

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

In CONGRESS, February 5, 1781.

ORDERED, That the report of Major-General Parsons, with the papers enclosed, relative to his successful enterprize against the enemy's post at Morrissania, together with so much of General Washington's letter of 31st January last as relates thereto, be referred to the Committee of Intelligence: And that the Commander in Chief return the thanks of Congress to Major-General Parsons, and the officers and men under his command, and inform him, that Congress have directed this publication to be made, in testimony of their approbation of his judicious arrangements, and of the spirit and military conduct displayed by the officers and men employed under him on that occasion.

Extract from the Minutes,

C. THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to Congress, dated Head-Quarters, January 31, 1781.

Enclosed are two reports of Major-General Parsons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, of an enterprize against Delancey's corps at West-Chester, in which, with small loss on our side, the barracks of the corps and large quantity of forage were destroyed—fifty-two prisoners and a considerable number of horses and cattle brought off, and a bridge across Haerlem, under protection of one of the enemy's redoubts, burnt. General Parsons' arrangements were judicious, and the conduct of the officers and men employed upon the occasion entitled to the highest praise. The position of the corps, two or three miles within some of the enemy's redoubts, required address and courage in the execution of the enterprize."

S I R,

Crompond, January 25, 1781.

EMBRACE this first moment of leisure to communicate to you the proceedings of the detachment under my command, in the enterprize against Morrissania the night and morning of the 22d instant.—Major-General Heath having reinforced the troops stationed on the lines with five additional companies, on the morning of the 20th I marched from this place to North-Castle, under pretence of making a large forage near the enemy's lines; all the teams in this part of the country having been previously collected for the purpose. The same evening I was joined by a small company of New-York levies, commanded by Lieut. Mosier, who had been for a considerable time stationed on the lines, and had acted in conjunction with the troops under my command. Capt. Honeywell likewise with about eighty mounted volunteers joined the detachment, and were posted on the different roads in my front, and on my flanks, to prevent either inhabitants or deserters giving intelligence to the enemy of our movements.

As I imagined the following disposition was best calculated to carry my orders into execution, it was consequently the next morning communicated to the officers.

Major Maxwell, with two companies, commanded by Captains Dix and J. Williams, was directed to take a position near the redoubt No. 8, which, by the best intelligence, was guarded by an hundred regulars, to prevent a sally on the troops designed to act against Morrissania, capture any of the enemy who should attempt to fly there for security, and destroy a pontoon bridge of communication constructed over Haerlem creek, which was covered by the cannon in the redoubt.

Captain White, with his own company and a small party of militia, was to advance to Delancey's bridge, surprize, if possible, a subaltern's guard posted at that place, and after leaving a sufficient force to secure the pass for the troops on the west side of the Bronx, then to act against the enemy at West-Farms.

Captain Prichard, with his company, and Lieutenant Mosier's levies, had directions to proceed to Frog's-Neck, with a view of surprizing the enemy stationed in that quarter.

Captains Dennet and Benton, with their companies, were to be posted at Williams's bridge, to observe the motions of the enemy on the road leading from Kingsbridge, repulse them if they attempted to cross, and at sunrise take up the bridge, retire to East-Chester, and join the troops posted at that place to cover the retreat of the operating force.

Three companies under the command of Captains Fox, S. Williams and Dorrance, with the principal part of the volunteer horsemen, were to proceed to Morrissania, destroy the enemy's huts, and act as circumstances might require. Proper guides were appointed to the different detachments, and a number of horsemen to keep up a line of intelligence. Particular places were likewise pointed out for the dif-

ferent commands to break off from the column, and the time of attack was fixed at half past three o'clock in the morning. After executing the different orders at the several posts, all the detachments on the west side of the Bronx had orders to retire to Delancey's bridge, precisely at day-light, for the purpose of gaining East-Chester early in the morning.

The disposition having been thus settled, the morning of the 21st the troops were put in motion in one column, and proceeded down the road leading by Young's, from thence through Mile Square, until their arrival nearly opposite Kingsbridge, when it was thought advisable to take the fields, to avoid the enemy's patrols on the different roads. On my arrival near the principal part of the huts at Morrissania, all the detachments having been made agreeable to orders, the troops met with an unexpected obstruction, which I was apprehensive would have defeated my plan.—A small creek (over which by my intelligence was a bridge) had been swelled by a very heavy rain the night and morning of the 21st, to such a height, and so filled with broken ice, as rendered the passage exceedingly difficult. Determined, however, to make the attempt, the infantry was ordered to mount behind the horsemen, and in the course of 15 minutes about seventy were carried over, which, with the horse, were thought a sufficient force to effect the business in that quarter; and as not only this detachment, but Major Maxwell's command, were obliged to return the same way to gain Delancey's bridge, it was thought an object of the utmost consequence that this pass should be secured—the remainder of the troops was ordered to take a position for the purpose. The noise unavoidably occasioned in passing this creek, was heard by the enemy on the other side, who immediately fired an alarm, which prevented the surprize being so complete as was designed. The infantry and horse were ordered to advance, and after capturing a number of the enemy, all the huts in that quarter were destroyed.

After this service was performed, that detachment returned, and being joined by Major Maxwell, who had destroyed the bridge over Haerlem creek, and indeed executed every part of his orders, I proceeded with all the troops then joined to Delancey's bridge, where Captain White had forced the guard, and was in possession of the pass, over which the troops retired with little or no loss, altho' the enemy had collected in considerable force, and were attempting to regain it.

On our arrival at West-Chester, Captain Prichard, who had made the attempt on Frog's-Neck, joined the main body. As he was passing over the causeway, the guard posted for its defence fired on him, which gave the alarm, and prevented his success being as complete as was expected; he, however, charged the guard, wounded one and captured six. On his way to Captain Simmons's quarters, he fell in with a patrol, one of which was killed, and two made prisoners. When he arrived, every man had left the house, and concealed themselves in the woods. After scouring the Neck, and capturing a number of prisoners, he returned, and in re-passing the causeway, Ensign Thompson was unfortunately killed.—The objects of the enterprize having been thus completed, it became necessary to make my retreat to East-Chester, as fast as the very great fatigue of the troops would admit. For this purpose a disposition was made, and the prisoners, which consisted of about fifty, with the cattle and horses, were ordered between the front guard and main body.

As soon as the line of march commenced, the enemy appeared on my flanks and rear, and began a scattering fire. Dispositions were immediately made, by reinforcing the rear and flank guards, to secure the column, and annoy the enemy as much as possible after so long and severe a march. The enemy being continually reinforced, and their fire incessantly increasing, rendered it necessary for the troops to move exceedingly slow, and for the rear and flank guards to be encreased, and ordered to positions best calculated for the purpose.

On my arrival near East-Chester, I was happy to find that such a disposition was made of the troops under your command, and measures were so judiciously adopted, as effectually secured my retreat, and gave me an opportunity of placing myself under your immediate orders. What number of the enemy fell, either in the night attack, or on the retreat, I am unable to ascertain with precision—it must however have been considerable. Fifty-two of Col. Delancey's corps were made prisoners, between thirty and forty large huts built for their quarters destroyed, and a quantity of forage. A large number of horses and cattle were likewise brought off. Enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded, among which is Ensign

Thompson, of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, killed, and Captain Dorrance, of the 5th Connecticut, wounded. The loss of Ensign Thompson is much to be regretted, being an active and enterprising officer.

Much credit is due to Major Maxwell for the exactness with which he executed his particular orders, and for his general good conduct during the whole expedition. Indeed I should do injustice to my own feelings, and be wanting in gratitude to the officers of the detachment, should I forbear to mention their conduct in the fullest terms of approbation. The patience and fortitude of the soldiers in the execution of so severe a service, and their order and bravery when attacked by the enemy, place their conduct in a most honourable point of view. The conduct of Captain Honeywell, and the refugees under his command, deserve particular commendation.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. HULL, Lt. Col. 3d Mass. reg.

Hon. Major-General PARSONS.

Camp in the Highlands, January 25, 1781.

Dear General,

IN obedience to your order I marched on the 19th inst. from the Highlands, with the battalions under my command, to destroy the huts in Morrissania, which covered the thieves assembled there: under the direction of Col. Delancey; and on the 21st I arrived in Kingsbridge, and Lieut. Col. Hull, with one battalion, at White Plains, nearly at the same time. In the evening of the 21st, Lieut. Col. Hull took up his march from White Plains, and having arrived near Kingsbridge, detached Captains Dennet and Benton with their companies to Williams's bridge, to prevent any communication with the enemy on that road; Captain White to Delancey's bridge, to occupy that pass, and preserve a communication with the troops posted at East-Chester, to cover his operations, and to act against the enemy at West-Farms; Captain Prichard with his company, and a small body of militia under Lieut. Mosier, to possess himself of Frog's Neck; and with the remaining troops marched towards Morrissania, leaving a sufficient force under the command of Major Maxwell, Captains Dix and J. Williams, to watch the enemy at their redoubt No. 8, and to destroy a pontoon bridge over Haerlem river, constructed under command of that redoubt, to keep up an easy communication with the troops at Fort Washington.

The huts (destroying of which was the principal object in view) were about two miles below the redoubt, towards the point of Morrissania. In the march Colonel Hull was unexpectedly obstructed by the destruction of a bridge over a creek within a small distance of the huts, and which by the heavy rain the preceding day had been rendered deep and very difficult in passing. Captain Honeywell having on this occasion collected about seventy horsemen, the infantry under Captains Fox, S. Williams and Dorrance, was passed over the creek by the horsemen, but so much time being necessarily taken up in this matter, they were discovered before they had all crossed, and most of the enemy fled. The troops immediately fired all the huts in that quarter, killed and took all the men who had not previously escaped, and in their return forded the creek, the horsemen not being collected at that time.

In the mean time Major Maxwell succeeded in destroying the bridge, and executed every other part of the duty assigned him, with faithfulness and good conduct. The several detachments to Williams's and Delancey's bridges, and on Frog's Neck, succeeded according to my expectations. Colonel Hull and Major Maxwell arrived at Delancey's bridge in season to disperse the enemy, who had collected to seize that pass, and having joined the detachment under Capt. White at the bridge, and that under Capt. Prichard at West-Chester, retired with their prisoners, cattle, horses, &c. on the road towards East-Chester. The troops under my immediate command having arrived at the village of East-Chester about half an hour after six in the morning, I immediately sent parties of observation on the different roads leading to that place, and detached some horsemen on the roads to West-Chester and Williams's bridge, for intelligence from Colonel Hull; and soon found he was retiring on the road from West-Chester, and that the enemy had collected, and were harassing him on his march in flank and rear. On which I detached Colonel Hazen with one hundred men, with orders to Colonel Hull, to retire in the rear of Colonel Hazen's command, and gain the village of East-Chester with as much expedition as the very fatigued state of his men would admit. Colonel Hazen having posted his men in an advantageous and concealed place, Colonel Hull retired ac-

ording to his direction, and the enemy advanced without discovering Colonel Hazen, until they received a well directed fire, which immediately scattered and dispersed them.

At this instant the British troops appeared in force on the road from Williams's, within a mile of East-Chester. This obliged me to advance Col. Sherman, with his battalion and part of Col. Scammell's, on that road. The remaining troops with Col. Scammell were held in reserve; and I directed Col. Hazen and Lieut. Col. Hull to retire to East-Chester, that our force might there be united, if the British troops should advance (they being at much less distance from that place than Col. Hazen's and Col. Hull's detachments were.) But on Col. Sherman's taking post on the hill west of the village, the British halted, and did not advance again. Col. Hazen, retiring according to order, drew the enemy on near to East-Chester, when Capt. Kemper opened his field-piece upon them, and some of Col. Scammell's hunters gave them so well directed fires as immediately to disperse them; some were seen to fall, and the rest retreated in great disorder toward West-Chester. Having obtained the objects I had in command, agreeably to your direction, I returned by the road through New-Rochel.

In the course of these transactions, the enemy suffered very considerably, near thirty being killed at the huts and the several guards which were attacked in the night, and many were seen to fall in the various actions in the morning of the 22d; but as my orders were to hazard nothing after the object of the enterprise was accomplished, it is impossible to give their loss with certainty. All their huts and a considerable quantity of forage were burnt, the pontoon bridge destroyed, about one hundred and twenty cattle and horses driven up from Morrisania, and fifty-four of Delancey's corps made prisoners.

In justice to Lieut. Col. Hull, and his officers, I ought to say that much of the success of this enterprise is owing to the judicious arrangements made by him, and the fortitude and address with which they were executed by them; and in the state of excessive fatigue of his men, the retiring thro' West-Chester in good order, and bringing off his prisoners, near two miles under the enemy's fire, until he was supported by Col. Hazen, does him great honour. Capt. Honeywell, who on this occasion had collected about 70 horsemen, was particularly serviceable. And I feel myself under great obligations to Colonels Hazen, Scammell, and Sherman, for the great assistance I received from them in making the necessary arrangements, and the cheerfulness with which they and the troops under their command executed the several parts of duty assigned to them.

The destruction of the huts in a place the enemy considered perfectly secure, (from the protection of a redoubt, and the distance being much greater to the only possible way of retreat than the enemy's march to possess the same pass) I hope will give some relief to our frontiers, which have suffered so much from the incursions of these banditti; and shall be happy if the manner in which it was executed should meet your approbation.

Lieut. Col. Hull's report, and the return of the killed, wounded and missing, are enclosed.

I have the honour to be, dear General,

Your most obedient servant,

SAM. H. PARSONS.

Major-General HEATH.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing, in an expedition against Morrisania, January 21, 1781.

Killed, 1 Ensign, 11 rank and file.

Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, 11 rank & file.

Missing, 6 rank and file.

Total, killed, wounded and missing, 31.

SAMUEL H. PARSONS, M. G.

By the brig Nesbit, Capt. Forbes, who arrived at Baltimore from Bourdeaux, we have the following advices.

L O N D O N, October 14.

A LETTER from Versailles, Oct. 6, says, "This morning a courier was dispatched to St. Idesphonso for M. d'Estaing, requiring his immediate return, and attendance on the King, in consequence of some private dispatches from America, communicated by Dr. Franklin."

From Brest we have information, that an attempt was made to set fire to the rope houses in the dockyard, on the evening of the 22d ult, and one Reillie, a priest, is taken into custody. Two bread magazines were destroyed by fire on the 19th, and upwards of 400 vats of bread burned, that were designed for the use of the West-India squadron.

A letter from Torbay, Oct. 11, says, "This morning a signal was given for all the ships in the grand fleet to weigh anchor, which they accordingly did, and they are expected to sail this afternoon or to-morrow morning."

Oct. 17. The advices from Brest mention, that the ships of M. Treville's squadron are as completely manned, equipped, stored, and in as good condition for long foreign service as any squadron that has sailed from that port for fifty years past; and also that 500 extra seamen are on board for the service of De Ternay's squadron.

It is said that in the course of next term a bill will be preferred against Lord George Gordon, before the Grand Jury of the Hundred of Offulston; and if a bill is found, he will be tried in the Court of King's Bench, which will be most probably in the next Hillary term.

A letter from Paris, dated Oct. 5, says, "All Paris

has been surprized to hear of the detention of the celebrated author of "The Political Annals," in the Bastille. It is a certain fact, Mr. Linguet came to pass a few days at Paris; he was arrested and conducted to the Bastille. The motive for the order to secure his person is not precisely related. This circumstance contributes to make him more illustrious. He had the talent of attracting admiration."

Oct. 18. It is reported that Major Cockrane in his dispatches to Lord George Germaine, brings the following description of Sir Henry Clinton's next intended expedition, in the prosecution of the American war. "That it was his intention immediately to make up the Chesapeake; that he purposed to embark three British and three Hessian regiments, with strict orders to push as far up James river as the ships could possibly go, and to complete the total reduction of North-Carolina, before any other measure can be adopted.

Mr. Bull is appointed Governor of South-Carolina, in the room of Lord William Campbell, deceased.

The appointment of the Earl of Carlisle to the Lieutenantancy of Ireland gives offence to the real friends of Britain and Ireland. Some scruple not to say, that Court favour alone is the most recommendatory qualification, and not the public good. The patriots are apprehensive his Lordship's abilities are not adequate to the management of a people just emerging from what they deemed slavery. It therefore requires the nicest political precision to hold the balance of true policy in a proper equilibrium.

B O S T O N, February 2.

Monday evening last Capt. Friend, in a ship belonging to Salem, from the West-Indies, ran ashore on Moon island, and is lost. Seventeen of the hands were drowned.

P R O V I D E N C E, February 3.

A flag of truce arrived at New-London yesterday fennight from New-York, and brought 33 prisoners, most of them in a very sickly and emaciated condition, owing to the inhuman treatment they experienced while with the enemy. Captain William Malem, of this place, came in the above flag, and has since arrived here, having been near six months closely confined on board a prison-ship and in the provost, altho' a prisoner was sent from hence about four months since to exchange for him. Capt. Malem informs (and from his present languishing state veracity will not be questioned) that the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow countrymen in captivity are beyond description, and, if possible, exceed the enemy's former refinements in barbarity; that the prisoners were subsisted entirely upon condemned provisions; that, from this cause, numbers of them have been deprived of their sight; that even a sufficiency of water was denied them, so that many, after having in vain offered a silver dollar for half a pint of water, were obliged to allay their thirst with urine; that the prisoners had repeatedly petitioned the Admiral, but their petitions remained unanswered, and their sufferings unredressed; that latterly about seven or eight die in a day, and that during his confinement upwards of 750 had fallen victims to British cruelty; that he left 350 on board the prison-ship, and 50 in the provost, about 100 of them totally blind; and that these spectacles of human misery were daily paying their debt to nature—the enemy boasting that the rebels dare not retaliate.

On Thursday Capt. Phineas Potter arrived here, in 21 days from Cape Francois. He informs, that advice was received there that the British fleet and army had made an attack on the island of St. Vincent, and were repulsed with great loss.

The French and Spanish fleets were said to be at the Hayannah, when Capt. Potter failed.—Capt. Harding, in the Confederacy, was arrived at the Cape from Philadelphia.

R I C H M O N D, January 27.

The latest accounts from below are, that the enemy have proceeded down as low as Portsmouth; they landed about 23 men, commanded by Lieut. Brown, at Newport-News, to collect cattle; who advanced near two miles in the country, and made a pretty good collection of beef, hogs and poultry. A party of militia, about fourteen, being apprised of it, attacked them in their retreat, killed and wounded about 17, and recovered the plunder: Among the wounded is the Lieutenant, a prisoner, together with eight others. Our loss is only one man killed. The party having expended their ammunition, prevented their pursuit.

B A L T I M O R E, February 6.

We hear from Richmond, that Mr. Thomas Desfauere, merchant, a native of South-Carolina, but who hath for some time resided there, a very worthy accomplished young gentleman, well known and respected, going into the country on horseback with a scarlet coat on, whilst the enemy were in that neighbourhood, most unhappily lost his life by the premature zeal of a militia-man, who shot him dead, under the idea of his being a British officer.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, Feb. 1.

"I have this moment seen a letter from Hampton, dated the 28th of January, to a correspondent in Fredericksburg, advising, that on the 22d, seven of the enemy's vessels were forced on shore in Hampton road, by a severe gale of wind in the night, three of them square rigged vessels. Also, that a packet arrived there from New-York, to order all the shipping

and troops that are in Chesapeake bay, to repair immediately to New-York; and I really believe, from concurrent circumstances, that this may be relied on."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 14.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Greene to the President of Congress, dated Camp, South-Carolina, on the Pee Dee, at Kershaw's, Jan. 9, 1781.

"S I R,

"GENERAL du Portail, by passing through this camp, gives me an opportunity of enclosing your Excellency an extract of a letter from General Morgan."

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Morgan, dated Camp, on Pacolet creek, Dec. 31, 1780.

"After an uninteresting march I arrived at this place the 25th of December. On the 27th I received intelligence that a body of Georgia Tories, about 250 in number, had advanced as far as Fair-Forest, and were insulting and plundering the good people in that neighbourhood. On the 29th I dispatched Lieut. Col. Washington, with his own regiment, and 200 militia horse, who had just joined me, to attack them. Before the Colonel could overtake them they had retreated upwards of 20 miles. He came up with them next day, about twelve o'clock, A. M. at Hammond's store-house, about 40 miles from our camp. They were alarmed and flew to their horses. Lieut. Col. Washington extended his mounted riflemen in the wings, and charged in front with his own regiment. They fled with the greatest precipitation, without making any resistance; 150 were killed and wounded, and about 40 taken prisoners. What makes this success the more valuable, it was obtained without the loss of a man. This intelligence I have just received by the Baron Glaubier, who served on the expedition as a volunteer. To guard against any misfortune, I have detached 200 men to cover the retreat of the fortunate party. When I obtain a more particular account, shall transmit it to head-quarters, and recommend to your particular attention those men who have distinguished themselves on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, dear General,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DAN. MORGAN."

The Hon. Major-General GREENE.

Camp on Pacolet, Jan. 4, 1781.

"The account in my last, respecting Lieut. Col. Washington's success at Hammond's stores, is as authentic as any I have been able to collect. It was followed by some small advantages. General Cunningham, on hearing of Waters's defeat, prepared to evacuate Fort Williams, and had just marched out with the last of the garrison, as a party of about 40 militia horsemen under Col. Hays, and 10 dragoons under Mr. Simmons, arrived, with an intention of demanding a surrender. The enemy's force was so superior to theirs, that they could effect nothing more than the demolition of the fort. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DAN. MORGAN."

General GREENE.

Published by order of Congress,
C. THOMSON, Secretary.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the state of Georgia, giving a particular and authentic account of the action of the 29th of December, preceding the important and complete victory obtained over the British troops on the 17th of January last, is published to shew that the cruelties of the enemy, in the southern states, are no longer borne with impunity.

"Camp, Fair-Forest river, Jan. 1, 1781.

"We have just had a report that Col. Twigg and Capt. Watson, who went with a flag to Augusta in order to bring out the distressed women and children, have been most shockingly butchered. Besides these, between forty and fifty others of our unfortunate countrymen have been hanged by the enemy, without any sort of ceremony, as well as a number of South-Carolinians. This savage proceeding has produced a great national resentment, both in the troops and the people; and if the report, respecting those meritorious officers should prove true, you may rely upon it, that the first persons of consequence that may be in their power, will be made objects of retaliation by the Georgians.

"General Morgan has arrived and taken command of the western army, which was quite unexpected by the enemy. In consequence of a late check our brigade met with near Ninety-six, and its eventual retreat, a parcel of Tories in Georgia, embodied under Waters, crossed the Savannah and joined Gen. Cunningham at Williams's fort, between the Saluda and Enoree. Three hundred and fifty, under Waters, were detached to Fletchall, on this river. The Georgians having been a good deal scattered since the check, we were too weak to attack, but were taking measures to assemble them for that purpose. At this crisis Col. Washington arrived with eighty dragoons; we immediately joined him, and advanced against the enemy. I had the honour to command the few of our state myself. The enemy retreated towards the fort; we pursued all night, and came up with them the next day, within ten miles of the fort. The attack was instantly made in three divisions, and they broke and retreated in confusion; but still hoping to reach the fort. The pursuit continued, upon a full run, for seven miles, exhibiting the most bloody scenes. Perhaps some of the greatest villains on the continent composed the adverse corps, and who had been guilty

of the most atrocious enormities in the back part of Georgia, with Brown and the Indians, after Colonel Clarke's expedition to Augusta; but humanity, which reigns predominant in American breasts, viewed the unavoidable havoc with regret. Some were cut down, while others lost their nose, their hands, their ears, or a slice of their heads. Seventy were killed, upwards of one hundred wounded, and fifty taken prisoners. Waters was among the latter, but stole off afterwards; and Moore got away by means of a good horse. Young M'Lean was wounded in two places, and a prisoner.

"Upon our arrival at the fort, it surrendered upon the first summons, which completed our object.

"The Tories curse their leaders, and vow never to be made such fools of again.

"That deservedly celebrated officer, Col. Pickens, of South-Carolina, has resumed his arms and command, having experienced that no faith or dependance could be placed in the British. The volunteers of the two Carolinas and our state, have united under him, for the present, Gen. Elbert being yet a prisoner, Col. Clarke wounded, Col. Few sick, and Col. Twiggs — I act as Brigade-Major to the whole, and which is to form a part of the western army.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Southern Army, dated Camp, Kershaw's Ferry, on the Pee-Dee, in the State of South-Carolina, Jan. 24, 1781.

"It is with pleasure I congratulate you on a complete victory obtained by General Morgan, with the militia and a detachment from this army, over Col. Tarleton, at the Cowpens, on the Broad River, the 17th instant.

"With 1150 men, the flower of Cornwallis's army, chosen for the express purpose, this enterprising, tho' inhuman, young officer advanced to the attack about sunrise. General Morgan was apprized of his approach, and had time to form his troops in a manner which would have done honour to the most experienced General. His whole force, including the Georgia, South and North-Carolina militia, amounted to but 800 men. The conflict was severe, and our troops at first were yielded to the impression. A critical manœuvre was performed in the height of action. The continental infantry were obliged to change their front, to prevent their being flanked by the enemy; it was done with coolness and activity, and terminated the fate of the day. When formed, a close and well-directed fire was given, which threw the enemy into confusion. Embracing the fortunate moment, a general charge was directed, a total route ensued, and no opposition was made afterwards. About 800, including the wounded, with 29 commissioned officers, were taken prisoners, and near 150 left dead on the field;—two field pieces, the same which General Morgan took in 1777 upon Brecken's Heights, two stand of colours, 35 baggage-waggons, and 800 stands of excellent arms, together with all their musick, were among the trophies of victory; and, what adds to its importance, it was obtained with the loss of but 10 killed and 53 wounded on our part.

"This is but the prelude to the æra of 1781, the close of which, I hope, will prove memorable in the annals of history, as the happy period of Peace, Liberty and Independence to America."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Jan. 5.

"The British fleet and army lately made an attack upon St. Vincents, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Admiral Rodney made the best of his way to St. Lucia, where he now remains in a disagreeable situation."

Thursday last came into port the prize brigantine Chance, late commanded by Alexander Wiley. She was taken on her intended voyage from Lisbon to Charlestown, by the privateer brigantine Ariel, Captain Lawler. Her cargo consists of 150 pipes wine, 90 boxes lemons, raisins, figs, &c. &c.

Yesterday's post brought the following authentic intelligence from Rhode-Island to one of the Delegates in Congress for that state, viz. That in the storm on the 22d of January the Culloden, of 74 guns, was entirely lost four miles west of Montack-Point, and her whole crew perished except seventeen: That two sixty-fours rode out the gale off Gull-Island, but had lost their masts, bowsprits, and threw their guns overboard: That the London, of 90 guns, drifted from her anchors under Watch-hill, with the loss of her masts, &c. and had not been heard of the first instant; and that seventy fathom of her cable had been taken up and carried into Connecticut.

By a gentleman just arrived from Virginia, we are informed that the Cherokees, having taken up the hatchet, were proceeding to the frontiers of Virginia and North-Carolina; that Col. Campbell, with the Washington county militia, and about 500 North-Carolina militia, had marched up to the Indian settlements, killed 30 Indians, took about 30 prisoners, and destroyed 23 of their towns, together with their corn, &c. This account was from an officer on the expedition to the Governor of Virginia, which arrived just before the gentleman came away.

Sunday last arrived here, the brig Amsterdam, Captain Magee, from Boston, who on his passage took the ship St. Bee, Capt. Williamson, from New-York for White-Haven. Captain Williamson sailed from New-York the 2d of Feb. and expected to overtake the convoy which sailed the day before for Europe.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 21.

We are informed that two prize-vessels were, a few days ago, brought into Raritan river. They were

taken by stratagem by two whale-boats, supposed to belong to New-Brunswick.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information in Europe, to his friend here, dated Nov. 18, 1780.

"I am astonished at the opening grandeur and scope of the American commerce. It already reaches its infant arms far and wide, and bids fair, in process of time, to look into every port on the globe. Let it, by all means, have its course, and keep it free from all restraints. Every year Great-Britain continues the war, she fixes her loss and your gain. America is weaning fast from the habits of a partial, local navigation, and an attachment to the British trade. A few years will finish the business; will open a thousand channels far more lucrative, and make them familiar; and then you may bid defiance to all the intrigues and endeavours of the nation from whom you have separated. They never can regain what they have lost. As to your political affairs, remember that your war is an appeal to heaven. If you ever forget this you will forget it to your hurt. To this add perseverance, vigour and unanimity, and you need fear no evil. All nations will respect you, will turn their eyes to you, and favour your pretensions even from interested views. Great-Britain knows at this hour that if she could subdue your country, she never could hold it; the attempt would ruin her. Pride, and she knows not what her self, urge her on in the war. You will probably, by and by, have another peace-commission, a cargo of pardons, and all that stuff which stupidity itself has long since laughed at. I need not talk to you of bribery, insidious offers, half-way projects, and political finess; I dare say you know what you are about."

Extract of a letter from another hand.

"You may expect that Great-Britain will send this winter a considerable reinforcement to the West-Indies and the Continent, and that the war will be pushed vigorously, perhaps more particularly in the southern states. A word to the wife, be prepared at all points. Lose no time; up and be doing."

Saturday last the celebrated John Paul Jones, Captain in the American navy, arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Ariel, of 20 guns, from L'Orient in France, charged with very important dispatches from the Court of Versailles to Congress. He left that port the 18th of December last, and must have brought much later European intelligence than any we have had; none of which however has yet come to our knowledge. His cargo consists of about thirty tons of powder.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we learn, that Major Lee, the well known American partizan, who lately arrived at General Greene's head-quarters, in South-Carolina, has had a rencounter with a part of Cornwallis's army at George-Town, in which he took, killed, and wounded about 300 of the enemy. All their stores, baggage, &c. fell into his hands.

We also learn that General Prevost is arrived at South-Carolina from England, with a reinforcement of two thousand five hundred British troops.

It is reported that a French man of war and several frigates lately sailed from Rhode-Island for James river, in Virginia, where it is hoped they will arrive in time to chastise the parricide Arnold and his banditti of marauders.

By His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

A GENERAL Court-Martial of the militia of the state of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and appointed to be held at the house of Mr. John Cape, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 21st day of March next, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel William Chamberlain; of which Court-Martial Colonel Joseph Phillips is appointed President, and Colonels William Shreve and William Seudder, and Lieutenant-Colonels John Taylor and Oakey Hoagland, and Majors Joseph Brearley and John Van-Emburch, and Captains Philip Phillips, John Hunt, William Tucker, John Mott, Israel Carl and Timothy Titus are appointed Members, and William Wilcocks, Esquire, Judge Advocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Wil. Livingston.

WANTED,

A PRINTED Copy of the Acts of Assembly of the last Sitting of the first Assembly since the Revolution, passed in September 1777, for which a generous price will be given by the Printer hereof.

Strayed or Stolen,

On the 2d of January last, from the Great Meadows in Maidenhead,

A LARGE bay HORSE, with a small star and snip, near hind foot white, and has a scar on the same just above the hoof; when lost had a film on his near eye, and lops his ears very much. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that the owner gets him again, shall have THREE HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges.

SAMUEL HUNT.

February 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next.

THE Plantation whereon Isaac Hazlehurst now lives, situated about half a mile above Mount-holly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey. It contains about eighty acres of land, twenty of which is wood, about twenty acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fence, and well supplied with water: There is on the premises a handsome new frame house two stories high, forty feet front by twenty-six feet deep, and a ten feet piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven feet entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it complete; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage house with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle house, poultry house, smook house, barn, cow house, with headfalls for twelve cows, cart house, and several other convenient buildings, all new; also a hay house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs; two orchards containing about one hundred and fifty trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plums and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mount-holly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage; that the house and buildings are pleasantly and well situated; and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy.—For further particulars apply to Mr. John Purviance, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Robert Hazlehurst, on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser.

TO BE SOLD,

Part of a Tract of Land,

Lying on the South side of Lawrence's brook, about two miles below Brunswick in New-Jersey.

THE purchaser may have from 200 to 600 acres, and as much salt meadow at a small distance as will supply the place. About 70 acres is improved, and about 30 acres of good fresh meadow may be made at a small expence; the remainder is well timbered. For terms apply to John Dennis, Esquire, in Brunswick, or to the subscriber in Front-street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1781.

To be sold by publick Vendue, At the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 24th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A Waggon, Doughtrough, Cradle, and sundry other articles.

JACOB BENJAMIN.

James Emerson,

At his STORE in Trenton, has for SALE, DOCTOR Ryan's incomparable worm destroying fugar plums, necessary to be kept in all families, with directions for taking them. Also black and white flowered fatten and white sarfenet, suitable for cloaks or bonnets, with white, stripe, and black India perians, black velvet, homespun broadcloths and lineceys, lincens and Russia sheetings, brimstone, indigo, and several other articles too tedious to mention, all which he will sell at as low a rate as the times will admit.

THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the First Regiment of Militia in the county of Hunterdon, are desired to meet at Pennington on Monday the 26th instant, (February) at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to elect a Treasurer for said regiment, agreeably to the direction of the last Militia Law, passed at Trenton January 8th, 1781.—At which time and place will set Andrew Muirheid and Daniel Hunt, Esquires, and Major Henry Phillips as a court of appeal, to whom those persons within the district on whom fines have heretofore been levied for remissness in public duty, and suppose themselves aggrieved in the quantum or otherwise, may then and there have an opportunity of being heard—of which this is for notice.

Feb. 14, 1781.

Twenty Dollars Specie, or the Exchange, Reward.

Ran away from the Constable of Buckingham, Bucks county, last April,

A YOUNG man named David Ruffel, a turner and chair maker by trade, supposed to be about 23 years of age, light complexion and fair hair; had on a hat without loops, a plaited stock with silver clasps, light coloured nap coat, brown jacket, coarse shirt, new buckskin breeches, new calfskin pumps with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Ruffel in any gaol, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ASA FELL.

February 13, 1781.

N.B. He was advertised in the Pennsylvania papers.

Entertainment for Travellers.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he is now in possession of that large and commodious Tavern, the Thirteen Stars, lately kept by Mr. Jacob G. Bergen, and having provided such requisites as the times will admit, all Gentlemen who will favour him with their custom may depend on good entertainment; and the favours of the Publick will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their

Most-obedient, humble servant,
JOHN CAPE.

Trenton, Feb. 14, 1781.

THE Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce at the following rate: wheat 7/6, rye 4/6, buckwheat 2/6, Indian corn 3/6 per bushel, flax 1s. wool 2s. butter 1s. and cheese 6d. per lb. or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment, per Quarter.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or THREE FARMS, adjoining Middlebrook upon the first mountain near Steel's tavern, about three miles from Bound-brook. The farms are now in possession of Wm. Ryal, Silcock, and Thos. Barton. Easy terms of payment will be given to the purchaser. If not sold they will be rented. For further particulars enquire of Richard Stevens, near Pitts town.—The said Stevens wants to hire a man to work a farm upon shares, or to hire him upon wages by the year; the person who inclines to agree, must be a sober industrious man that understands farming, or he need not apply; if the man has a wife only, they will both be hired.

RAN AWAY,

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. from the subscriber, in Penn's Neck, Windfor township, Middlesex county,

A NEGRO MAN, named CAIN, about forty years of age, is remarkably bald on his head, very talkative, and is well set, about five feet five or six inches high. Had on when he went away, a light coloured linsley coat and vest, a good pair of buckskin breeches, a good felt hat, blue stockings, row shirt, and took no other clothes with him, but may change them, as he is fond of trading. Any person securing said Negro man, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Six Dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by

2w GARET COWENHOVEN.
Feb. 10, 1781.

WANTED,

A MANAGER on a Farm, a middle aged man who has a thorough knowledge of farming: Any person who can be well recommended for his knowledge, industry and sobriety, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof. None else need apply.

Also wanted, a Blacksmith, who understands country business; he would meet with good encouragement, the person having a shop and tools which would be let on reasonable terms.

Likewise wanted to purchase or hire, two Negroes, a man and woman, who understand country business.

WANTED,

TWENTY or thirty pounds of RED CLOVER SEED, for which an equal number of pounds of best FLAX will be given, or for any less quantity at the same rate. The seed to be left at John Yard's, Trenton, where the flax will be delivered in fifteen days after the delivery of the seed.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, one of the Constables for the township of Windsor, a certain Jacob Maple, who was convicted of larceny before two of the Justices of the county of Middlesex, and was sentenced to be whipped at the publick whipping-post, but made his escape while preparation was making to put the said sentence in execution. The said Maple is about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, has very black hair; wore a mixed coloured coat and leather breeches, and an old fop'd hat. Whoever secures the said Jacob Maple, so that he may be brought to punishment, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable charges.

3w JOHN TOTTEN, Constable.
Princeton, Feb. 5, 1781.

WANTED,

MATERIALS for erecting a house in Trenton, twenty-six feet by twenty, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, viz. stone or brick, pine and cedar boards, pine and oak scantling, shingles, nails and lime; to be delivered at Trenton, or such convenient place as may be agreed on. Also, WORKMEN, who will engage by the piece.

Those who are willing to contract for furnishing any of the said materials, or for doing any branch of the work, will please to leave their proposals in writing with the Printer hereof, as soon as possible.

Ready money will be paid in every case; to which circumstance it is expected attention will be paid in stating proposals.

TO BE SOLD,

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

Trenton, 5 February, 1781.

WHEREAS many depredations are committed on the property of the United States in this town, such as stealing the boards and other materials from the public buildings and fences, carrying off parts of waggons and other articles, which cannot be put under cover, or otherwise secured from the plundering hands of those who have a disposition for such vile practices; The Quartermaster requests the assistance of every good citizen in detecting such injurious and worthless members of the community, and offers a reward, equal to the crime, to any person who will discover the person or persons guilty thereof, in such a manner as to enable him to prosecute him or them to conviction. By this means only the property which every individual is interested in can be secured.

4w JOHN NEILSON, D.Q.M.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent NEGRO GARDENER, about 40 years of age, has had the small-pox and measles. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gros or Thousand, by ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

ALSO,

The NEW-JERSEY Common and Pocket Almanacks

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms,

A Large DWELLINGHOUSE, situated at Bound Brook, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and barn; fifteen acres of meadow adjoining, on which are a number of bearing apple-trees. Whoever is inclined to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to Michael Field, at Bound Brook, or John Pool, at Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying in the township of Alexandria and county of Hunterdon, on the road that leads from Samuel Everetts mills to Sherrerd's ferry, now in the possession of Wm. Taylor. It may be laid out to contain 263 acres. There is a good orchard and a sufficiency of meadow on the place, and the buildings and fences are in good order. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to James Parker near Pitts-Town, by whom an indisputable title will be given for the same.

THOSE that purchased Tickets of the-subscriber in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, and are desirous of renewing them in the Fourth, are desired to apply in all this month, otherwise they will be excluded from that privilege.

Feb. 6, 1781. M. FURMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY OR CONTINENTAL,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

January 12, 1781. tbctf

ABRAHAM DRAKE,

Has for SALE at the SCOTCH-PLAINS,

B ROADCLOTH,	Nankeen,
Corduroy,	Women's gloves & mitts,
Corded dimitty,	Buckram,
Calico,	Knives and scissars,
Black and white gauze,	Pins and needles,
Damascus,	Chocolate,
Black silk handkerchiefs,	Raifons,
White silk ditto,	Brimstone,
Check silk ditto,	China tea cups & saucers,
Linen handkerchiefs,	Quart & pint Delf bowls,
An assortment of buttons,	Queen's ware plates,
Mohair and silk,	Shoe and knee buckles,
Catgut,	Stock buckles and sleeve buttons,
Cambrick and lawn,	Tea and sugar,
Mullin,	Molasses,
Stripe ditto,	Snuff and tobacco,
Peloug,	Writing paper by the ream or quire,
Mode,	Earthen ware,
Taffety,	Cotton,
Wide Persian,	Indigo, best quality,
Ribbons,	And a variety of other articles which will be sold as low as possible. 6†
Calimanco,	
Stockings,	
Stamp'd linen handkerchiefs,	
Irish linen,	

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, and may be entered upon the first day of April next, the following Plantations, situate in the township of New-Windfor and county of Middlesex, within one mile of Haightstown, six of Allentown, ten of Crosswicks, and twelve of Bordentown, viz.

One containing 75 acres good arable land, with a small orchard, a good log house, and other suitable conveniencies; now in the tenure of Mr. Rem Venderbeck, senior.

One containing 250 acres good arable land, with a piece of meadow, a large thriving orchard, a good log house, barn, barracks, stabling, and most other conveniencies suitable to a farm; now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Allen, and joining the above.

One containing 212 acres of good arable land, one large field of which may be kept as a meadow, it being remarkable for good pasture in the season, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit; upon this plantation are a good frame house, a large convenient barn with stables complete, a good well of water, an excellent garden, &c. now occupied by Robert Nixon, and also joining the above mentioned farms.

All the above farms are situated in the heart of a plentiful wheat country, remarkably healthy, and near markets, mills, and meetings, and at present under good fence. They will be let separate or together, as may suit the appliers. For terms enquire of Jos. Read, Esq. of Mountholly, or John Shields in Philadelphia. Jan. 19, 1781. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION containing 250 acres, in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, for continental or specie; is well situated, has a good two story house, kitchen and cheese house, with a well of good water at the door, two excellent bearing orchards of good fruit with a peach orchard; some of the land is excellent for wheat and corn, eight acres of meadow, besides a quantity of salt meadow, with a considerable quantity of woodland. For further particulars enquire of John Imlay at Allentown, or Peter Imlay in the township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

February 8, 1781. 2w†