

A return of Spoils taken in the towns of York and Gloucester, the 19th day of October, 1781.

127 coats, 55 woollen breeches, 16 pair of shoes, 116 hats, 70 blankets, 170 linen overalls, 153 Scotch bonnets, 208 leather stocks, 3 pair mills, 279 bed cases, 154 pillow cases, 436 sheets, 150 sailors jackets.

Cloathing received from captain Gifford, October 26, 1781, and acknowledged to be British cloathing, subjects to the articles of capitulation.

83 coats, 241 breeches, 25 hats, 19 caps, 12 yards buff cloth, 20 yards red cloth, 71 and a half yards olivabrigs damaged, 24 packing sheets.

Cloathing received from captain Gifford, deputy quarter-master, October 26, 1781, who was in a cartel vessel in York river, and whose effects, in consequence of his violation of the rights of flight, were adjudged to be forfeited, and were consequently seized for public use.

77 uniforms for non-commissioned officers, 17 ditto drummers, 420 ditto privates, 12 ditto servants, 537 pieces linen, 27 ditto riband, 299 1/2 ell's blue cloth, 436 ditto white cloth, 763 ditto red flannel, 1360 ditto riband, 170 hats, 7 caps, 35 woollen breeches, 1100 pair hose, 1348 pair shoes, 68 shirts, 1030 black stocks, 55 pair leather gloves, 171 dozen buttons, 49 lb. thread, 10 1/2 hides tanned leather, 3 chests, contents unknown, 2 bales fox leather, 1 barrel red flannel, 1 chest medicines. (Signed) D. AMERMAN, assist. to the C. G.

Return of provisions and stores in the posts of York and Gloucester.

- 2-6 barrels of flour, weight 73,280 lb.
- 520 bags bread, 59,600
- 66 barrels beef, 20 190
- 365 barrels pork, 75 730
- 361 hkins butter, 19,870
- 58 casks oatmeal, 11,900
- 597 barrels peas, quantity 2,985 bushels.
- 13 casks liquors, 1,250 gallons.
- 16 bags of coffee, 2,500 lb.
- 20 bags cocoa, 3,000 lb.
- 50 bags salt, 50 bushels.
- 3 hogheads sugar, 3,000 lb.
- 5 casks vinegar, 360 gallons.
- 3 jars oil, 90 gallons.
- 29 barrels rice, 1,500 lb.
- 1 cask raisins.

THOMAS JONES, D. C. Issues.
(Signed) JACOB WEED, A. C. Issues.
ADAM DOLMAGE, D. C. Brit. Arm.

A list of the vessels taken or destroyed at York in Virginia.

Vessels of war. The Charon 44 guns, Guadaloup 28, Fowey 24, Bonetta 14, Vulcan fire-ship. Transports. Mackrel, Succets, Providence capt. Hunter, Providence capt. Berriman, Favourite, Harmony, Concord, Aldborough, Selma, Ocean, Elizabeth, Diana, Emerald, Fidelity, Lord Mulgrave, Robert, Racehorie, Houston, Saly, Two Brothers, Present Succession, Shipwright, Horsington, Neptune, Lord Howe, Bellona, Andrews, General Keimel, Tartar.

Vessels belonging to the army. Defiance, Formidable, Rambler, Spitfire, a considerable number of small sloops and schooners, and 12 or 15 galleys.

Private vessels. The Cochran, North-Britain, Sufanna, Arno, Ennedert and Mathews, two Dutch prizes.

A privateer of 20 guns, quite new. Besides many other vessels sunk, and a very great number of shallops and schooners.

The naval prisoners, exclusive of those belonging to the private transports and other vessels, are 840.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

On Wednesday morning the 24th ult. official accounts came to this city, of the surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army on the 19th preceding. At 11 o'clock, the vice-president of the state and the members of the council waited upon his excellency the president of congress, the members of that august-body, and excellency the minister of France, who congratulated each other on this great, important and happy event. The standard of the state was hoisted, and at 12 o'clock, a salute was fired from the artillery in the state-house yard, as also from the shipping in the harbour with colours displayed. In the afternoon the honourable the congress, the minister of France, the council, the chief officers of the state, and a considerable number of great and respectable characters, both in the civil and military line, attended divine service, (which was performed by the rev. Mr. Duffield, one of the chaplains to congress) to express their gratitude; and return their thanks to the great disposer of all events, for the smiles of his providence, in granting such a glorious and signal success to the arms of the United States and their allies. At 6 o'clock the whole city was illuminated,

and people of all ranks seemed to contend who should distinguish themselves most, in demonstrating their joy on this important event. By reason of the unglorious weather, the exhibition of the fireworks, which were new and excellent in their kind, were postponed till the succeeding evening.

Mr. Alexander Guefay de Glovay being desirous, upon the evening of the late illumination of this city, to participate with the inhabitants in their testimonies of joy on that memorable occasion, exhibited, at his lodging in Second Street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, a beautiful spectacle; viz. On the right window were seen thirteen stars, representing the thirteen United States, each of which diverged a ray of virtue towards the name of his excellency general Washington, which enclosed a quiver. The names of the thirteen virtues are: 1. Wisdom. 2. Justice. 3. Strength. 4. Temperance. 5. Faith. 6. Charity. 7. Hope. 8. Courage. 9. Religion. 10. Love. 11. Policy. 12. Friendship, and, 13. Constancy. Over this were three flowers de luce, which environed the count de Grasse's name, with the motto, HUZZA! diverging three rays of joy towards the said thirteen States.

On the left window was drawn, the picture of the nutritious and mean commander, with his lance in his hand, trampling under foot the crown of Britain, with this motto, BRITISH PRIDE. Over this were three flowers de luce, standing about the count de Rochambeau's name, with the motto, HUZZA! which also diverged three rays of joy towards the aforementioned illustrious hero. The whole was formed by different colours, in the nicest and most expressive manner, and attracted not only the notice, but the universal admiration of the numerous spectators.

The succeeding evening Mr. Peale had his house most beautifully illuminated. At the lower window was represented a large ship, under sail, with the word "CORNWALLIS" on her stern, and the flag of France erected over that of the British, emblematical, first, of the assistance of the fleet of our great ally; second, the taking a fine ship is justly compared to the glorious conquest of Cornwallis; and third, her fall sailing, to his rash and precipitate movements in some of the southern States.

At the middle window, in the second story, the portraits of our illustrious chief and the count Rochambeau, with rays of glory from them; over their heads, two laurel crowns, interlaced; and the whole encircled with palms and laurel branches, with this motto, "SHINE VALIANT CHIEFS."

And on the third story, in large letters, the words, "FOR OUR ALLIES, HUZZA! HUZZA!" The whole in transparent painting.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle.

"When the news arrived here of the surrender of lord Cornwallis, the citizens to manifest their joy, erected a flag pole near the state house, on which were hoisted the American continental colours a little above those of the British. After thirteen platoons of musquetry were discharged, all the respectable citizens repaired to an entertainment provided for them, where thirteen patriotic toasts were drank: in the evening the town was illuminated, and every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. One circumstance was remarkable; while the two flags were flying a westerly storm arose, and blew down that of the British while the other held its station. A happy presage of its permanent stability.

The Bonetta sloop of war, with lord Cornwallis's dispatches, was spoke with the 26th ult. on her way from York-town, in Virginia, to New-York, by the privateer ship Rising Sun, captain Casson, which arrived here yesterday from a cruise.

Nov. 3. We hear that the Bonetta sloop of war arrived at New-York last Wednesday, with the dispatches of lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis.

At a meeting of the commissaries general of prisoners of the United States of America and Britain, on the 27th ult. all the American officers of the line, and soldiers to the northward of the Delaware, were exchanged, as well those on parole as in New-York and on Long-Island.

Nov. 7. On Saturday last was brought to this city, and laid at Congress's feet, amid the acclamation of thousands, the colours of the British southern army, late commanded by lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, in the following order, by the gentlemen who compose the corps of militia horde, who went to the common for that purpose. 1. Music. 2. An advanced party of light dragoons. 3. The colours of the United States of America and the French nation, displayed. 4. Twenty-four British and German standards, also displayed. 5. Another party of horse closed the ever memorable procession.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

On Monday last, pursuant to the articles of confederation, a sufficient number of delegates for the States having met, the United States in Congress

assembled proceeded to the choice of a president for the ensuing year, and the ballots being taken, the honourable JOHN HANSON was elected.

ANNAPOLIS, November 15.
AFTER-ORDERS, October 20.

THE general congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yesterday. The generous proofs which his Most Christian Majesty has given of his attachment to the cause of America, must force conviction on the minds of the most deceived among the enemy, relatively to the decisive good consequences of the alliance, and inspire every citizen of these states with sentiments of the most unalterable gratitude. His fleet, the most numerous and powerful that ever appeared in these seas, commanded by an admiral, whose fortune and talents ensure great events; an army of the most admirable composition both in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendship to the United States; and their co-operation has secured us the present signal success. The general, upon this occasion, entreats his Excellency Count Rochambeau to accept his most grateful acknowledgments, for his counsels and assistance at all times. He presents his warmest thanks to the generals, Baron de Viomini, Chevalier Chastellux, Marquis de St. Simon, and Count Viomini, and to brigadier-general de Choisy (who had a separate command) for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced the interest of the common cause.

He requests that Count de Rochambeau will be pleased to communicate to the army under his immediate command, the high sense he entertains of the distinguished merits of the officers and soldiers of every corps, and that he will present in his name, to the regiments of Agenois and Deux-ponts, the two pieces of brass ordnance captured by them, as a testimony of their gallantry in forming the enemy's redoubt on the night of the 14th inst. when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldierly virtue.

The general's thanks to each individual of merit would comprehend the whole army; but he thinks himself bound, however, by affection, duty, and gratitude, to express his obligations to major-generals Lincoln, de la Fayette, and Steuben, for their dispositions in the trenches; to general du Portail, and colonel Corney, for the vigour and knowledge which were conspicuous in their conduct of the attacks; and to general Knox, and colonel d'Aberville, for their great care and attention and fatigue in bringing forward the artillery and stores, and for their judicious and spirited management of them in the parallels.

He requests the gentlemen above-mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers under their respective commands. Ingratitude would be conspicuous in him, were he to omit thanking, in the warmest terms, his Excellency governor Nelson, for the aid he has derived from him, and from the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation, and courage, much applause is due; the greatness of the acquisition will be an ample compensation for the hardships and hazard which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness. In order to diffuse the general joy through every breast, the general orders, that those men belonging to the army who may now be in confinement, shall be pardoned, released, and join their respective corps.

Divine service is to be performed to-morrow in the several brigades or divisions.

The commander in chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend, with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart, which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demand of us.

Port-Tobacco, November 7, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Monday the tenth of December next, at public sale, SUNDRY articles of household furniture, and plantation utensils, a single chair or two key, tolerable good repair, a very good collection of books chiefly on divinity, seventy or eighty barrels of Indian corn, a considerable quantity of cotton and a few neat cattle. The greatest part of the above articles will be sold for tobacco, either ready down, or on six months credit with interest, as may best suit the purchasers; but the chair, and a few other small articles, will be sold for ready cash, or half to be paid in specie, and the other in paper money at the passing value. G. B. Casper
10 Paid JOANNA HAMILTON.

Annopolis, October 24, 1781.

A LARGE quantity of JESUITS BARK to be sold on reasonable terms, by JAMES MURRAY.