

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1781.

*(Mr. Fox's Speech concluded.)*

I cannot suppose that there is one member of parliament weak enough to think that any thing can be done against America, however, the house appears more inclined than ever to continue the war, and that from the opinion of those who have a personal interest in its continuation. Mr. Galloway has said at the bar of the house, that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of America were devoted to Great-Britain. And yet what have we been able to do. If Mr. Galloway had told me so, I should have asked him what he did in England, and why he was not with the friends of government in America. I am not astonished to find that one meets none but loyalists in America, for they say that England is overrun with American rebels. Every man who manifests his horror for war, is shamefully stigmatised rebel, and is thrown perhaps into a prison under the smallest pretext: whilst the American refugees are not only suffered, but paid for traducing the best characters. These refugees print in the publick papers the blackest libels against those who form the most respectable part of the Legislature; and they are kept in pay for that purpose. There are, however, amongst the refugees, some who deserve to be distinguished from the rest; they are those who have really been martyrs to their principles, and drove from the continent for their unhappy attachment to the British government. God forbid that I should blame all sentiments of benevolence and charity towards people of that character, for differing with them in political opinions, I am sensible that they merit much pity, and some honour, just as those who, by a similar error, have been obliged to pass the remainder of their days at St. Germain's, or at Rome. But the greatest number of those who are pensioned by British generosity, as wronged in their colonies, have been formerly the most ardent champions for the American cause, which they did not abandon till after a false speculation, and they thought it began to decline. These renegades are at present the chief favourites of the ministry, who employed them to write libels against the least reprehensible and most respectable personages in the kingdom. One of them has had the impudence to calumniate one of my nearest relations, a Lieutenant-Colonel in America, by representing him as a traitor to his country, and charging him directly with having availed himself of his rank in the army to keep up a correspondence with the enemy. There are persons attached to the service of their country, and working constantly for the publick good, who are exposed to the venom of these villains, paid by the Ministry for the calumny which they spread. It is on account of the part which I have acted in Parliament, and the constant opposition which I have shewn to the American war, that the person whom I speak of has been pointed out by the mercenary pen of a refugee, as a suitable object for his calumny. Whilst such infamous characters dare calumniate men so commendable for their rank and services; whilst myself, who know the purity of my intentions, have been equally a mark for their arrows, can I forbear looking on them with indignation? But as that matter is soon to be tried by a court of justice, this is not the time to treat of it—If the pretender when he left England, had been told by any person that the nine-tenths of the people of England were for him, with a strong army on foot ready to operate in concert with him, and on that they had demanded succours from the King of France, would Lewis the XIV. have granted any? He undoubtedly would have answered in this manner: If the nine-tenths of the English are for the pretender, if they have a numerous army on foot, I certainly have no occasion to send an army into England to put the pretender on the throne.—It is in this manner that Lewis XIV. would have reasoned, and it is thus the House of Commons should have reasoned in consequence of Mr. Galloway's report. Alas! The five-sixths of the people of America are our friends, and yet there is not one stroke struck in our favour, not a symptom of loyalty in the continent! It is thus our government is played with, and is duped by a set of men who live by its credulity. But lately a list was demanded of the American refugees who received pensions, and that was refused. The Ministry find their account in hiding this list, and in not telling the publick who those pensioners are.

After all what have they done? Has the British army as yet effected one single thing? If we ask the Minister what sort of an army General Washington has got, he will answer, that they are in want of clothing, that they have consumed their provision, that they have no ammunition, and that they are

reduced to almost nothing. But if you ask them what army General Clinton has, they will agree in telling you, Oh! it is composed of the finest men in the world, the soldiers are the flower of the British army, they are well fed, well clothed, they abound in magazines of ammunition of every sort; they are full of ardour, flushed with the numberless successes they have had, and breathe nothing but the love of future glory; and with all this, what prodigies have we effected? Although the American army has every thing necessary to excite pity in an enemy, yet that poor miserable army has not yet been subjugated: quite the contrary, they have made resistance and have braved that superb, and formidable English army, who has had too with them the nine-tenths of the people of America, so that it becomes really a matter of curiosity to know how it could possibly happen that all the English army, with the nine-tenths of the Americans at their command, have been kept in check, and domineered over by only one-tenth of the Americans, who are supported only by a poor discouraged army, in want of every thing.

Things being in this situation, I cannot explain how it could happen that men should be so obstinately bent on continuing this war. There has been in all times, men who held very dangerous doctrines, men surrounding the throne, who put every thing at work to insinuate, that the power and authority of the Crown was distinct and opposite to that of the people; they have alledged, and that in fact was the truth, that in time of war, the power of the Crown was greater than in time of peace; but if the power of the Crown was not so great, it was more glorious when in time of peace and prosperity, it was founded on the constitution and the affections of the people; it was the virtues of the sovereign, in conciliating the affections and attachment of the people which formed the most solid basis of his power. What reason have we to hope to day that our arms will be more prosperous in America, than they were formerly. Does the courage of the Ministers revive at the news from Holland, of a second action between Lord Cornwallis and General Greene, in which the arms of the former have been triumphant? We have won a number of victories last year. We have been covered with laurels. The thanks of the house have been voted to several Generals and Admirals, for Lord Cornwallis, for Sir Henry Clinton, for Admiral Arbuthnot, for Rodney, and God knows who. But what fruit have we drawn from our victories? After all, I see no reason to think that it would be advantageous to submit the question to the house. It would be better those under the Crown only should be responsible, than to give power where there is no will. In 1775, when Lord North presented to the house the conciliatory bill, he declared explicitly at several times, that he would never depart from it. Nevertheless, this same Lord has come to the house himself in 1778, and there proposed a bill which should be sent to Lord Carleton, and the other Commissioners in America, to make an offer to the Americans of their taxing themselves. As to a peace with that country, I do not think that it can be obtained this year, nor the next, nor seven years hence, nor even in fifty, if the present system continues. The noble Lord dare not make peace; he has assured this house, that he would bring the Americans to their knees, and he has not yet had candour enough to confess that he was mistaken.

Mr. Fox drew a picture of the different and contradictory situations in which Ministry are. When the war with America broke out, what was their argument? Shall we give up the trade with America? No, they could not think of that, the trade is too precious to lose; but when it was lost, the Ministers changed their tone; and then, it was only for taxation they fought. Very soon however both trade and taxation was abandoned, and then, the whole dispute turned on the independence of America, which they told us, we could not give up on any pretext known; after all this, we must yet grant their independence. Mr. Fox sighed, to think that the war must be continued, that the poor must be frustrated in the means of supporting themselves by their industry, and the rich deprived of the ease and pleasures of life. In short, he looked upon every tax imposed in consequence of the war, as robbery made on the publick. He finished his long and warm speech, by observing, that the war with America would never finish whilst the present system was continued. But the moment in which that system changed, good to both countries would result from that change. In a word, he declared, that this war was so unjust in its principles and absurd in the pursuit, that it must be ruinous in its consequences, and con-

sequently he would vote, that the question might be taken again into consideration.

Mr. Hartley's motion was rejected; the 12th of this month, Mr. Fox, who had announced one pretty similar, made another speech, of which we shall give the substance; it may be looked upon as a commentary on Lord Cornwallis's letters, and a continuation of the first of this war.

“WHEN Mr. Hartley's motion was rejected, says he, by a plurality of votes, the objection which decided its fate, rested on the supposition, that on the moment in which that great question was agitated, it was probably decided in America, by a complete victory over the rebels; Lord George Germaine declared positively, that the victory was signal, decisive, and that he expected the particulars; it was therefore determined that the war should be continued, to which that victory must put a speedy period. These expected particulars are arrived, they are deposited in an authentic paper; even in the Court Gazette: Let us take a view of them, if we have the courage, if we can support the frightful view of accumulated disappointment, of fruitless massacres, impotent valour and perseverance at the last gasp: I dare not say, that this pretended Guilford victory carries in its sorrowful consequences every mark of the most decisive defeat, not to say dire disgrace and shame. I dare not say the brave Cornwallis fled. He would die with grief was he ever to learn that this house refounded with that word consecrated to disgrace; No, that brave officer did not fly; he conquered; he planted the royal standard on the field of battle, but if he had been vanquished, what worse could possibly have happened him than what has? He did not run, but he found himself under the dreadful and mortifying necessity of retiring with some precipitation; history does not furnish any example that I know of, where a conqueror, in the moment of victory, has been obliged to turn his back to the enemy; to give up all the advantages which he owes to his bravery and good conduct. Lord Cornwallis was reserved for the misfortune of furnishing that example to posterity; he did not fly, but in fine, if he had been vanquished what would he have done? He would have quit the field of battle, and approached the sea shore precipitately, where he might expect to find an asylum and some succours; that is precisely what he has done; his victorious army abandoned the field of battle; he renounced every ulterior object of his expedition, and retired in haste to the sea side, to put himself under the protection of our fleet!

—But Lord Cornwallis did not fly—he conquered;—he planted the King's standard on the field of battle: it is himself who informs us of all these circumstances; he says he has just gained a signal victory, but by the word signal he does not mean profitable or decisive; that officer, as judicious as brave, does not confine himself to a barren relation of the affair at Guilford: he gives us at large a complete view of his situation past, present and to come; in laying before our eyes a plan of the expedition with which he was charged; he invites us to examine it, and calculate the mass of advantages or disappointments which probably might or should result from it. His great object was to penetrate into North-Carolina, there to protect the loyalists, and give them an opportunity of rising in favour of government; he does not say who gave him reason to hope (it is easy to see that such information must come from the Ministry) that he should find in that province legions of loyalists ready to draw themselves up under his colours, but he gives us to understand that he had hopes of it. “I reckoned, says he, on numerous friends, but I found only timid friends, and rebels whose hatred is inveterate; two hundred unfortunate men had either more courage or more sincerity, they ventured to unite with us, endeavoured to join with us, they were intercepted, cut in pieces, and massacred in cold blood!” It is evident that when the Minister assured us, when the dangerous deserters assured us at the bar of the house that we had, especially in the southern provinces, nine-tenths of the inhabitants for us, the Minister was deceived, the deserters deceived us. What do we see in the other parts of the picture which Lord Cornwallis presents to us? an enumeration of numberless obstacles which we have been told an hundred times exists in every part of America, and which are invincible: they do not arise from the disposition of the minds of the people only, they exist in things inanimate, as much as in minds the highest exalted by the love of liberty and independence; a river, a wood, a rock, a marsh, a hill, a ravine; at every step bravery finds a new opposition, prudence finds

new gulphs, victory itself finds a new precipice; from all these obstacles united, arises the most dreadful of all: Famine flies after victory, stops her in the rapid course, stamps the pallid seal on the front of the vanquisher, and forcing him to a retrograde march to seek bread elsewhere, gives him the appearance of being defeated in the midst of the most glorious pursuit! Where were those friends, whose solid assistance was promised to the conqueror of Guilford? If they were too timid to appear with arms in their hands, they might at least have offered to their warriors, to their deliverers, a part of their subsistence: They could not have been in a state of want, for General Greene, with an army more numerous than ours, found means to subsist amongst them. Not a morsel of bread, nor a sack of flour; our good friends the royalists kept every thing for themselves and for their inveterate enemy, the rebels. Lord Cornwallis says, that in the midst of their excellent friends, his troops wanted bread during two days. And men dare, for so many years, insist that such a war should be kept up! and they are not yet tired of repeating it! Let us examine quickly the curious arguments which have been from the commencement of this destructive system produced for the support of it. Let us follow the chain of inconsistencies and absurdities, which in the course of five or six sessions, have served as a basis to the resolutions of both houses. In the first instance that America shewed her resistance by marks of a reflected firmness, they said she would not dare to resist: It is sufficient to suppose firmness to her obstinacy; a few regular troops for these undisciplined colonies without arms: It is sufficient that this untractable continent perceives in the metropolis, a serious intention of adopting coercive measures towards them. They tried the experiment; a handful of men were sent, who could not undertake any thing; the next step was foreseen because it was natural, they embarked a more considerable force, and in taking these hostile measures, negotiation was not neglected; fine words, bayonets, cannon, all was equally ineffectual; the noble Lord in the American department, promised us to bring the rebels to unconditional submission; that promise is to fulfil: they sent off General Gage, telling him, you will be warrior or negotiator as occasion shall require; the forces which they gave him at the same time, were insufficient for the purpose, and too much to regain confidence: Gage was as unfortunate in negotiation as he was in pitched battles: The new Minister undertook it—He would have a more active General, he chose General Howe; he tried his forces, but was repelled, shut up in Boston, and in short, obliged to evacuate that place: This trial disgusted them with those provinces; they said that it was a mere nursery of rebels, the most intractable of the whole, and the last to be taken into hand. That those of the middle were not so obstinate, that nine-tenths of their inhabitants were loyal subjects, attached to the mother country, and we must begin there; our best friends had therefore the preference, when the affair in question was, to cut people's throats; they did not seem satisfied with that prediction, they were found to be as rebellious as those to the northward, and Howe could not beat them; they harassed him with so much perseverance, that having forced him to shut himself up in New-York, they never suffered him to take an inch of ground in that province where his successor is to this day confined to the same limits; they took Rhode-Island, but what did they do with this conquest: That is a question we must ask M. de Rochambeau! Disgusted with the middle colonies as we were with the northern, there was nothing left but to try those to the southward: With fixed bayonets, and the point of the sword, no converts are made, the major part of the inhabitants of Georgia and South-Carolina were not brought back to their allegiance, but part of them were subjugated, they took possession of the two Carolinas, in the last of which they formed the project of subjugating North-Carolina also, by the assistance of the numerous friends which we have there; they made the attempt, they penetrate with difficulties, with infinite losses into that province; Lord Cornwallis, there plants the King's standard, gains a signal victory, and is afterwards quite astonished to find himself surrounded by timid friends, or by inveterate rebels; to see his troops in want of bread, of every thing necessary for their preservation, and forced to give up every object of his expedition from the general plan of the campaign, he goes to find bread on the sea-side, where he hopes to draw from our fleet the succour and protection which he stands in need of. He abandons the theatre of his glory, leaves all his posts behind him, as well as the brave men to whom he had entrusted their defence, to the mercy of the enemy. In a word, he does not fly—but he disappears in the very moment of victory! And they talk of still continuing the war, of pursuing a conquest, the impossibility of which is manifested in proportion to the efforts which are made in that pursuit. Let us frankly acknowledge that America never will be conquered by the force of arms, let us confess once for all that it is lost to us. Terrible truth. Alas! I have foretold it an hundred times: an hundred times I had the secret satisfaction to find that my predictions were not ineffectual, and my arguments carried conviction to the mind of every member that heard me; to day again I enjoy the same triumph, I see clearly that I persuade; every member thinks as I do, I will not except the noble Lord in the blue riband, I will not

even except the other noble Lord who presides at the American department; but if they do not agree, all is lost, the majority which supports them will never agree to it.

But they will ask me, when they agree to all this, to what does my motion tend? Will you pretend to say that because the Americans cannot be reduced as easily as we imagined, we must acknowledge their independence, and purchase peace at that price? To that I answer, that it would be purchasing it cheap, as I look upon America as lost: I will not, however, make the motion; I shall just confine myself to a proposal, that the house, in a committee, make a serious enquiry respecting the war with America; and if, by the result of that enquiry, it should appear evident to this house, that the war is impracticable, that it is absolutely without any object, that it cruelly torments England, then I shall propose, that there be presented to His Majesty an humble address, in order to supplicate His Majesty to instruct his Ministers, that henceforth they adopt no other measures towards America, than those which tend to the establishment of peace between that continent and Great-Britain.

“My proposition differs essentially from that lately made by Colonel Hartley, the object of which was confined to give to Ministry a power which was not seconded by their will—that of making peace. Mine imposes it on them, as a duty, independent of their will or intentions.”

After a long debate, the question being put, there appeared 99 for it, and 172 against it.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning arrived here, Capt. PIERCE, Aid-de-Camp to General GREENE, with the following despatches for his Excellency the President of Congress.

Head-Quarters, Martin's Tavern, near Ferguson's Swamp, South-Carolina, September 11, 1781.

SIR,

In my despatch of the 25th of August I informed your Excellency, that we were on our march for Friday's Ferry, to form a junction with the State troops and a body of militia collecting at that place, with an intention to make an attack upon the British army laying at Col. Thompson's near M'Cord's Ferry. On the 27th, on our arrival near Friday's Ferry, I got intelligence that the enemy were retiring.

We crossed the river at Howell's Ferry, and took post at Motte's plantation. Here I got intelligence that the enemy had halted at the Eutaw Springs, about 40 miles below us: and that they had a reinforcement, and were making preparations to establish a permanent post there. To prevent this I determined rather to hazard an action, notwithstanding our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. On the 5th we began our march, our baggage and stores having been ordered to Howell's Ferry under a proper guard. We moved by slow and easy marches, as well to disguise our real intention, as to give General Marion an opportunity to join us, who had been detached for the support of Colonel Hartley, a report of which I transmitted in my letter of the 5th, dated at Maybrick's Creek. General Marion joined us on the evening of the 7th, at Burdell's plantation, 7 miles from the enemy's camp.

We made the following disposition, and marched at 4 o'clock the next morning to attack the enemy. Our front line was composed of four small battalions of militia, two of North and two of South-Carolinians; one of the latter was under the immediate command of General Marion, and was posted on the right, who also commanded the front line; the two North-Carolina battalions, under the command of Colonel Malmady, were posted in the centre, and the other South-Carolina battalion, under the command of General Pickens, was posted on the left. Our second line consisted of three small brigades of continental troops, one from North-Carolina, one from Virginia, and one from Maryland. The North-Carolinians were formed into three battalions, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ash, Majors Armstrong and Blount, the whole commanded by General Sumner, and posted upon the right. The Virginians consisted of two battalions commanded by Major Sneed and Captain Edmonds, and the whole by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and posted in the center. The Marylanders also consisted of two battalions, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Howard and Major Hardman, and the brigade by Colonel Williams, Deputy Adjutant-General to the army, and were posted upon the left. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee with his legion covered our right flank, and Lieutenant-Col. Henderson with the State troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Hampton, Middleton and Polk, our left. Lieutenant-Col. Washington with his horse, and the Delaware troops under Captain Kirkwood, formed a corps de reserve. Two three pounders under Captain-Lieutenant Gaines, advanced with the front line, and two sixes under Capt. Browne with the second.

The legion and State troops formed our advance, and were to retire upon the flanks upon the enemy's forming. In this order we moved on to the attack. The legion and State troops fell in with a party of the enemy's horse and foot about four miles from their camp, who mistaking our people for a party of militia charged them briskly, but were soon convinced of their mistake by the reception they met with, the infantry of the State troops kept

up a heavy fire and the legion in front under Capt. Rudolph charged them with fixed bayonets, they fled on all sides, leaving four or five dead on the ground, and several more wounded. As this was supposed to be the advance of the British army, our front line was ordered to form and move on briskly in line, the legion and State troops to take their position upon the flanks. All the country is covered with timber from the place the action began to the Eutaw Springs. The firing began again between two and three miles from the British camp. The militia were ordered to keep advancing as they fired. The enemy's advanced parties were soon driven in, and a most tremendous fire began on both sides from right to left, and the legion and State troops were closely engaged. General Marion, Colonel Malmady and General Pickens conducted the troops with great gallantry and good conduct, and the militia fought with a degree of spirit and firmness that reflects the highest honour on this class of soldiers. But the enemy's fire being greatly superior to ours, and continuing to advance, the militia began to give ground. The North-Carolina brigade under General Sumner was ordered up to their support. These were all new levies, and had been under discipline little more than a month; notwithstanding which they fought with a degree of obstinacy that would do honour to the best of veterans; and I could hardly tell which to admire most, the gallantry of the officers, or the bravery of the troops. They kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, and the enemy returned it with equal spirit, for they really fought worthy of a better cause, and great execution was done on both sides. In this stage of the action the Virginians under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Maryland troops under Colonel Williams, were led on to a brisk charge with trailed arms, through a heavy cannonade and a shower of musquet balls. Nothing could exceed the gallantry and firmness of both officers and soldiers upon this occasion—they preserved their order, and pushed on with such unshaken resolution, that they bore down all before them. The enemy were routed in all quarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee had with great address, gallantry and good conduct, turned the enemy's left flank, and was charging them in rear at the same time the Virginia and Maryland troops were charging them in front. A most valuable officer Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson got wounded early in the action, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, who commanded the state cavalry, and who fortunately succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson in command, charged a party of the enemy, and took upwards of 100 prisoners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Washington brought up the corps de reserve upon the left, where the enemy seemed disposed to make further resistance, and charged them so briskly with the cavalry and Capt. Kirkwood's infantry, as gave them no time to rally or form.

Lieutenant-Colonels Polk and Middleton, who commanded the State infantry, were no less conspicuous for their good conduct than their intrepidity; and the troops under their command gave specimens of what may be expected from men naturally brave, when improved by proper discipline.

Captain-Lieutenant Gaines, who commanded the three-pounders with the front line, did great execution, until his pieces were dismounted.

We kept close at the enemy's heels after they broke, until we got into their camp, and a great number of prisoners were continually falling into our hands, and some hundreds of the fugitives ran off towards Charlestown. But a party threw themselves into a three-story brick house which stands near the Spring; others took post in a picquetted garden, and in the impenetrable shrubs; and the rear also being secured by the springs and deep hollow ways, the enemy renewed the action.

Every exertion was made to dislodge them: Lieutenant-Colonel Washington made most astonishing efforts to get through the thicket to charge the enemy in the rear, but found it impracticable, had his horse shot under him, and was wounded and taken prisoner.

Four six-pounders were ordered up before the house, two of our own, and two of the enemy's which they had abandoned; and they were pushed on so much under the command of the fire from the house and the party in the thickets, as rendered it impracticable to bring them off again when the troops were ordered to retire. Never were pieces better served, most of the men and officers were either killed or wounded.

Washington failing in his charge upon the left, and the legion baffled in an attempt upon the right, and finding our infantry galled by the fire of the enemy, and our ammunition mostly consumed, the officers and men continued to exhibit uncommon acts of heroism, I thought proper to retire out of the fire of the house, and draw up the troops at a little distance from the woods, not thinking it advisable to push our advantages further, being persuaded the enemy could not hold the post many hours, and that our chance to attack them on the retreat was better than a second attempt to dislodge them, in which, if we succeeded, it must be attended with considerable loss.

We collected all our wounded, except such as were under the command of the fire of the house, and retired to the ground from which we marched

in the morning, there being no water nearer, and the troops ready to faint with the heat and want of refreshment, the action having continued near four hours. I left on the field of action a strong picquet, and early in the morning detached General Marion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee with the legion horse between Eutaw and Charlestown, to prevent any reinforcements from coming to the relief of the enemy, and also to retard their march should they attempt to retire, and give time for the army to fall upon their rear, and put a finishing stroke to our successes. We left two pieces of our artillery in the hands of the enemy, and brought off one of theirs.

On the evening of the 9th the enemy retired, leaving upwards of 70 of their wounded behind them, and not less than a 1000 stand of arms that were picked up on the field, and found broke and concealed in the Eutaw Springs. They stove between 20 and 30 puncheons of rum, and destroyed a great variety of other stores which they had not carriages to carry off. We pursued them the moment we got intelligence of their retiring. But they formed a junction with Major M'Arthur at this place, Gen. Marion and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee not having a force sufficient to prevent it. But on our approach they retired to the neighbourhood of Charlestown. We have taken 500 prisoners, including the wounded the enemy left behind; and I think they cannot have suffered less than 600 more in killed and wounded. The fugitives that fled from the field of battle spread such an alarm that the enemy burnt their stores at Dorchester, and abandoned the post at Fair Lawn, and a great number of negroes and others were employed in falling trees across the road for some miles without the gates of Charlestown. Nothing but the brick house, and the peculiar strength of the position at Eutaw, saved the remains of the British army from being all made prisoners.

We pursued them as far as this place, but not being able to overtake them we shall halt a day or two to refresh, and then take our old position on the high hills of Santee. I think myself principally indebted for the victory we obtained to the free use of the bayonet made by the Virginians and Marylanders, the infantry of the legion, and Capt. Kirkwood's light infantry; and tho' few armies ever exhibited equal bravery with ours in general, yet the conduct and intrepidity of these corps were peculiarly conspicuous. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell fell as he was leading his troops to the charge, and tho' he fell with distinguished marks of honour, yet his loss is much to be regretted: He was the great soldier and the firm patriot.

Our loss in officers is considerably more from their value than their number, for never did either men or officers offer their blood more willingly in the service of their country. I can not help acknowledging my obligations to Col. Williams for his great activity on this and many other occasions in forming the army, and for his uncommon intrepidity in leading on the Maryland troops to the charge, which exceeded any thing I ever saw. I also feel myself greatly indebted to Captains Pierce and Pendleton, Major Hyne and Capt. Shubrick, my Aids-de-Camp, for their activity and good conduct throughout the whole of the action.

This despatch will be handed to your Excellency by Capt. Pierce, to whom I beg leave to refer you for further particulars. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,  
and most humble servant,  
NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

Names of continental commissioned officers killed and wounded in the action of Eutaw, September 8, 1781.

**Maryland Brigade.** Captains Dobson and Edgerly, and Lieutenants Dewall and Gould, killed. Lieut. Col. Howard, Capt. Gibson, Capt. Lieut. Hugon, Lieuts. Ewing, Woolford, Lyan, and Ensign Moore, wounded.

**Virginia Brigade.** Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Oldham, and Lieut. Wilson, killed. Capts. Edmonds and Morgan, Lieuts. Miller and Jarritt, wounded.

**North-Carolina Brigade.** Capts. Goodman, Goodwin and Porterfield, and Lieut. Dillon, killed. Capt. Halley, Lieuts. Dixon, Andrews, Dudley, Ensigns Lamb and Moore, wounded.

**South-Carolina Line.** Lieutenant-Col. Henderfon wounded.

**Cavalry.** Lieut. Col. Washington wounded and prisoner of war; Capt. Watts, Lieuts. Gordon, Simons, King, and Steward, wounded. Mr. Carlisle, volunteer, killed.

**Artillery.** Capt. Lieut. Finn, wounded; Lieut. Carlson ditto mortally; Lieut. Drew wounded; Lieut. M'Guire wounded and prisoner of war.

**Legion Infantry.** Lieut. Manning wounded; Mr. Carrington, volunteer, wounded.

**South-Carolina State Officers.** Major Rutherford, Lieut. Polk, and Adjutant Lusk, killed. Lieut. Col. Henderfon, Commandant of brigade, Lieut. Col. Middleton, Capts. Moore, Giles, N. Martin, Cowan, Lieuts. Eakins, Culpepper, Hammond, and Spragins, wounded.

**South-Carolina Militia.** Lieuts. Holmes and Simons, killed. Brigadier-Gen. Pickens, Lieut. Col. Horry, Capts. Gee and Pegee, and Lieut. Boon, wounded.

*Return of the Continental troops.*

Killed, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 98 rank and file. Wounded, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Captains, 20 Subalterns, 24 Serjeants, 209 rank and file. Missing, 1 Serjeant, 32 rank and file. Total 408.

*Return of State troops and Militia.*

Killed, 1 Major, 4 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 16 rank and file. Wounded, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 8 Serjeants, 91 rank and file. Missing, 8 rank and file. Total 146.

Total killed, wounded and missing, of Continental and State Troops, and Militia, 554.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

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CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Nonestuch*, Capt. Wells, from Nantz, which she left the beginning of September, when the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of forty odd sail of the line, were at sea, and had perfect possession of the British channel, the fleet of which nation were in port, not being in a condition to oppose their enemies.

The *Nonestuch* a few days ago took and brought in with her the privateer General Arnold, belonging to New-York.

Extract of a letter from the eastward, Oct. 18.

"The British fleet, in number 99, all got down to the Hook last night, and I expect will sail this day for Virginia. There are 25 line of battle ships, some fifties and some forties, with frigates of less force. There are a number of fireships, three or four of which are frigate rigged, and under that disguise expect to be able to grapple as many French line of battle ships, in time of action. Three line of battle ships are also prepared with carcasses fixed on barbed irons, which they expect to fire into the sails and rigging, and which, by means of the barbed irons, are to hang and set fire to the ships. There are from four to five thousand troops on board, and I am pretty well assured to be commanded by Sir Henry in person."

TRENTON, OCT. 24.

Returns of the Members of the Legislature received since our last.

*Essex*, Council, Josiah Hornblower, Esq. Assembly, Caleb Camp, Samuel Potter and Jacob Brookfield, Esquires.

*Suffex*, Council, Hugh Hughes, Esq. Assembly, William Maxwell, Isaac Van-Campen and Joshua Sweezy, Esquires.

*Salem*, Council, John Holme, Esq. Assembly, Edward Hall, Ephraim Lloyd and James James, Esquires.

"On Monday the 15th inst. a party of refugees from Sandy-Hook, landed at Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, and under cover of the night, marched undiscovered to Colt's-Neck, near 15 miles from the place of their landing, and took six of the inhabitants from their houses.—The alarm reached the Courthouse between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when a small number of the inhabitants who were in the village of Freehold and its vicinity, (accompanied by Doctor NATHANIEL SCUDDER, accidentally in the place that night) went immediately in pursuit of them, hoping either to relieve their friends who had been stolen into captivity, or to chastise the enemy for their temerity.—They rode to Black-Point, the place where the refugees had landed, with all possible speed, fell in with, attacked the rear of the refugee party, and drove them on board their boat; in which skirmishing, to the great grief of our party, Doctor NATHANIEL SCUDDER, whilst he was bravely advancing on the enemy, received a wound by a musket ball passing through his head, of which he instantly expired.—His remains were removed from the place of action to his own house, with all the decency and solemnity suitable to so mournful and melancholy an occasion.—On Wednesday the 17th, a most excellent and affecting sermon was preached on the occasion by the Reverend Mr. Woodhull, from the following words,—“And all Juda and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah,” ii. Chron. xxxv. chap. 24th and 25th verses. After which his remains, attended by the most numerous and respectable concourse of people ever known on a similar occasion in this county, were interred at the Presbyterian church in Freehold, with the honours of war.—Few men have fell in this county that were so useful in life, or so generally mourned for in death.—He was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a sympathetic, generous, real friend, a disinterested, determined patriot, and has since the commencement of the war devoted his time, his talents, and a large part of a comfortable estate to the service of his country, and what will add a lustre to the whole, we trust he is the finished christian.

"Thus has this great and good man fell in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, having left behind him an inconsolable widow, five amiable children, and a very numerous acquaintance to lament his fall."

Died at Burlington, on Friday the 19th instant, Mrs. Catherine Hicks, aged thirty-six years, wife of Isaac Hicks, Esq. of Burlington.

Last Monday afternoon an express from Philadelphia passed through this place on his way to the

eastward; by him the following letter was received. The intelligence is believed, and is truly great and interesting.

Philadelphia, October 22, 1781.

"SIR,

"I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the capture of Cornwallis, and his whole army, on the 17th instant.—The particulars are not come to hand.

"The President of Congress has just received a copy of Count de Grasse's letter to the Governor of Maryland, sent by water to Annapolis, so that there is not a doubt of the fact. The Count has taken his troops on board and gone out to meet Mr. Digby—that they may meet is the hearty prayer of, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. Master."

Col. Neilson.

From a Philadelphia paper of the 22d instant.

"With the most unbounded pleasure, we can assure the publick, that despatches have this moment arrived, giving an account of the unconditional surrender of Lord Cornwallis, on the 17th instant, to our great and magnanimous GENERAL WASHINGTON."

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.

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 gauze, Shoe and knee buckles,  
Cambrick, muslin and lawn, And an assortment of other goods too tedious to mention. 3w†

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, allspice, 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, Scissors, 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.

To all whom it may concern:

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 be 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.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 30th of this instant, at ten o'clock, at the Market-House in New-Brunswick; THE SCHOONER HARE, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with sundry other articles captured and taken out of other vessels, such as muskets, swords, cutlasses, pistols, swivel guns, rigging, sails, several negroes, some dry goods, wheat and cheese, &c.

By order of the Judge,  
J. BURROWES, Marshal.

Oct. 22, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**William Livingston, Esquire,**  
 Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief  
 in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territo-  
 ries thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary  
 in the same.

**Proclamation.**

**W**HEREAS by my Proclamation bearing  
 date the third day of August last past,  
 a reward of two hundred dollars of the  
 bills of credit issued on the faith of this  
 State, was promised to any person or persons who  
 should apprehend and secure in any gaol of this State,  
 any or either of the following persons or offenders,  
 to wit, Caleb Sweesy, James O'Harry, John Moody  
 and Gylbert Gyberfon: and whereas the said name  
 of Gylbert Gyberfon was by mistake inserted in the  
 said Proclamation instead of that of William Giber-  
 fon, who is the person thereby meant and intended;—  
 I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice  
 of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to issue  
 this Proclamation, hereby promising the reward above  
 mentioned to any person or persons who shall apprehend  
 and secure in any gaol of this State the said  
 William Gyberfon; and do hereby revoke any reward  
 promised for apprehending or securing the said  
 Gylbert Gyberfon.

And whereas in and by a certain Act of the Leg-  
 islation of this State, intituled, "An Act to prevent  
 persons from passing through this State without proper  
 passports," passed at Trenton the tenth day of  
 July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-  
 dred and seventy-nine, it is among other things  
 enacted, that no person or persons whatsoever resid-  
 ing within this State, except the members of the  
 Legislature and publick officers of government, shall  
 be permitted to pass and repass through any part of  
 this State, other than the county in which he, she or  
 they reside, without having a commission under this  
 State or the United States, or a certificate from His  
 Excellency the Governor, or from one of the mem-  
 bers of the Legislative-Council or General Assembly  
 of the county in which he, she or they reside, or  
 from one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or  
 one of the Judges of the court of common pleas or  
 Justices of the peace of such county, certifying that  
 the bearer is an inhabitant of the county of

and a person of good repute and generally esteemed  
 a friend to the present government, as established  
 under the authority of the people; in which certificate  
 shall be inserted the name and rank of the person,  
 and the town and county in which he resides; which  
 certificate shall intitle the bearer to travel in any  
 part of this State, except near the enemy's lines,  
 where he shall not be permitted to travel without  
 some apparent business consistent with his rank and  
 station, and the good of the state; and that no per-  
 son or persons whatsoever, not residing in or being  
 an inhabitant of this State shall be permitted to pass  
 or repass through any part of this State, without  
 having and holding a commission under the United  
 States, or without a pass from the Commander in  
 Chief or other General officer in the army of the  
 United States, or from the Governor and Command-  
 er in Chief, or one of the Delegates in Congress  
 for the state in which such traveller usually resides,  
 or of one of the Legislative or Executive Council of  
 such state, or being a non-commissioned officer or  
 soldier, without a pass or furlough from some one  
 of the officers of the regiment to which he or they  
 may belong; which commission or pass shall entitle  
 the bearer to travel into or through this State, while  
 behaving and conducting as becometh such traveller:  
*Provided,* that nothing in the said Act contained be  
 taken or construed to extend to the hindering any  
 person living in the adjoining counties of the neigh-  
 bouring states, not immediately in the possession of  
 the enemy, from passing into the next adjoining  
 county in this State, having a pass from one Justice  
 of the peace in the county to which he or she may  
 belong, provided such person do not attempt to pass  
 out of such county without obtaining a permission  
 or passport, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

And whereas, in order to carry the said Act into  
 effect, it was further enacted, that it should and  
 might be lawful for any officer of this State, civil or  
 military, in the presence of two or more witnesses,  
 in a publick manner to examine all travellers what-  
 soever, and for all innholders publickly to examine  
 all such as may put up at their houses, and for all  
 ferry men and drivers of publick stages to examine  
 all passengers who may offer or desire a passage, and  
 to detain and carry before some Justice of the peace  
 of the county, all such person or persons who, upon  
 such examination should not produce a commission,  
 certificate or pass, authorizing them to pass as afore-  
 said; and without which by the said Act, they were  
 therein before denied permission to pass and repass  
 through any part of this State. And each and every  
 person taken up and carried before a Justice of the  
 peace in any county of this State, pursuant to the  
 directions of the said Act, who are denied permission  
 to pass as afore said, shall, by such Justice, be either  
 committed to gaol by a mittimus, there to remain

till duly discharged, or be obliged to return the di-  
 rectest way to his place of residence, as the said  
 Justice upon examination of the person apprehend-  
 ed, and hearing the evidence produced, shall in his  
 discretion, judge most proper, and the said Justice  
 of the peace, who shall cause any person to be com-  
 mitted to gaol as afore said, or any two Justices of  
 the peace of the said county shall be, and thereby  
 are authorized and empowered to discharge from  
 gaol any such person so apprehended and committed,  
 who shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice  
 or Justices that he ought to be discharged upon his  
 paying the costs accrued, on taking up and com-  
 mitting such person, as the same shall be taxed by  
 the Justice or Justices: And all persons apprehended  
 and committed as afore said, who shall not appear  
 to be spies from the enemy, or otherwise guilty of  
 any capital offence, but shall otherwise be of doubt-  
 ful or suspicious characters, shall be discharged from  
 confinement, upon paying the cost as afore said, and  
 also the expence of a sufficient guard to conduct or  
 remove such person or persons out of this State, the  
 directest or securest way towards his place of residence;  
 which guard the said Justice or Justices are required  
 to procure, upon receiving a sum sufficient to hire  
 and support the same, and to give a pass for that  
 purpose; and that every boatman and ferryman who  
 shall bring into this State, or over any ferry within  
 the same, any person without a passport as afore said,  
 and every publick innkeeper or other householder  
 who shall entertain any person not having such pass-  
 port, and all stage-drivers who shall grant a passage  
 to any such person, every such ferryman, publick  
 innkeeper, householder and stage-driver so offending,  
 contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said  
 Act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the  
 sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered in any court  
 of record where the same may be cognizable, with  
 costs of suit, to be applied one half to the support  
 of the poor of the township where the offence was com-  
 mitted, and the other half to the prosecutor; and  
 all officers civil and military within this State, are  
 thereby strictly ordered and enjoined to give all  
 needful aid and assistance for carrying the said act  
 into execution, as by the said Act reference being  
 thereunto had, may appear.

And whereas there is great reason to apprehend  
 that the enemy employ a number of spies and emis-  
 saries to pass and repass through this State to collect  
 intelligence and for other purposes prejudicial to  
 the Commonwealth, and that the publick stage-  
 drivers frequently grant passages to persons not hav-  
 ing the passports by the said Act directed, and who  
 pass and repass through this State in order to get  
 into the enemy's lines without the passes for that  
 purpose directed by another Act of the Legislature,  
 and also to carry on an illicit trade with the enemy  
 in defiance of another law of this State, for which  
 reasons it is become more necessary than ever to carry  
 the said herein recited Act into the most rigorous  
 execution:—I have therefore thought fit hereby to  
 request all the good citizens of this State who tender  
 the welfare of their country and the glorious cause  
 of liberty and independence at this critical juncture  
 when it is of the utmost importance to prevent all  
 intercourse with the enemy to exert themselves in  
 the execution of the said Act according to the re-  
 spective powers and authorities on them conferred  
 by the same.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Tren-  
 ton, the ninth day of October, in the year  
 of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and  
 eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the inde-  
 pendence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,  
 BOWES REED, Sec'y.

**T**HE 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-esta-  
 blish the Society on its former principles and consti-  
 tution; 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.

**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;

**A**LL 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. wholesale and  
 retail, by me at Mount-Hope furnace, Morris  
 county.

JOHN JACOB FAESH.

Sept. 13, 1781.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 At publick vendue, on Thursday the 25th day of  
 October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon  
 the same day,  
**T**HE ship Major Pierfon, as she now lies at Litt-  
 Egg-Harbour, with her sails and rigging, &  
 per inventory to be seen at the day of sale: also her  
 cargo, consisting of flour, barley and hops.  
 By order of the Court of Admiralty,  
 JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.

October 15, 1781.

House of Assembly, Sept. 20, 1781.

**A** Petition from John Ely, son of George Ely,  
 late of the county of Hunterdon, was present-  
 ed 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 con-  
 tinues 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 ad-  
 vertised his intentions for at least three weeks in the  
 New-Jersey Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

3w†

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.

To all whom it may concern:

**N**OTICE 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 fore-  
 noon 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 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.

**T**HE subscribers having furnished themselves  
 with good boats at the new ferry a little above  
 the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the  
 distance being nearly the same from Bristol to  
 Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who  
 will please to favour them with their custom, may  
 depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following  
 rates, which are as low as they were twenty years  
 ago, viz.

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

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

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

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

**T**HE owner of the ferry known by the name of  
 the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road lead-  
 ing 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 transport-  
 ing 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	3/6d.
A chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w\*