, wounded 1 Captain, 7 rank and file.

Militia, killed 3 rank and file. Wounded 7 rank and file.

* Colonel Scammel, since dead.

At the storm on the evening of the 14th October.

Continental, killed 2 rank and file. Wounded 2 Lieut. Cols. 1 Major, 2 Captains 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file.

Total—Continental, killed 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, 16 rank and file. Wounded 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 40 rank and file.

Total—Militia, killed 4 rank and file. Wounded 16 rank and file.

Officers killed at the opening of the second parallel.

Captain White, of Colonel Vose's battalion infantry. Wounded at ditto.

Captain Gosselen, of General Hazen's regiment. Officers wounded at the storm.

Lieutenant-Colonels Barber and Gimat. Major Barber, inspector to light infantry division.

Captains Olney and Hunt of Colonel Gimat's battalion infantry.

Captain-Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, corps of fappers and miners.

Lieutenant Mansfield, of Colonel Gimat's battalion infantry.

EDWARD HAND, A. G.

TRENTON, Oct. 31.

On Saturday last the great and important event of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army, to the combined forces commanded by His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, was celebrated here with every mark of joy and festivity.

The day was ushered in with the beating of drums, and the American colours were displayed in various parts of the town.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Council and Assembly, with the inhabitants of the town and vicinity, attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church, where a discourse adapted to the occasion was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Spencer.

At noon a proper discharge of cannon was fired by the corps of artillery belonging to the town, in the presence of the Governor, General Dickinson, the Members of the Legislature and the Gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, assembled on the common.

At three in the afternoon the company repaired to an elegant entertainment, at which the following toasts were drank, and severally accompanied with a discharge of artillery.

- 1 The United States of America, 2. The Congress, 3. The King of France, 4. General Washington and the American army, 5. The Count de Rochambeau and the French army.

- 6. The Count de Grasse and the French fleet, 7. General Greene and the southern army, 8. The friends of liberty throughout the world, 9. The memory of Generals Warren, Montgomery, and all the other heroes who have fallen in the defence of the liberties of America.

- 10. Peace on honourable terms, or war forever, 11. The great and heroic Hyder Ali, raised up by Providence to avenge the numberless cruelties perpetrated by the English on his unoffending countrymen, and to check the insolence and reduce the power of Britain in the East-Indies.

- 12. The Governor and state of New-Jersey, 13. The glorious 19th of October, 1781.

At seven in the evening the company retired, and the rejoicings were concluded by a brilliant illumination.

Every thing was conducted with the greatest good order and propriety; and we mention it with pleasure, that not the least disturbance or irregularity happened during the whole festivity. What greatly added also to the joy inspired by this glorious event, was the pleasing recollection of the advantages already reaped from our alliance with that magnanimous Prince whose troops have had so great a share in executing the important enterprise. An alliance now more firmly cemented by the united effusion of French and American blood, in a conquest the more agreeable to both nations, for being obtained by their combined efforts as fellow-soldiers and fellow-victors in the same triumphant cause.

Tuesday night the Honourable the Legislature of this state met here.—At the opening of the session the Hon. John Stevens, Esq. was re-chosen Vice-President of the Legislative-Council, and the Hon. John Mecham, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly.

At a joint-Meeting of the Council and Assembly yesterday, His Excellency William Livingston, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Governor for the ensuing year;—and John Stevens, jun. Esq. was re-appointed Treasurer.

Princeton, October 29, 1781.

On an occasion so glorious and happy for America as the surrender of the greatest of the British Generals, with a numerous garrison to the arms of the continent, every friend of his country must feel the most sincere and lively joy. The inhabitants of Princeton took the earliest opportunity to testify their pleasure in this event, and on Tuesday last celebrated it with the utmost festivity. At twelve o'clock most of the reputable gentlemen of the town

and several in the neighbourhood, met at Mr. Beckman's tavern, and enjoyed the occasion awhile over some good punch and wine. From thence they repaired to the green in front of the house, where the field-piece was drawn out; and, after an address suited to the institution of the day, delivered by one of the Professors of the College, thirteen rounds were fired. The whole company then partook of a publick dinner, to which several strangers in the place were invited. The following thirteen toasts were drank, and the company broke up with decency at six o'clock.

- 1. United States, 2. The Congress, 3. The King of France, 4. The King of Spain and States General, 5. General Washington and the American army, 6. The Count de Rochambeau and French army, 7. The Count de Grasse and navy of France, 8. General Greene and Southern army, 9. The memorable 16th and 19th of October, and the action of the Entaw Springs, 10. Our Plenipotentiaries at foreign courts, 11. The Governor and State of New-Jersey, 12. The memory of all who have fallen in this war in defence of America, 13. A speedy peace, and the firm establishment of the independence of the United States of America.

In the evening the town was handsomely illuminated, and thirteen rounds from the militia concluded the rejoicings of the day.

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, AERM. VAN-NESTE, JACOB TEN-BROOK, REYNER STAATS, } Executors.

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 Lambett, 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.

REOLOFE SEBRING, WILLIAM DAVISON, } Commissioners.

October 27, 1781. 3w†

THE associated Whigs of the east precinct of the county of Somerset, are desired to meet at the house of John Spader, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the third day of November next. ABRAHAM VAN-NESTE, Clerk.

Somerset, October 22, 1781. 1w†

T O B E S O L D,

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 the 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.

Will be published in a few days, The New-Jersey ALMANACK, For the Year 1782.

L O N D O N,

July 30. On Thursday evening Messrs. Gouverneur and Curson, partners, and late merchants in the island of St. Eustatius, were brought in custody of two of his Majesty's Messengers from on board the Vengeance man of war at Spithead, to the Earl of Hillsborough's office, in Cleveland-row, where, after undergoing an examination, they were ordered into the custody of Mr. Mann, the Messenger; and Friday night, at ten o'clock, they were brought to the American department at White-hall, where their conduct underwent a more severe and regular enquiry before the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Messrs. Chamberlayne and White, Solicitors, and Mr. Sampson Wright, the presiding Magistrate at Bow-street. This examination lasted a considerable time, and several papers were produced and read; after which Mr. Gouverneur was committed to New-Prison, charged with high treason, in carrying on a correspondence with the American Agent, Adams, at Amsterdam, and with furnishing the Colonists with ammunition and every other species of military stores for the support of the war. He was conducted to the place of his confinement by two of the Messengers, under a warrant signed by Mr. Wright; but his colleague, Mr. Curson, being very much indisposed, was indulged with the liberty of remaining in the custody of Mr. Mann, the Messenger. They are both young men, about 30 years of age, Curson tall and slender, Gouverneur about 5 feet 8 inches, and stout made. They were dressed plainly, but had the entire appearance of gentlemen, in light brown cloaths and white hats. The house, of which they were the heads, was deemed the first in the island of St. Eustatius, and the firm of the partnership was estimated at not less than three hundred thousand pounds.

August 2. Yesterday morning fifty sail of ships from New-York and the Baltic arrived at their moorings in the river.

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.

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 cafes, 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.

Wanted immediately,

A industrious, honest GIRL, to do house-work; to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a 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 Pierson, 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 15, 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 Members of the late New-Jersey Medical Society are requested to take notice, that at a meeting of a respectable number of members at Princeton this day, (pursuant to an advertisement in the New-Jersey Gazette) it was agreed on to re-establish the Society on its former principles and constitution; and that agreeably thereto, their half yearly meeting, as usual, will be held on the first Tuesday in November next, at this place.

By order of the Meeting,
ISAAC SMITH, Chairman.

Princeton, October 3, 1781.

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,

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the following negroes have been delivered into my custody, viz. Prince, Fosberg, Jack, William, and Enos Peterson, a mulatto. Their masters are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold on the 17th of November next.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

Trenton, October 15, 1781.

3w*

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.

House of Assembly, Sept. 20, 1781.

A Petition from John Ely, son of George Ely, late of the county of Hunterdon, was presented and read, setting forth that his said father did by virtue of a deed from Samuel Tucker, late High-Sheriff of said county, become possessed of 398 acres of land in the township of Amwell, in said county; that the said George Ely did some time afterwards sell and convey to Captain George Coryell, one equal and undivided half part of the said tract; that shortly after the said sale, he the said George Ely, became deprived of his reason, and still continues so, whereby the said land remains undivided, much to the damage of the said George Ely's estate, and praying that leave may be given him to bring in a bill to enable him on the part and in the name of the said George Ely, to divide the said lands, and to confirm the said division when made.

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of his petition, at the next sitting of the Legislature, having previously advertised his intentions for at least three weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract. JOHN ELY, Son of George.

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, aispice, 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,
Muslins,	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 variety of other articles,
Gauze handkerchiefs,	Snuff and tobacco,
Black satin,	Bindings, mens shoes,
Ell wide persian,	An assortment of earthen ware,
Mantuas,	And many other things,
Broad & narrow ribands,	
An assortment of hard-ware, consisting of	
Which he will sell for cash or country produce.	

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Monday the nineteenth 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 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, and a variety of articles taken from different vessels of the enemy: 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.

October 24, 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.