

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1781.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled,
October 29, 1781.

Resolved,
THAT the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to Major-General Greene, for his wise, decisive and magnanimous conduct in the action of the 8th of September last, near the Eutaw-Springs in South-Carolina; in which, with a force inferior in number to that of the enemy, he obtained a most signal victory.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the Maryland and Virginia brigades, and Delaware battalion of continental troops, for the unparalleled bravery and heroism by them displayed, in advancing to the enemy through an incessant fire, and charging them with an impetuosity and ardour that could not be resisted.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the legionary corps and artillery, for their intrepid and gallant exertions during the action.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to the brigade of North-Carolina, for their resolution and perseverance in attacking the enemy, and sustaining a superior fire.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the state corps of South Carolina, for the zeal, activity and firmness by them exhibited throughout the engagement.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to the officers and men of the militia, who formed the front line in the order of battle, and sustained their post with honour, propriety, and a resolution worthy of men determined to be free.

Resolved,
That a British standard be presented to Major-General Greene, as an honourable testimony of his merit, and a golden medal emblematical of the battle and victory aforesaid.

That Major-General Greene be desired to present the thanks of Congress, to Captains Pierce and Pendleton, Major Hyrne and Captain Shubrick, his Aids-de-Camp, in testimony of their particular activity and good conduct during the whole of the action.

That a sword be presented to Captain Pierce, who bore the General's despatches giving an account of the victory, and that the board of war take order herein.

Resolved,
That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to Brigadier-General Marion of the South-Carolina militia, for his wise, gallant and decided conduct, in defending the liberties of his country, and particularly for his prudent and intrepid attack on a body of the British troops on the 30th day of August last, and for the distinguished part he took in the battle of the 8th of September.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

S I R,

I AM directed to send you the enclosed letter from Lieutenant-General Earl CORNWALLIS to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, which you are desired to publish in your next Gazette.

I am your obedient servant,

OL. DELANCY, Adjutant-General.

November 23, 1781.

Mr. James Rivington, Printer, &c,

York-Town, in Virginia, October the 24th, 1781.

S I R,

I HAVE the mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the troops under my command, by capitulation, on the 19th instant, as prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France.

I never saw this post in any favourable light; but when I found I was to be attacked in it in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence; for I would either have endeavoured to escape to New-York, by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of General Washington's troops at Williamsburg, or I would, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of troops under my command. But being assured by your Excellency's letters, that every possible means would

be tried by the Navy and Army to relieve us, I could not think myself at liberty to venture on either of those desperate attempts. Therefore, after remaining two days in a strong position in front of this place, in hopes of being attacked, upon observing that the enemy were taking measures which could not fail of turning my left flank in a short time, and receiving on the second evening, your letter of the 24th of September, informing me that the relief would fail about the 5th of October, I withdrew within the works on the night of the 29th of September, hoping, by the labour and firmness of the soldiers, to protract the defence until you could arrive. Every thing was to be expected from the spirit of the troops, but every disadvantage attended their labour, as the works were to be continued under the enemy's fire, and our stock of entrenching tools, which did not much exceed four hundred when we began to work in the latter end of August, was now much diminished.

The enemy broke ground on the 30th, and constructed on that night, and the two following days and nights, two redoubts, which, with some works that had belonged to our outward position, occupied a gorge between two creeks or ravines, which come from the river on each side of the town: On the night of the 6th of October they made their first parallel, extending from its right on the river to a deep ravine on the left, nearly opposite to the centre of this place, and embracing our whole left, at the distance of six hundred yards. Having perfected this parallel, their batteries opened on the evening of the 9th against our left, and other batteries fired at the same time against a redoubt advanced over the creek upon our left, and defended by about one hundred and twenty men of the 23d regiment, and marines, maintained that post with uncommon gallantry. The fire continued incessant from heavy cannon, and from mortars and howitzers throwing shells from 8 to 16 inches, until our guns on the left were silenced, our works much damaged, and our loss of men considerable. On the night of the 11th, they began their second parallel about 300 yards nearer to us: The troops being much weakened by sickness, as well as by the fire of the besiegers, and observing that the enemy had not only secured their flanks, but proceeded in every respect with the utmost regularity and caution, I could not venture so large forties as to hope from them any considerable effect, but otherwise I did every thing in my power to interrupt their work, by opening new embrasures for guns, and keeping a constant fire with all the howitzers and small mortars that we could man.—On the evening of the 14th, they assaulted and carried two redoubts, that had been advanced about 300 yards for the purpose of delaying their approaches, and covering our left flank, and during the night included them in their second parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmost exertion: Being perfectly sensible that our works could not stand many hours after the opening of the batteries of that parallel, we not only continued a constant fire with all our mortars, and every gun that could be brought to bear upon it, but a little before day-break in the morning of the 16th, I ordered a fortie of about 350 men, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in the greatest forwardness, and to spike the guns; a detachment of guards, with the 80th company of grenadiers, under the command of Lieutenant-Col. Lake, attacked the one, and one of light infantry, under the command of Major Armstrong, attacked the other, and both succeeded by forcing the redoubts that covered them, spiking eleven guns, and killing or wounding about 100 of the French troops, who had the guard of that part of the trenches, and with little loss on our side.—This action, though extremely honourable to the officers and soldiers who executed it, proved of little publick advantage, for the cannon having been spiked in a hurry, were soon rendered fit for service again, and before dark, the whole parallel and batteries appeared to be nearly complete.—At this time, we knew that there was no part of the whole front attacked in which we could show a single gun, and our shells were nearly expended; I had therefore only to choose between preparing to surrender next day, or endeavouring to get off with the greatest part of the troops, and I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting that though it should prove unsuccessful in its object, it might at least delay the enemy in the prosecution of further enterprises; sixteen large boats were prepared, and upon other pretences were ordered to be in readiness to receive troops precisely at ten o'clock; with these I hoped to pass the infantry, during the night, abandoning our baggage, and leaving a detachment to

capitulate for the town's people, and for the sick and wounded, on which subject a letter was ready to be delivered to General Washington. After making my arrangements with the utmost secrecy, the light infantry, greatest part of the guards, and part of the 23d regiment, embarked at the hour appointed, and most of them landed at Gloucester, but at the critical moment the weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a most violent storm of wind and rain, and drove all the boats, some of which had troops on board, down the river.

It was soon evident that the intended passage was impracticable. And the absence of the boats rendered it equally impossible to bring back the troops that had passed, which I had ordered about two o'clock in the morning.

In this situation, with my little force divided, the enemy's batteries opened at day-break. The passage between this place and Gloucester was much exposed, but the boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the troops that had passed during the night, and they joined us in the forenoon without much loss. Our works in the mean-time were going to ruin, and not having been able to strengthen them by abatis, nor in any other manner than by a slight frazing, which the enemy's artillery were demolishing wherever they fired, my opinion intirely coincided with that of the engineer and the principal officers of the army, that they were in many places very affailable in the forenoon, and that by the continuance of the same fire for a few hours longer, they would be in such a state as to render it desperate with our numbers to maintain them. We at that time could not fire a single gun; only one eight inch, and little more than 100 cohorn shells remained; a diversion by the French ships of war, that lay at the mouth of York river, was to be expected; our numbers had been diminished by the enemy's fire, but particularly by sickness, and the strength and spirits of those in the works were much exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty.

Under all these circumstances, I thought it would have been wanton and inhuman to the last degree to sacrifice the lives of this small body of gallant soldiers, who had ever behaved with so much fidelity and courage, by exposing themselves to an assault, which, from the numbers and precautions of the enemy, could not fail to succeed. I therefore proposed to capitulate. And I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency the copy of the correspondence between General Washington and me on that subject, and the terms of capitulation agreed upon. I sincerely lament that better could not be obtained. But I have neglected nothing to alleviate the misfortunes and distress of both officers and soldiers. The men are well clothed, and provided with necessaries; and I trust will be regularly supplied by the means of the officers that are permitted to remain with them. The treatment in general, that we have received from the enemy since our surrender, has been perfectly good and proper. But the kindness and attention that has been shewn to us by the French officers in particular, their delicate sensibility of our situation, their generous and pressing offers of money, both publick and private, to any amount, has really gone beyond what I can possibly describe. And will, I hope, make an impression on the breast of every British officer, whenever the fortune of war should put any of them into our power.

Although the event has been so unfortunate, the patience of the soldiers in bearing the greatest fatigues, and their firmness and intrepidity under a persevering fire of shot and shells, that I believe has not often been exceeded, deserved the highest commendation and praise; a successful defence, however, in our situation was perhaps impossible, for the place could only be reckoned an entrenched camp, subject in most places to enfilade, and the ground in general so disadvantageous, that nothing but the necessity of fortifying it as a post to protect the navy could have induced any person to erect works upon it; our force diminished daily by sickness and other losses, and was reduced when we offered to capitulate, on this side, to little more than 3200 rank and file, fit for duty, including officers servants and artificers, and at Gloucester, about 600, including cavalry. The enemy's army consisted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many continentals, and 5000 militia. They brought an immense train of heavy artillery, most amply furnished with ammunition, and perfectly well manned.

The constant and universal cheerfulness and spirit of the officers in all hardship and danger, deserve my warmest acknowledgments; and I have been particularly indebted to Brigadier-General O'Hara, and to

Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, the former commanding on the right, and the latter on the left, for their attention and exertion on every occasion. The detachment of the 23d regiment and marines in the redoubt on the right, commanded by Captain Apthorpe, and the subsequent detachments commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, deserve particular commendation; Captain Rochfort who commanded the artillery, and indeed every officer and soldier of that distinguished corps, and Lieutenant Sutherland the commanding engineer, have merited in every respect my highest approbation; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my obligations to Captain Symonds, who commanded His Majesty's ships, and to the other officers and seamen of the navy, for their zealous and active co-operation.

I transmit returns of our killed and wounded; the loss of seamen and town's people was likewise considerable.

I trust your Excellency will please to hasten the return of the Bonetta, after landing her passengers, in compliance with the article of capitulation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie will have the honour to deliver this despatch, and is well qualified to explain to your Excellency every particular relating to our past and present situation.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the British army, from the 28th September to the 19th October, 1781.

Total.—2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 13 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 133 rank and file killed. 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 24 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 285 rank and file wounded. 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 63 rank and file missing.—Total 552.

M A D R I D, August 7.

THE winds having at last permitted the combined fleet to sail, they left Cadiz on the 21st ultimo, in the morning, consisting of 49 ships of the line, in the following order of battle:

FIRST DIVISION.

Blue and White Squadron.	
El San Miguel,	Spanish, 70
L'Invincible,	French, 110 M. de Cherizay.
El Rayo,	Sp. 80 Don Guixal.
El Brillante,	Sp. 70
Le Dauphin Royal,	Fr. 70
La Concepcion,	Sp. 96 Don Miguel Gaston
La Sirena,	Sp. 70
La Castilla,	Sp. 60
La Galicia,	Sp. 70
Le Royal Louis,	Fr. 110 M. Beauflet,
El San Rafael,	Sp. 70
La Santa Isabella,	Sp. 70

SECOND DIVISION.

White Squadron.	
L'Actif,	Fr. 74
El San Carlos	Sp. 80 D. Vicente Tenedos
Le Hardi,	Fr. 64
El Angel de la Guardia	Sp. 70
Le Protegeur,	Fr. 74
La santissima Trinidad	Sp. 112 Gen. Don Luis de
La Africa,	Sp. 70 Cord. command-
El San Domingo,	Sp. 66 ing the whole
Le Zodiaque,	Fr. 74 combined fleet.
L'Indien,	Fr. 64
El San Fernando,	Sp. 84 D. Hernando Ang.

THIRD DIVISION.

Blue Squadron.	
El Vencedor,	Sp. 70
El San Damafo,	Sp. 70 D. Antonio Forno.
Le Bien Aime,	Fr. 74
Le Septentrion,	Fr. 64
El San Pedro,	Sp. 70
Le Majestueux,	Fr. 110 M. de Rochechou.
Le Guerrier,	Fr. 74
El San Joachin,	Sp. 70
El San Juan Bautista,	Sp. 70
El San Justo,	Sp. 70
El Or ente,	Sp. 70
Le Terrible,	Fr. 110 M. de la M. Piquet
El Terrible,	Sp. 118 D. Antonia Valdes.

A light Squadron under M. de Guichen.

FIRST DIVISION.

M. de Guichen.	
La Bretagne,	Fr. 110 M. de Guichen.
El Glorioso,	Sp. 78
Le Lion,	Fr. 70
El Serio,	Sp. 64
Le Magnifique,	Fr. 74
El Meno,	Sp. 64
Le Robuste,	Fr. 74

SECOND DIVISION.

D. Ignacio Toffa.	
El San Vincente,	Sp. 80 D. Ignacio Toffa.
Le Fendant,	Fr. 74
El San Pablo,	Sp. 70
L'Alexandre,	Fr. 64
El San Lorenzo,	Sp. 70
Le Triomphant,	Fr. 80 M. du Parillon.

N. B. The officers whose names are here set down, are either Admirals or Commodores.

B O S T O N, November 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high rank in Holland, dated July 25th, 1781.

"We are very sensible of what America must ex-

pect from us, and feel too much for its disappointment and our tardiness in seeking revenge for such atrocious insults and injuries. It has been a subject of wonder to Europe, and to ourselves a cause of painful sensation; though we are still persuaded that we shall see our nation fully avenged. The slowness of measures here having been more owing to the baneful influence of a court than to a want of a proper spirit in the nation; who, on the contrary, give us reason to dread, from their resentment against some leaders, the worst consequences. True patriotism however seems to gain the ascendancy with us, from which we hope the happiest effects may result; and that finally that iniquitous and haughty power (instead of bringing the world at her feet, to unconditional submission) will be punished for the wickedness of her measures. It is now in the state of a ruined gamester throwing its last stake—Nick or nothing.—All in the East-Indies is in as forlorn a state as in America. In short, their situation in all quarters is so deplorable that though an honest Briton cannot behold it without weeping, yet he sees no safety for himself or posterity from being enslaved, but by further disgrace and ruin to their arms, in hopes that the remainder of virtue left among them will, at last, from despair, unite in attempting to drag from the seat of power the wretches who have perverted it to their ruin by every kind of corruption.

"May the good genius of your rising states, guard them from any kind of it, and preserve their virtue! And may our former virtue be restored to us, that so we may be the more worthy of that union we so earnestly wish for, and to which we direct all our labours. We flatter ourselves it is not far off."

Nov. 26. Upon the great and ever memorable event of the complete conquest and capture of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, by the allied forces in Virginia, the Captains of French ships of war in this harbour, gave a ball last Monday evening, to the Governor and Council, the Commodore, and principal officers of the American navy and army, and a great number of the first ladies and gentlemen of the town.—The ball was opened at 6 o'clock, at 11 a most splendid supper was provided, at which more than 60 ladies were seated. The brilliant appearance exhibited on this occasion, has not at any time been surpassed—every thing was conducted in the most perfect order, and the joy of the evening was complete.

Since our last arrived in a safe port, the prize ship St. Mary's packet, near 400 tons burthen, with a cargo consisting of 491 hogheads of sugar, 10 hogheads of rum, and 600 bags of ginger. She was bound from Jamaica to London, and was taken by the privateer brig Cato, Captain Briggs of Salem.

Last Tuesday the privateer brig Fox, Capt. Neill, returned to Salem from a cruise.

Nov. 29. Our enemies at New-York appear not a little chagrined that Clinton has been so completely outwitted by General Washington and the Commanders of the land and sea forces of our allies. The British General concluded that New-York was the first object of the allies. Confident of this, all the reinforcements and stores designed for Cornwallis, he detained at that place, and accordingly the fleet remained there; this rendered the conquest over Cornwallis more expeditious; though it is allowed on all hands, that this boasted British hero made no such exertions as might have been expected, considering the great force he had with him. Burgoyne fought two bloody battles before the convention of Saratoga; and was upbraided by Cornwallis in a British Parliament for not having extricated himself. And yet this very Cornwallis, after having assumed much importance for having run thro' a country thinly settled, and exercising much barbarity upon it's inhabitants, when he found himself opposed by an army in condition to attack him, surrendered after a single rally.

The Court of France seems intent on bringing the war to a speedy and happy issue. It may be relied on that 10,000 men were embarked at Brest in the beginning of October; and that a strong fleet was soon to sail with this embarkation; the design was kept a profound secret, but if we may judge of future events by the past, it may not be long before our enemies in some quarter or another, may feel the weight of this respectable force.

The allies have triumphed this campaign, not only in the field of battle, but on the stage of virtue. Their humanity has been equal to their valour. Whoever considers the past conduct of Lord Cornwallis and Lord Rawdon, and the forces under their orders—the shameful breach of the capitulation of Charlestown, the manner in which the principal inhabitants of that town were sent to Augustine; the burning of Beaufort, and many other towns on the Continent, not from necessity of war, but the base principles of malignity and revenge, and the innumerable acts of barbarity, with which the Britons have stained themselves and the nation in the American war; whoever considers all this, must be astonished at the generous terms granted to Cornwallis and his army, when they were so totally in the power of their conquerors. Some are ready to regard them as an excess of generosity, considering that our enemies have always been disposed to impute every thing of this kind to our weakness and timidity. But in the present circumstances of the war, it demonstrates an unexampled magnanimity, which, tho' our enemies are incapable of doing justice to it, will raise us still higher in the estimation of Europe,

and gain the applause of the world. For humanity, however Britain may have forgotten it, is, by the common consent of nations, more than ever honoured and respected.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 30.

The vessel mentioned in our last to have run ashore on Block-Island, proves to be a ship of about 400 tons, which sailed from the Chesapeake, bound to Europe, laden with naval-stores, indigo and tobacco, and was taken by a British cruiser, who ordered her for England, but she was soon after re-taken by a Salem privateer, and afterwards again taken by the same British cruiser; and there being a number of Americans left on board they got command of the vessel; and in running in for land, in a gale of wind last Saturday night was a week, they run on Block-Island, where the vessel is lost, but her rigging, guns, and part of the cargo is saved. Several small vessels from the main have loaded from the wreck.

We hear that last week, Major Davis and Captain Grinnel, being ashore at Sagharbour with several men, were betrayed and taken prisoners by a Hessian Major and about 20 light-horse. Davis and Grinnel had two armed boats with them, which the enemy were about setting on fire; but Captain Wickham in an 8 gun sloop from Stonington, about the same time coming to, near the boats, protected and brought them off.

F I S H - K I L L, Dec. 6.

We hear from New-York, that the Hessians and other German troops are called home by their respective Princes.

C H A T H A M, December 5.

Last Saturday night, seven refugees from Staten-Island landed at Halstead's Point, with the expectation (as their leader told them) of meeting some of their quondam friends with fat cattle; but Captain Dayton having notice of their intention, collected a party of men, and knowing the route they were to take, laid in ambush for them, though unfortunately a muddy place in the road had turned them a little out, and obliged his party to fire through two fences, otherwise, in all probability, they would have killed every one the first fire; however, they killed one, mortally wounded another, and took three prisoners; the other two, favoured by the shade of the night, and a good pair of heels, made their escape. Three of their party were left in the gun-boat, but hearing a boat of our's coming out of the creek, pushed over to the Staten-Island shore, nevertheless she fell into the hands of Lieut. Randolph.—It seems their leader, Swain Parfel, was a deserter from our army; but, in order to obtain forgiveness, and make some atonement for his crime, had previously concerted this plan; he was to have brought over twenty men; but unfortunately, when on the point of embarkation, ten were recalled on some urgent business.

In consequence of Parfel's information, David Oliver, a villain who has long been the supporter of the illicit trade, and a dread to the inhabitants on the lines, was taken the same night concealed in a house at Rahway. As he was secreted and without arms, it is more than probable we shall have the pleasure of beholding his exaltation in a few days.—It is not impossible that Parfel was sent on purpose to execute this business.

The London fleet will sail from New-York in about eight days. Lord Cornwallis goes home in the Robust, and Gen. Arnold and his family in the Edward, a twenty gun ship.

P H I L A D E L P H I A,

Nov. 23. It appears from all the London prints that the national hopes of success are intirely founded upon the events of the campaign of 1781: the most sanguine among them allow that if something great is not done this year, the nation will soon be reduced to a most deplorable situation.

The British fleet have sailed to the southward: The most probable conjecture is that they have in view the evacuation of Charlestown; a measure that would be very prudent—it is not unlikely however, that it will be done under the direction of the Count de Graffe.

The united fleet of France and Spain lately cruising in the channel of England, consists of 53 sail of the line, and is greatly superior to the English. The Dutch are straining every nerve to increase their marine, and if England should obstinately persist in this war another year, will have a fleet at sea sufficient with the aid of their allies to annihilate that of Britain, as well as their commerce.

By the latest advices from Carolina, different parties from the American army were harrassing the enemy to the very gates of Charlestown—one of these had taken a Captain and 23 soldiers, stole 40 hogheads of rum and brought off a number of horses and stores.

D E C E M B E R 4.

The inhabitants of this city were much pleased last Tuesday evening, by the brilliant exhibition of a number of transparent scenes, designed and executed by that very ingenious artist, Mr. Charles W. Peale, who had previously prepared them for the purpose of celebrating the arrival in this city of our illustrious Commander in Chief. During the whole evening the people were flocking from all parts of the town to obtain a sight of these beautiful expressions of Mr. Peale's respect and gratitude

to the conquering Hero. The following is a description of the paintings; but we do not pretend to do justice either to the elegance of the design, or to the author's fertile invention.

At the lower window, a ship with the British colours below the French, and the word **CORNWALLIS** on the stern, emblematical, that by the assistance of the French fleet, Cornwallis was captured.

At the middle window, above, the portraits of His Excellency General Washington and Count Rochambeau, with rays of glory and in eriaze civic crowns over their heads, framed with palm and laurel branches, and the words in transparent letters, **SHINE VALIANT CHIEFS**; the whole encircled with stars and flowers de luce.

At another window, the Temple of Independence. The words **STAMP-ACT, DUTIES ON TEA, &c.** this structure. And the foundation of the building beginning with the words, **LEXINGTON, BUNKER-HILL, FORT MOULTRIE, TRENTON, PRINCETON, GERMANTOWN, BURGOYNE, FRENCH ALLIANCE, MONMOUTH, STONEY-POINT, KINGS MOUNTAIN, COWPENS, EUTAW, CORNWALLIS.** The first story of the building of the Ionic order, on the base of which were these words, **BY THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE**, which supported thirteen columns, representing the states, supporting a frieze, on which were wrote, **ILLUSTRIOUS SENATORS**; and in a pediment, which covered the whole range of columns, were wrote, **BRAVE SOLDIERY**, with rays of light and support from the senate; the pediment ornamented with the following statues, justice with her even scales, a flaming sword, and thirteen stars in the glory around the figure, emblematical of the justice of Congress; on the right, the statue of Hope, with her anchor; and on the left, the statue of Industry, with her bee-hive. The second story of the Corinthian order, with statues in niches, with the words, **HEROES FALLEN IN BATTLE**; and an Attic story, as the work completed with the words, **AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE**, and represented by the following statues; Agriculture, a figure holding a sheaf of wheat on her left arm, a sickle in her right hand, and a plough at her feet. The arts represented by the statues of painting, sculpture, and architecture; Painting has a pallet and pencils in one hand, and the other supporting a picture; she has a golden chain hanging from her neck, with a medal on which is **IMITATION**; the several links allude to the many parts necessary to be studied before a whole can be produced; or the combined qualifications of an able artist; and it being of gold, to shew that the art of painting cannot flourish without it is supported by the generosity of the opulent. Sculpture is represented by a statue, holding in one hand a mallet and chisel, and in the other a bust, ornamented with laurels. Architecture by a statue, having in one hand a plan of elevation, and in the other a square and a plummet. Commerce by a statue, holding a globe in one hand, and the other on the prow of a ship. A dome covers the building and finishes with the figure of Fame, blowing her trumpet to the east; which may easily be comprehended.

And at another window the genius of America, trampling on Discord, being a handsome female figure, the bigness of life, clothed in white, a purple girdle with the word **VIRTUE** on it, and a blue mantle strewed with stars, a fillet on her head, with the word **PERSEVERANCE**; She holds in one hand her banner of thirteen stripes, with the words **EQUAL RIGHTS**, and in the other hand a globe with the word **UNIVERSALITY** on a circular index to the globe. The figure of Discord with his snakes instead of hair, and holding a torch, the flame of which turns down on himself.

Head-Quarters, Continental Village, Nov. 17, 1781.

S I R,
On the morning of the 13th instant Lieutenant De Forest of the Connecticut line, who had been detached by Major-General Parsons, with twenty-five regular troops, and Captain Lockwood of the militia, with fifteen volunteers, including Lieutenants Hull and Meade of the Connecticut state troops, formed a design of boarding a sloop of ten carriage guns, then at anchor in East Chester-bay; and having taken a small sloop of about 30 tons in East Chester-creek, they embarked and fell down the creek to the bay. Upon being hailed by the sloop they answered, that "the rebel boats were down and they had pushed out of the creek to anchor under their protection." With this deception they laid her on board, but found themselves disappointed in the strength of the vessel, her nettings being almost 12 feet above the gunwale. Here the assailants prevailed after 4 minutes conflict with bayonets and lances only; they cut the nettings so as to admit one man to enter; Lieutenant Mead boarded, (and received a wound, supposed to be mortal) he was followed by the rest, who, in a short time carried the vessel: she had twenty-five men on board, at the same time a part of the detachment made after the wood fleet, six of whom were taken. The vessels were brought to Stamford. About 40 prisoners were taken, 25 of whom are soldiers. We had none killed, Lieutenant Mead and three men wounded, the former dangerously. The enemy had none killed; the Captain of have been originally captured, or a citizen of the United States, be recaptured below high water.

were badly wounded. This enterprize was conducted with much address and great gallantry.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
W. H E A T H.

His Excellency,
the President of Congress.
Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

TRENTON, DEC. 12.

On Saturday the twenty-fourth day of November last, the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell, late a Minister of the Gospel at Elizabeth-Town, was most barbarously murdered by a soldier belonging to the state troops. The circumstances relating to this horrid fact, are as follows:—Mr. Caldwell having been informed that a young lady had arrived at Elizabeth-Town Point, in a flag of truce from New-York, who had permission to come within our lines, and who is the daughter of a lady who has distinguished herself by her great humanity, tenderness and generosity to the American prisoners in New-York, and considering himself bound by his duty as a citizen to render every possible service to the family of so worthy a character, went down to the point, with an intention of waiting on the lady up to the town;—when he arrived there, the officer then commanding the post at Elizabeth-Town, being on board the flag-sloop, asked him whether he would go on board. He then stepped on board of the sloop, and was informed that the young lady had already gone to the town. Being about to return, a person in the sloop asked him whether he would take a small parcel tied up in a handkerchief. Mr. Caldwell consented to take it, went on shore, put the bundle into a chair-box, and was driving off, when a soldier stepped up to him and said, "I must search your chair, to see whether you have not seizable goods in that bundle." Mr. Caldwell then seeing it would be imprudent to run any further risk, asked the soldier whether he would suffer him to return the bundle to the sloop. To this request the soldier readily agreeing, Mr. Caldwell took the bundle out of the chair-box, and was stepping on board of the sloop to return it, when the murderer who was on the quarter-deck, and within about ten yards of him, said, *damn you, stop.* Mr. Caldwell instantly stopped, and immediately on his stopping the soldier presented his musket and shot him:—He fell down and instantly expired without a groan.—His funeral was attended the Tuesday following by a large concourse of people, when a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M'Whorter, from Ecclesiastes viiith and 8th. "There is no man that hath power over the spirit, to retain the spirit; neither hath he power in the day of death; and there is no discharge in that war."

Mr. Caldwell was a man of very superior talents, whether considered as a preacher, a statesman, or a citizen.—He was one of the first who embarked in the cause of his country, in which he has ever discovered a mind incapable of being intoxicated with partial success, or meanly depressed by the clouds of adversity.—His zeal, activity, and unshaken integrity under every circumstance of the present revolution, are deeply imprinted on the minds of his countrymen.—As a preacher of the gospel he was excelled by very few of the present age; his oratory was natural and pleasing, and exceedingly persuasive.—He was a diligent and faithful Minister of Jesus Christ, to which the reformed lives and conversations of a large part of his numerous congregation bear an unequivocal testimony.

He has left a most destitute and helpless family, consisting of nine children, the oldest about seventeen years of age, and the youngest not exceeding two, to experience the humanity and benevolence of those tender and sympathetic minds who are not above the feelings of another's woe.—Though Mr. Caldwell has been almost constantly engaged in publick departments since the present war, which have been the source of riches and affluence to many others, yet such was his uprightness and love of his country, that his rising family are now left to deplore the want of a bare subsistence, but from the generosity of those who knew their father's virtues.—We may justly conclude, with lamenting our country's loss—a loss to mankind—to human nature.

POCKET ALMANACKS

T O B E S O L D,
By the dozen or single, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

A N E N T I R E N E W W O R K.
Now selling at Bell's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, Philadelphia; also by James Burnside, in Trenton, and James Martin, post-rider to Morris-Town;

The Revolution of America.

By the **ABBE RAYNAL**,
Author of the philosophical and political history of the establishments and commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies. Price Half a Dollar.
* * Variety of curious and useful **BOOKS** in history, divinity, voyages, travels, poetry, novels, and entertainment, may be had at said Bell's Book-Store. 3w†

L O S T,

ON Tuesday the 4th of December, 1781, a parchment slip, containing two state notes; one, No. 14, for Three Hundred and Seventeen Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Eight-pence; the other, No. 133, for Fifty Pounds. The former my own property, the latter the property of Joseph Wright, soldier in the first Jersey regiment. Said parchment also contained about One Hundred State Dollars. Whoever finds the same, and will return it to me or the printer hereof shall receive Sixteen State Dollars as a reward. All persons are forewarned purchasing the above notes, as they will be stopped by the treasurer, and are requested to apprehend them if offered for sale.

E. WHITLOCK, Adj. 1st Jer. Regt.

December 5, 1781. 3w*

W A S taken up on the fifth instant, a certain Peter Fisher, and another person whose name is unknown. They had with them two horses supposed to be stolen; one of them black, fourteen hands high, with a star; the other a sorrel, about the same height. The owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away.
JOHN PIATT.

Middlesex, Six Mile Run, Dec. 10, 1781. 2w†

L O S T,

ON the 4th or 5th instant, a steel mounted pistol. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the printer, shall receive Three Hard Dollars reward. Dec. 10, 1781. 2w

B E I T R E M E M B E R E D, that I Martin Long, of New-Hanover, and county of Burlington, do hereby acknowledge and confess that, contrary to the principles of honesty and truth, I did endeavour to injure the character of Jacob Phillips, Esq. High-Sheriff of the county of Burlington, by falsely and unjustly reporting that the said Jacob Phillips, Esq. had demanded and taken from me more fees than allowed by law:—For which report and misrepresentation, in this publick manner, I do beg his pardon, and am fully convinced of the justness and uprightness of his behaviour to me at all times, and the baseness of my own intentions. In testimony of which, I publish this in the publick New-Jersey Gazette.—Witness my hand at Burlington, December 3, 1781. 2w MARTIN LONG.

T O B E S O L D,

At **P U B L I C K S A L E,**

On **T U E S D A Y** the eighth day of January next,

A HOUSE and lot of land, situate in Kingstreet, in Trenton, in which David Pinkerton, deceased, lately lived. Possession of the premises will be given in April. The house is two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, well finished; a good kitchen and store-house adjoining, with cellars under the whole, and a smock-house and stable on the lot, which contains one quarter of an acre, and a good well of water in the yard.—The whole in good repair, and very convenient for a store or other publick business. To be sold at the same time, situate within half a mile of Trenton, five acres of meadow, and two lots of upland; one containing six acres, the other five acres and a half, each having a good collection of fruit. Conditions will be made known at the day of sale, by

MARY PINKERTON,
DAVID PINKERTON, } Execut.
ISAAC D'COW,

Trenton, December 4, 1781.

WILLIAM INNES

A CQUAINTS the publick, and also his customers, that he has begun brewing, and has beer for sale, which he hopes will give satisfaction, at the current prices.

N. B. All persons who have casks of his are earnestly requested to return them, or pay the worth of them.

Burlington, Dec. 3, 1781. 3w

W I L L B E S O L D,

In pursuance of the direction of the last will and testament of Robert Priest, deceased, late of Windsor, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey, on Monday the 24th of this inst. December;

A L L that valuable plantation, situate, lying and being near Princeton, whereon the said testator lately dwelt, containing about 156 acres of land, part thereof good meadow, and more may be made. There is on the premises a frame house and kitchen, arn and other convenient out-houses, a young bearing orchard in its prime: The whole in good fence, is well watered, and hath a sufficient quantity of excellent timber.

Also will be sold at same time, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of an eight day clock, feather beds and bedding, looking glasses, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture too tedious to enumerate: A large quantity of hay, flax, Indian corn in the crib, wheat, rye and oats in stack, and about 16 acres of green wheat in the ground, together with all the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c. The vendue will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, on the premises, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

EZEKIEL SMITH, Executor.
December 11, 1781. 2w†

The publication of the following extract (part of which was omitted in our paper of the 28th of November, through a mistake) of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania passed the 5th of April, 1781, and now in force, we apprehend will be useful to the citizens of New-Jersey.

Sect. 5. **BE** it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first day of October next, all flour casks shall be made of good seasoned materials, well made and tightened with ten hoops sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chine hoop, and three nails in each upper bilgh hoop, and of the following dimensions, viz. the staves to be of the length of twenty-seven inches, but of different diameters at the heads, according to their numbers, that is to say, casks number one shall be of the diameter of eighteen inches at the head, casks number two sixteen inches and an half, and casks number three fifteen inches and an half; that every miller or boulder of flour and baker of bread, for transportation out of the state, shall provide and have a distinguishable brand-mark, which he shall cause to be entered with the clerk of the Quarter-Sessions for the county where he doth reside, together with his name and place of abode, under the penalty of the sum of five shillings, for every day during which he shall have exercised his said business of a miller, boulder or baker, without such entry; for the making of which entries the said clerk shall be intitled to the sum of one shilling each; and that every miller, or boulder of flour or baker of bread shall, with his said mark, brand each and every cask of flour or bread before the same shall be removed from the place where the same was bolted or baked; and every miller or boulder shall also brand every cask of flour according to the respective diameters above specified, with the said numbers one, two or three, and with the weight respectively, under the penalty of one shilling and six-pence for every barrel of flour not hooped and nailed as aforesaid, and for every cask of flour or bread so removed and not branded as aforesaid.

Sect. 6. **And** be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said millers or boulders shall put in the cask number one, the full quantity or weight of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of flour, in the cask number two, the full quantity or weight of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and in the casks number three, the full quantity or weight of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds of flour; and that if any miller or boulder shall use or pack with flour any other casks than of the three several sizes and dimensions aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the purchaser thereof the value or charge of such cask in his account; and that if any miller or boulder shall pack any casks of the said sizes or dimensions, with a less quantity of flour than is above specified, for the same respectively he shall forfeit the same casks and flour.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an ENGLISH NIGHT SCHOOL will be opened on Monday evening the 10th day of December inst. at the brick school-house, near the Presbyterian Church. Those who may please to encourage the same, are desired for terms to apply to the master, at said place.

Trenton November 28, 1781. 2w§

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ff. } **NOTICE** is hereby given, that be held at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Adam Hylar, (who as well, &c.) against the ship Father's Desire, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, taken from the enemy at the Narrows, near Long-Island, and also a certain negro fellow named Will, taken on board said ship: To the end and intent, that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with the said negro, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

December 1, 1781.

The trial of the schooner Hare, and a certain cutter advertised for trial the 22d day of November last, together with the other articles mentioned in the said advertisement, is adjourned over to the day and place above mentioned.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 3d of December, 1781, a chestnut sorrel horse, four years old last grass, about fourteen hands and an half high, his mane hogg'd, and has some white hairs in his forehead, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up and delivers the horse to the subscriber, and secures the thief in any goal so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Twenty Dollars in gold or silver, or Eight Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS CARR.

Trenton, 4th December, 1781. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

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

Just published,

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

Containing, besides the usual astronomical observations, several necessary tables, and a variety of other useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

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

JOHN SHAW.

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

T O B E S O L D,

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

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

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

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Small farm on Raritan in the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, containing about 113 acres, of which 40 is low land, some very fertile, the rest with little improvement will make good meadow; wood in proportion to the quantity of the land. For terms apply to Mr. Matthew Lane near the premises, and a good title given by

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH.

November 22, 1781. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

A N improved farm, situate at Raritan, containing about 360 acres, near one third part of which is timber land, and has meadow sufficient to cut upwards of forty loads of hay in a season, and much more meadow can be made with little expence; has a good frame dwellinghouse on it, &c. is watered by two never failing streams that water every field. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

THO. FARMER.

Raritan Nov. 30th, 1781. 3w†

Writing Paper

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

To whom it may concern:

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

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, Nov. 24, 1781.

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

PETER HULICK, Gaoier.

Trenton, Nov. 28, 1781. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

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

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

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

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

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

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

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

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

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

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

PARCHMENT,
T O B E S O L D,
By the PRINTER HEREOF.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.

of the town to obtain a
ul expressions of Mr. Peale's re.