

December 31, 1776.
 That any restrictions heretofore imposed on the exportation of furs or other lumber, except to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands, or any place under the dominion of Great-Britain, cease.
 By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.
 This morning CONGRESS received the following letter from general WASHINGTON.
 Head-quarters, Newburgh, 27th Dec. 1776.

SIR,
 I HAVE the pleasure of congratulating you upon the success of an enterprise which I had formed against a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and which was executed yesterday morning.

The evening of the 25th, I ordered the troops intended for this service, to parade back of McKenky's ferry, that they might begin to pass as soon as it grew dark, imagining we should be able to throw them all over, with the necessary artillery, by 12 o'clock, and that we might easily arrive at Trenton by five in the morning, the distance being about nine miles. But the quantity of ice, made that night, impeded the passage of the boats so much, that it was three o'clock before all the artillery could be got over, and near four before the troops took up their line of march.

I formed my detachment into two divisions. One to march up the lower, or river road, the other by the upper or Pennington road. As the divisions had nearly the same distance to march, I ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the cut-guards, to push directly into the town, that they might charge the enemy before they had time to form. The upper division arrived at the enemy's advanced post exactly at 8 o'clock, and in three minutes after I found, from the fire on the lower road, that that division had also got up. The cut-guards made but a small opposition, though, for their numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a constant retreating fire from behind houses.

We presently saw their main body formed, but from their motions, they seemed undetermined how to act. Being hard pressed by our troops, who had already got possession of part of their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road, on their right, leading to Princeton; but, retreating their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way, which immediately checked them. Finding, from our disposition, that they were surrounded, and they must inevitably be cut to pieces, if they made any further resistance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that submitted in this manner was 23 officers, and 2500 men. Col. Kohl, the commanding officer, and seven others, were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many they had killed; but I fancy not above twenty or thirty, as they never made any regular stand. Our loss is very trifling indeed; only two officers and one or two privates wounded.

I find that the detachment of the enemy consisted of the three Hessian regiments of Landspatch, Kniphausen, and Kohl, amounting to about 1500 men, and a troop of British light-horse; but immediately upon the beginning of the attack, all those who were not killed or taken, pushed directly down the road towards Bordentown. These would likewise have fallen into our hands, could my plan have been completely carried into execution. Gen. Ewing was to have crossed before day at Trenton ferry, and taken possession of the bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was so great, that though he did every thing in his power to effect it, he could not get over. This difficulty also hindered gen. Cadwallader from crossing, with the Pennsylvania militia, from Bristol; he got part of his foot over, but finding it impossible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to desist. I am fully confident, that could the troops under generals Ewing and Cadwallader have passed the river, I should have been able, with their assistance, to have driven the enemy from all their posts below Trenton; but the numbers I had with me being inferior to their's below me, and a strong battalion of light infantry being at Princeton, above me, I thought it most prudent to return the same evening with the prisoners, and the artillery we had taken. We found no stores of any consequence in town.

In justice to the officers and men I must add, that their behaviour upon this occasion reflects the highest honour upon them. The difficulty of passing the river, in a very severe night, and their march through a violent storm of snow and hail, did not in the least abate their ardour; but when they came to the charge, each seemed to vie with the other in pressing forward, and were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I should do great injustice to the others.

Colonel Taylor, my first aide-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this to you, and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars; his spirited behaviour, upon every occasion, requires me to recommend him to your particular notice.
 I have the honour to be,
 With great respect, Sir,
 Your most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Inclosed I have sent you a particular list of the prisoners, artillery, and other stores.

RETURN of prisoners taken at Trenton, the 26th of December, 1776, by the army under the command of his excellency general Washington.

- Regiment of LANDSPATCH.
 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 33 sergeants, 6 drummers, 5 musicians, 9 officers servants, 206 rank and file.
- Regiment of KNIPHAUSEN.
 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 25 sergeants, 6 drummers, 6 officers servants, 258 rank and file.
- Regiment of ROHL.
 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 surgeons mates, 25 sergeants, 8 drummers, 4 musicians, 9 officers servants, 144 rank and file.
- Regiment of ARTILLERY.
 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 1 officers servant, 33 rank and file.

REGIMENT.—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 2 surgeons, 92 sergeants, 20 drummers, 9 musicians, 25 officers servants, 740 rank and file.—918 prisoners.
 6 double-fortified brass three pounders, with carriages complete.
 5 ammunition waggon.
 As many muskets, bayonets, cartouch-boxes, and swords as there are prisoners.
 12 drums. 4 colours.
 Packaged by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Abstract of the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE received, by last night's post, from Philadelphia, being the substance of a private letter to a gentleman in this town.

General Washington ordered two brigades towards Princeton; about three miles from the town, they met the main body of the enemy on full march for Trenton, and were compelled to retreat; they maintained a well-conducted retreat to our main army, posted on the high ground, on the south of Trenton-creek. The enemy pursued with great vigour: It is said we lost in crossing Trenton-bridge, killed and wounded, about 100. Chiefly of the German battalion: The enemy attempted to force the bridge; but general Mifflin, posted on a height with a good train of artillery, supported by the militia of the city of Philadelphia, drove them back with considerable loss. Our army then erected two batteries, and soon made the town too warm for the enemy. Firing the cannonade, general Washington ordered a strong body to head the mill-dam, with design to attack the enemy in their rear; but before this could be effected, the British troops were compelled to leave the town.

Another letter says, We have had a severe engagement, many fell on both sides; the enemy are retreating, and we are in full pursuit.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Saturday noon, January 4, 1777.

General Washington's army having been considerably reinforced, and enabled to act effectively against the foes of freedom, has relieved the cubic inhabitants of this city from a disagreeable state of anxiety;—and, on the other hand, this happy reverse in our affairs makes the poor despicable Tories look quite stupid. Glorious intelligence has this day arrived from Jersey! Every countenance, a few of the wretches aforesaid excepted, seems to sparkle with joy. The substance of the nomination I have received is, that our army, after a long conflict with a very formidable body of the enemy, are in possession of Princeton, and driving them with the greatest precipitation, inasmuch that it is not doubted but a total route of this part of the grand British and foreign army will gloriously close the winter's campaign.—in addition to this we have reason to believe, that the first news we hear from New-York will be, that it is in the possession of the New-England troops. A gentleman from New-England, at the coffee-house, offers to lay any body five hundred to one hundred guineas, that they will have it by this evening; for he saw six thousand troops, in one body, at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county; that the New England men were all in arms, and that their object was New-York.

"I have great pleasure in informing you, that troops from the country are continually coming into this city, on their way to join gen. Washington, and in such numbers as would really amaze you; that 3000 are, this day, to march to Britol, headed by the gallant gen. Putnam, and col. Fleming's battalion of 6 or 700 continental troops, from the eastern shore of Virginia, it is expected will be in town this evening.—To the lasting honour of the New England troops, who came across the North river with gen. Lee, and joined gen. Washington in this state, whose time of service expired the first of January, it may be told, that every man of them, considering the critical situation of his country, nobly and cheerfully consented to stay with their beloved commander in chief six weeks longer.—A respectable young gentleman of the city of Philadelphia, who lately went to Bordentown with a flag, was politely entertained by the Hessian commandant, at the house of a continental delegate at that place, with whom he supped and dined; in the company of that arch traitor Jo. Galloway, (the five mile stone hero) and parson Odell, of Burlington. The Pennsylvania refugee studiously avoided political conversation, knowing there was a gentleman at table who despised him; but the unworthy Levite anxiously and impudently wished for a bridge of ice, that he and the army might visit, and be visited, by their acquaintance on this shore—thus proving himself, what Churchill expresses, "by cruelty a priest."—To your list of miscreants may be added, Tench Cox, Edward Shippen, jun. Peter Campbell, and many others, whose names shall hereafter be sent you.—Just as I was about to put a period to this scribble, fresh news arrived that our brave troops have, by the favour of heaven, been crowned with victory on the plains of Princeton. I am so much affected with joy for my country's safety and honour; my anxiety for my friends, who may now perhaps be numbered with the dead, is such, that I can only add my fervent prayers, that the Almighty may speedily put an end to the calamities of war, and grant us that peace, that liberty, and safety, which have been denied us by ungenerous Britons."

ANNAPOLIS, January 9.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, January 4, 1777.
 WHEREAS the honourable Congress have recommended to all the United States, as soon as possible, to appoint a day of solemn fasting and humiliation, "to implore of Almighty God the forgiveness of the many sins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the countenance and assistance of his Providence in the prosecution of this just and necessary war;"

The Council of Safety have thought proper to appoint Monday the third day of February next, as a day of solemn fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the purposes aforesaid. Of which all the inhabitants of this state are requested to take notice.

January 9, 1777.

ORDERED, That the captains and commanding officers of the battalion and independent companies who served under the command of gen. Smallwood the last

summer, make up their accounts with the subscribers, and returns by which pay abstracts may be made out to the 10th of December last, as soon as possible, and deliver them to C. Richmond, at the coffee-house in Annapolis, in order that the money may be drawn, the men paid off, and the accounts finally closed immediately.
 By order,
G. DUVAUL, clk.

To be S O L D,
 By the subscribers, in ANNAPOLIS,
 A PARCEL of choice JAMAICA SPIRIT, in hogheads, tierces, and kegs; MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hogheads and barrels; PICKED CUTTON; COFFEE, and GINGER—These goods were shipped in JAMAICA for the BRITISH market, and are of the very best quality.
 W. WILKINS,
 JOHN MUIR.

ME-SIEURS W. WILSON and GEO. THOMPSON (the former of Louisa, and the latter of Frederick county) both of the state of Virginia, intending to carry on a silk manufacture, near the rivers Patowmack and Patuxent; as the parts they live in, from their inland situation, are unfit for that purpose, request that those who possess such lands, near said rivers, as have good numbers of mulberry-trees on them, will inform them, by writing by post to Alexandria, to be sent till called for at the post-office; or to ABRAHAM BOYDE, near Bladensburg.

Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776.
 I HAVE found it extremely difficult, and much to the prejudice of myself and family, by continuing so long to carry on the business of my shop on credit; and I feel in finite regret, that I am now under the disagreeable necessity of informing the public, that I can no longer work (without respect to persons) but for the ready pence.—Those who will please to favour me with employ, may deposit the cash when the work is delivered.
 w6 100/10% SOLOMON SPARROW.

December 26, 1776.
 STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of Henry M'Tee, in Cornwall's neck, on Saturday the 14th instant, a BAY HORSE, upward of 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a hook, but not very plain in this season of the year; he paces, trots and gallops, and has not long been tamed, and had also a small sketch of the filitula. If any person takes up said horse, so that the subscriber gets him, shall receive two dollars reward, with reasonable expences.
 12 0/0% LEONARD HAMILTON.

Two HUNDRED and SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.
 MADE their escape on the night of the 29th inst. from the prison of Baltimore, the six following prisoners, enemies to the United American States, viz. WILLIAM GOODRIDGE and BRIDGER GOODRIDGE, both born in Virginia, and two of the most noted traiters in America; being both partisans of lord Dunmore, and very active agents for him in all the piracies and depredations committed by him in Choptank Bay.
 William Goodridge is a well made lusty man, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stoop shoulder'd, smooth faced, full eyed, and sometimes looks redish about the eyes, generally wears thick light or yellow coloured curly hair. He got a black coat made before he escaped from prison, but had a dark brown coat before.
 Bridger Goodridge is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stoop shoulder'd, a genteel well looking young man, about 24 years of age, of a daring bold countenance, light colour'd hair, his face a little freckled.
 KENNETH McDONALD, ALEXANDER McCLEOD, DANIEL McCLEOD, and MURDOCK McCLEOD, four of the Scots Tories, belonging to North Carolina.
 Kenneth McDonald is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 30 years of age, wears his own hair black and long, generally tied behind; had on a blue coat and breeches.
 Alexander McCleod, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; with short black hair, a light blue coat, other dress unknown.
 Daniel McCleod, about 23 years of age, middle size, had on a blue coat.
 Murdock McCleod, about 28 or 30 years of age, feet 8 inches high, a slender made man, had on a green coat, other cloths uncertain.
 Whoever apprehends any of the said persons and delivers them to the committee of Baltimore, shall receive for William and Bridger Goodridge, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS current money for each, and for each of the others FIFTEEN POUNDS current money.

Annapolis, December 27, 1776.
 THE subscriber having declined business, and has many accounts unsettled, will be much obliged to those who are indebted to him to discharge their respective balances; and, if it is not convenient to pay them, he hopes they will not delay settling them by bond or note of hand. This reasonable request is flatter himself will not be objected to by any person who means well.

To be let, a two story brick HOUSE, near the public building where I now live, suitable for a genteel family, has a good well of water in the yard, and necessary out-buildings, garden, &c.
 THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. A small parcel of European goods to be sold by the lump, at a small advance.
 November 15, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.