

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1783.

State of New-Jersey, to wit,
To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of Benjamin Lawrence, inn-holder in Allen-Town, on Thursday the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Luke Mathewman, John Bedewine and Story (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner, burden about 20 tons, and a gun-boat called Shovel-Shirts, &c. their several tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, lately taken by the aforesaid Luke Mathewman, John Bedewine and Story, and brought into the port of New-Brunswick: As also the truths of the facts alleged in the bill of Major William Crane (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop called the Katy, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, taken in New-York bay by the aforesaid Major Crane, and brought into the port of Elizabeth-Town: As also the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Wanton, commander of the armed boat called the General Washington (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop called the Rebecca, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, heretofore captured by the British ship Renown, and lately re-taken by the said John Wanton, off the coast of New Jersey, on her passage to New-York, and brought into Barnegat: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, March 5, 1783. 3w

State of New-Jersey,
To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held on Wednesday the 2d day of April next, at the dwelling-house of James Godfrey, Esq. in the upper precinct of the county of Cape-May, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain Joseph Edwards, against the schooner or vessel called the Sufannah, burden about 15 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately captured by the British schooner Dragon, Capt. George Young Husband master, in Chesapeake bay, and re-captured by the said Captain Joseph Edwards, and now lying in Great Egg-Harbour river; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said schooner and cargo, or any other person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, may not be condemned to the re-captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, Agent.

March 11, 1783. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

By way of publick vendue, on Monday the 31st day of March, inst. and continued from day to day till the sales are over, at the late dwelling-house of Jonathan Holmes and Lydia Holmes, deceased, in the township of Upper Freehold, and county of Monmouth,

HORSES, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, swine, hay, green grain in the ground, a waggon and gears, ploughs, harrows, and most kind of farming utensils, salted pork, smoked beef and bacon, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate: The vendue to begin at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by their executors. Those who have any demands against the estate of the deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement; and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make speedy payment, to enable the subscribers to pay the debts of the said estate. Also to be sold, at private sale, a stout young negro man, has had the small-pox, and brought up to farming business.

JOSEPH HOLMES,

March 10, 1783. 3w† JOHN HOLMES,

Executors.

T O B E L E T,

A Number of FARMS, situate in the neighbourhood of Princeton, and entered upon the first day of April next. Enquire, for particulars, of Mrs. A. Stockton, near Princeton; or Samuel Witham Stockton, Esq. at Trenton.

March 1, 1783. 3w

By the WASHINGTON Packet, Captain Barney, arrived at Philadelphia the 12th inst. from l'Oriont, we have the following—

HOUSE of LORDS, London, December 5, 1782.

THE marquis of Carmarthen rose up to move for an address to his majesty for his most gracious speech. He expressed an hope that the house would be unanimous in testifying their humble gratitude to the crown for intentions so gracious, for sentiments so paternal, for sacrifices so generous. He declared a full confidence in his majesty's servants, and that while their conduct should continue to deserve it, they should meet with his support. He was happy, he said, in every opportunity of testifying his respect for the crown, and doubly happy, when he could testify this respect, on an occasion so happy as the present: when it appeared that the relief, the happiness of his subjects, formed the first wish in the royal breast. He hoped that peace would soon return to bless the land; but, that if any untoward accident should frustrate the endeavours, and interrupt the negotiations now on foot for that desirable object, the spirit of this country would enable his majesty to prosecute the war with vigour. The flourishing state of the navy, which was a subject of hope and confidence, in case of being obliged to carry on the war, was also an encouragement to open a treaty for peace. Terms of peace were offered with greatest advantage, at a season of victory and triumph. The success of his majesty's arms, both by sea and land, during the last campaign, afforded ground to hope that his majesty's ministers would be able to make peace on conditions, fair, safe, and honourable. America, he hoped, would not yet be wholly lost to Great-Britain. A sameness of religion, language, habits, and dispositions, together with mutual interest, would, he trusted, re-establish a solid and a reciprocally advantageous connection between the colonies and the mother country. In the mean time, it would be impolitical and imprudent to relax the preparations for war. These must go on with alacrity, as the surest means of making peace. This country possessed the greatest resources; resources not only of wealth and of credit, but of men; gallant and able sea and land officers, and an hardy and intrepid race of sailors and soldiers, ready and determined to execute their commands. There was therefore nothing of which we ought to be afraid, provided that with unanimity and truly patriotic zeal, all ranks and descriptions of men should unite in bringing forth into exertion the spirit and vigour of the nation. It was not for him to go farther into the subjects that were touched in his majesty's most gracious speech. He trusted it would meet with universal approbation. An important revolution had happened in the history of the world. America, dis severed from Britain, was rising into an independent state, and would shed various influences on the old world. But he hoped the parent state might still derive some advantages from the prosperity of its offspring. To cultivate a good understanding between these relations, let the whole nation, all the component parts of the constitution, join hearts and hands. Let the crown, lords and commons, unite to form one body of government, for the purpose of restoring, if possible, a portion of the diminished glory of this nation. His lordship then read the substance of an address, recapitulating, as usual, and approving all the propositions in the speech.

Lord Hawke seconded the motion that had been made for this address. His lordship spoke in so low a tone of voice, that it was with difficulty we could catch these sentiments. He encouraged the house, and the nation, to strengthen the hands of his majesty's servants, and to hope for an happy issue out of the present troubles, from a view of the glorious state of the British navy. The strength, and the stability of this bulwark, against foreign attack, his lordship asserted, depended not on the possession of our colonies, but on the virtue of the nation. The glory of the British navy was founded not on the sand of the American shore, but on the honour, the good faith, and the industry of Britain. In the course of human affairs, advantages were not uncommonly blended with disadvantages; the former rose out of the latter. His lordship illustrated this general doctrine by some particular instances: on which subject he glanced at the effect the independence of British America must have on the dependencies of Spain and France.

Earl of Radnor protested that it was far from his intention to mar that unanimity which the noble lord who spoke last had so warmly recommended,

and which the situation of publick affairs required. He approved of the proposed address as far as it went; but was of opinion that it did not sufficiently express that sense of gratitude, which he was confident their lordships felt to the crown, for sacrificing the considerations alluded to in the address to the good of the publick. His lordship, therefore, proposed, by way of supplement rather than amendment, to be inserted the beginning of the second paragraph of the motion for the address, viz. To acknowledge with the sincerest gratitude, "The sacrifice that his majesty has been graciously and affectionately pleased to make to the wishes and opinions of his people, fully convinced that his majesty's own conduct has always been actuated by a similar disposition."

The earl of Sandwich then rose, and immediately declared his resolution to support his majesty's present servants, both by contributing his endeavours to raise the necessary supplies and otherwise, until they should prove by their conduct (which he did not expect would be the case) that they were unworthy of the confidence of the nation. He entirely agreed with the marquis of Carmarthen, that unanimity in the present moment was that on which all the hopes of the nation did rest. Our enemies would mark well what degree of unity, or of discord, prevailed in the councils of this country; and in proportion to these, their hopes, and consequently their efforts, would be vigorous or languid. He professed an ardent desire of peace, but cautioned, with much feeling and energy, the servants of the crown against grasping with eagerness and precipitation such a peace, as would only be a temporary refuge from impending dangers, and, as must be followed soon, by fresh attacks, and all the calamities of a new war. It is admitted, said his lordship, that there is no cause of dependency. Success, brilliant success, has attended his majesty's arms, this campaign, both by sea and land. The two great objects against which the efforts of France and Spain had been directed, were Gibraltar and Jamaica. Their attacks against both these important places had been baffled. The first had been preserved by the brave, and able, and vigilant, and unexampled efforts of a great land commander. The second by the bold and skilful courage and address of a naval hero, whose name was dear at home, and respected abroad. General Elliot had signalized his valour and conduct in Europe, and admiral lord Rodney had distinguished his capacity and bravery in the West-Indies. Success, he hoped, would still attend his majesty's arms, and if so, the nation had a right to look with confidence for a good peace. He had been employed in negotiation, and having had a little experience, he would give his majesty's ministers some advice. If the French should refuse to accede to honourable terms of peace at this time, it was not reasonable that they should be indulged with an offer of the same terms, if the events of the war should be in favour of Great-Britain—as he doubted not they would be. The terms that were offered in November 1782, were not of necessity, the terms that should be offered in November 1783. The French, he assured their lordships, would rise or fall in their demands, according to the success or discomfiture of their arms: and his majesty's ministers, he affirmed, would be fools, if they did not follow their example. His lordship also cautioned his majesty's ministers against innovations in the constitution.

Lord viscount Stormont, professing the greatest respect for the crown, said, that he should be very sorry to withhold his assent to an address fraught with sentiments of loyalty and affection to his majesty; and in the present situation of publick affairs, he would not oppose the granting of the necessary supplies. He was aware of the importance of unanimity, and therefore he would not do or say any thing that looked like hanging on the wheels on government. But he reserved to himself the liberty of delivering his opinion, on any future occasion, upon the matters that formed the subject of the proposed address to his majesty. This he understood, from their lordships' journal, was perfectly parliamentary. A deference, a compliance, he understood, to the crown, might forbear all animadversions on doctrines, or propositions contained in an address, in reply to a speech from the throne, without precluding any member of either house from delivering his sentiments with the most perfect freedom, on the same doctrines and propositions, when they came formally before parliament. Having said this, he would now trouble their lordships with a few observations on some parts of the speech, which he was at liberty to understand to be the speech of

the minister. Unconditional independency had been granted to the Americans. If what was said on that subject in the address meant any thing, it meant that. Not even a truce, or cessation of hostilities, had been obtained as the price of so important a concession. Whatever be the nature of the peace between this country and France, or at whatever time it may take place, at all adventures, and in all cases, the Americans are independent. The offer of independence is unqualified, unconditional, irrevocable. The navy is allowed to be in the highest state of perfection. The epithet glorious has been applied, and not improperly applied in this bulwark of the nation. Let it then be remembered, and I give warning that I shall remember, that when the peace was made, if it shall be made, the state of the British navy was glorious. His lordship then reasoned on the important subject under consideration from history, and particular treaties, some of which were on record in the journals of the British parliament. When Philip the third of Spain, treated with his revolted subjects of the united provinces of the Netherlands, on the footing of independence, he obtained, as the price of his concession, a truce of twelve years, a truce from the year 1609 to 1622, the commencement of the reign of Philip IV. He obtained indemnity and oblivion for all the partizans of his government, and the free exercise of the catholic religion, if they should choose to remain in the low countries, without any share of political power; or they were permitted to retire with their effects to any part of the Spanish dominions. And at the peace of Munster, the Spanish nation, by perseverance in arms, retained ten out of seventeen provinces, more than two-thirds of the whole, in value and extent of territory. Why should not Britain follow this example of perseverance? Why should she relinquish all her colonies without reservation? The Dutch deserted their alliance with France, in order to make a separate peace with Spain at Munster; so, if we reason from human nature, displayed in the conduct of nations, is there ground to hope that the Americans might one day renounce their connection with France in like manner. It is well enough known, continued his lordship, that when his majesty's troops took possession of Charlestown, the French did not hesitate to declare, at different times, that they did not think that it was possible to wrest the whole of the thirteen colonies from Britain. France, even ambitious France, was avowedly of opinion, that you might retain the southern provinces—you are doing yourselves, what the united power of your enemies could not force them to do. The political vessel, on board of which you are passengers, is in the midst of a storm, which she has long weathered, and from an impatience of toil, you advise to run her into the enemy's port. Nature had placed Britain in the neighbourhood of a powerful, proud and ambitious rival, envious of her prosperity and glory. America and Britain united, she knew were able to resist the attacks of Europe confederated against them. It was her object to dissolve the union that formed so mighty a power, and this she has effected at a time when the die was cast, when fortune favoured, when the scale was turned. He did not reason concerning the illegality of making peace on the terms he suspected were proposed, but concerning the political wisdom of such a measure or expediency. But while his lordship allowed the right of making peace or war, in general to the crown, a dismemberment of the empire could not be made without the authority of the estates of the kingdom. It had been affirmed in the speech, that his majesty had resolved to acknowledge independence to America, having collected the sense of parliament. He contended, that the sense of parliament on that subject had not been collected. The house of commons, indeed, had resolved that offensive war ought not to be carried on any longer against America; but that question had never so much as been before the house of peers. His lordship then spoke on the subject of American loyalists, and insisted that they ought not, either in justice or good policy, to be abandoned; but that they should be restored to the full enjoyment of all their privileges and estates. Here too he reasoned from history; from certain articles respecting the indemnity of the Catalonians, in a peace concluded, about half a century ago, between Spain and England, from the case of the subjects of France and Holland, who were mutually pardoned and restored to their privileges, upon a truce or peace between these powers. When first a peace was talked of, when the house of commons determined to give up offensive war against America, it had been advanced by those who advised that measure, that there were persons in London authorized to treat for a separate peace between America and Great-Britain; but upon enquiry, no such persons were to be found. A negotiation is opened at Paris, under the eye and direction of the French ministry; under their vigilant and penetrating eye, that law, and pursued invariably the interest of the monarchy. Great-Britain, in the midst of the most noble achievements by sea and land, receiving on the bended knee the law from revolted subjects, in alliance with her inveterate foe, was a spectacle he could not behold without indignation and grief. He conjured their lordships to consider that the loss of America would be felt by Great-Britain in a double proportion.—For what was taken from the scale of England was thrown into that of France. His lordship spoke al-

so against all fanciful innovations in the constitution.—He adverted also (but this in the hurry of writing, we omitted to mention in the proper place) to a disposition common to all nations, but particularly observable among the English, to depreciate what they are obliged to part with, and to magnify the importance of every new acquisition. The importance of America to this country had been diminished by certain writers; but a man of plain and blunt understanding like himself, could not raise his views to that sublimity of speculation which was necessary to impress a conviction, that the loss of America was not an essential loss to this country.

The earl of Shelburne, from a regard to unanimity, would not have risen to say any thing that might wear the aspect of debate, if he had not been called up by the noble lord who spoke last. He maintained that unconditional independence had not been granted to the Americans: that the offer that had been made was not irrevocable: and referred the noble lord to the words of the address, which he repeated with emphasis, insisting, that if fair, honourable, and equal terms could not be obtained from France, the ally of America, then the offer (a word on which he laid great stress) might be withdrawn, and would cease and determine. He spoke with contempt of Spanish politicks, and alledged that he did not think it fair argumentation to reason from what happened to the Spaniards two hundred years ago, to what happened now to Great-Britain. If there were certain circumstances of similarity between the history of Philip III. of Spain and the Dutch, and that of George III. and the Americans, there were also many circumstances of dissimilarity. He vindicated the character of the American Commissioners, from the insinuation that they were under the direction of France. He said, that he believed them, in his conscience, to be men of strict honour, and that as far as they were bound, they would fulfil their engagements to France. But still, their conduct towards Great-Britain, he believed to be free and unconstrained; and he did not know, that they were in the least influenced by the court of Versailles. Every exertion, he assured their lordships, should be made, in order to obtain an honourable peace. His Majesty's ministers were fully authorized to make peace from the sense of the Parliament and of the nation; and although the house of commons did not constitute Parliament, yet his Majesty had other ways of finding out the sense of the nation, than by the resolutions of that house. His Majesty had the privilege of making peace or war, and the views and convictions, on which he made either, he might derive from various sources. He had endeavoured to find out some means of restoring America to this country, before he had granted an offer of independency, this offer, he said, was to him a bitter pill. He repeated the professions he had made when he came into administration, and protested that he was determined to abide by them. He came into power with an intention to put an end to the accursed American war: he had endeavoured, and would still endeavour, to revive habits of intercourse and affection between America and England, before these habits should be entirely extinguished; before French habits should take root in America; before a new generation should spring up with habits, and prejudices hostile to Britain. He came into office with a view to bring about œconomy in the civil list, and to effect an equal representation of the people in Parliament: these were his objects, and these he would pursue. If America was to be given up, he insisted that it was the last administration, that had forced the present, to make so great a sacrifice. He was not the author of the Boston port bill, of the duty on tea, or of the declaratory act respecting America. He answered lord Sandwich, by paying him compliments on his openness in Parliament, his experience and ability in negotiation. He could not, without egregious impudence, say how far he would follow his advice; but he professed a just regard to his opinions. As to innovations, he hoped that to restore the rights of the people to be represented in Parliament, would not be considered as an innovation. His lordship concluded with a panegyrick on the talents and virtues of his colleagues in office.

Earl Fitzwilliam reminded lord Shelburne of the tenor of his speeches in June and July last, when he seemed to indicate a disposition to maintain the dependence of America on Britain, and asked him whether any thing had happened to cause an alteration in his resolutions? He alledged also, that some of those acts which had contributed to separate America from Britain, had been passed when lord Shelburne was a secretary of state.

Lord Stormont also pressed the minister on this head, and called to his remembrance his assertion, that "The son of England's glory would set, whenever independence should be granted to America." That sun is now set, continued his lordship; not a ray of light or hope; all is utter darkness and horror. I will not, said his lordship, press this point into any indelicate expressions concerning particular assertions or dates: but certainly there was a time when the noble lord did maintain doctrines very different from those which seem to govern his conduct at the present moment. He follows, he says, with reluctance, the dictates of the people. But surely the voice of the people is not with this unconditional surrender of America.—Lord Stormont observed, that the minister derided Spanish politicks.

Politicians, however, he said, who could retain out of seventeen provinces, were more to be commended, however weak they might be supposed to be, than those able negotiators, who of thirteen retained none. The Spanish minister who acted the court of Madrid at the peace of Munster, was as able a politician as ever existed: and of all multifarious negotiators, that were now employed by England in Paris, there was not one whose character would suffer by a comparison with that minister.

Lord Shelburne replied, by giving a history of the circumstances, and the views with which he had come into office. He had fretted and tormented himself, he said, in order to find out some other means than those he had been obliged to use for the purpose of regaining America; and all to no purpose.

The duke of Richmond went deeply into the history of the American war, which he endeavoured to prove had been occasioned wholly by the last ministry. He added, that he had predicted the separation of America from Great-Britain. He then praised the naval exertions of this administration. He said, that Gibraltar had been saved, not solely by General Elliot, although he had done his duty, but chiefly by Lord Howe, whose conduct, he declared, had been singularly skilful, and indeed unparalleled in the naval history of Britain. It was an honour, he said, to their lordships, that he had taken his seat among them in that house. But, as to the last administration, he could only say, that not more than eleven ships could be had for admiral Pigot, when he went to the West-Indies.

Lord Sandwich asked where the present administration got all the ships they had sent to the relief of Gibraltar? I will answer (said he) all the noble duke's insinuations, by declaring, what he cannot controvert, that there is not at present in his majesty's service, a ship that was not built, and in commission too, when I left the admiralty. His lordship insisted, in opposition to the duke, that Gibraltar had been saved, not by lord Howe chiefly, but almost solely by general Elliot. I do not say, said he, that lord Howe did not do his duty, and that too with all possible expedition. But who set fire to the Spanish gun-boats? Who furnished the stores that enabled the garrison to hold out before the arrival of lord Howe? Gibraltar was in effect relieved when the attack of the Spaniards and French was baffled, with such mighty slaughter, by the brave garrison, under the conduct of their brave leader. I must observe too, continued his lordship, that of forty sail of transports, I am well informed, not above 23 reached the port of Gibraltar.

The motion, with the amendment, was agreed to nemine contradicente, and ordered to be presented to his majesty by the lords with white staves.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.
Further advices by the WASHINGTON Packet, Captain Barney.

We are indebted to a kind correspondent for a communication of the following articles of a treaty, between Great-Britain and the United States of America, agreed on at Paris the 30th of November last.

ARTICLES agreed upon by and between Richard Oswald, Esquire, the Commissioner of his Britannick Majesty, for treating of peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty on the one part, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Lawrence, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part—to be inserted in, and constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France; and his Britannick Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

WHEREAS reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between states, it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages, those seeds of discord, being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both, perpetual peace and harmony.

ARTICLE I. His Britannick Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights

of the same, and every part thereof; and that all disputes, which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz.

Art. 2. From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due North, from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantick ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due West on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, thence along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philippeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the lake of the woods, to the said lake of the woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence, on a due West course, to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude; South by a line to be drawn due East, from the determination of the line last mentioned, on the latitude of 31 degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantick ocean; East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantick ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantick ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland, as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannick Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalene islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4. It is agreed that creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

Art. 5. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties of persons resident in districts, in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go

to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated, and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail; and that Congress should also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights, and properties of such last mentioned persons, should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons, who may be now in possession, the *bona fide* price, (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed, that all persons, who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for, or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property, and that those who may be now in confinement, on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced, be discontinued.

Art. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannick Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land, shall then immediately cease; all prisoners on both sides, shall be set at liberty, and his Britannick Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour, within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states, and persons to whom they belong.

Art. 8. The navigation of the river Mississippi from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. 9. In case it should to happen, that any place or territory, belonging to Great-Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, November 30, 1782.
RICHARD OSWALD, (L.S.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L.S.)
BENJ. FRANKLIN, (L.S.)
JOHN JAY, (L.S.)
HENRY LAURENS, (L.S.)

Witness,

Signed, } CALEB WHITEFORD, Secretary to the British Commission.
W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary to the American Commission.

TRENTON, March 19.

New-Brunswick, March 12, 1783.

On Tuesday the 4th instant departed this life, JAMES NELSON, Esq. in the 83d year of his age. He had been an extensive trader for many years in this part of the country, and was universally esteemed for his candour and integrity in that profession—Just and upright in all his dealings to such a degree, that envy itself never had an opportunity to detract from his merit—Few men in publick employment have supported so unblemished a character for such a length of time as he did.—Though far advanced in life at the commencement of this unhappy war, his idea of the injustice aimed at his country was clear and unveiled—He was exceeded by no character in patriotism—He was a true friend to religion, which he always discovered in a liberal contribution to its support—In private life he lived like a christian, in the daily practice of the duties

of religion—He bore his last illness with christian patience and fortitude of mind, without murmur or complaint, and closed his life with a quiet submission to the divine will, expressing his hope of a happy immortality, through the alone merits and mediation of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—By his death the church and state have lost a valuable friend, and the particular community he belonged to a useful member of society.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated March 4, 1783.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the sloop Katy, of twelve double fortified four pounders, containing one hundred and seventeen puncheons of Jamaica spirits, lying, at the time of capture, within pistol shot of the grand battery at New-York, and along side of the ship Eagle, of twenty-four guns, which we also took, but were obliged to leave there, as she lay aground.—The Captains and crews of both the vessels were brought up by us in the sloop to this place, where we have them secure: This was performed on the night of the third of March, by six townsmen, under the command of Captain Quigley and myself, without the firing of a musket by any of our party."

** The Journals of the Legislative-Council, and Votes of Assembly, are printed, and ready to be delivered.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John De-Camp, of Elizabeth-Town, Rahway, deceased, on bond, note or otherwise, that is become due, are requested to make payment by the first day of May next; and all persons that have any just demands on said estate, are requested to bring them properly attested to the subscriber, who will attend at the late dwellinghouse of the said deceased on the first, second and third days of May next, for that purpose. GIDEON DE-CAMP, Adm.
March 18, 1783. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscribers, half a score of store sheep; also grindstones of the best quality; they would inform the publick, that they shall keep two seines plying, and shall be obliged to them for their custom. They want likewise to buy a good breeding mare.
3w* RICHARD and WM. GREEN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing about 100 acres of good wheat land, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, in the township of Hopewell, west New-Jersey, eight miles above Trenton, and nearly opposite to Baker's ferry; bounded on the north by land of Abraham Harvey, and on the south and east by Henry Merfson; sixty acres whereof is cleared and in fence, of which a sufficient quantity of meadow may, at a small expence, be made and watered; the residue is good woodland. There are on the premises a dwellinghouse, a blacksmith's shop, and an orchard. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Peter Worrall in Burlington.

N. B. The purchaser may have immediate possession. 6w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro wench, about twenty-seven years of age, has had the smallpox and measles, is smart and active, and understands business well—would suit either town or country. MARY PINKERTON.
Hunterdon, March 12, 1783. 3w

THE subscriber wants a journeyman weaver; and for a good workman will give good encouragement. For further particulars enquire of John M'Pherson, in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county.
March 16, 1783. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable farm, containing upwards of three hundred acres of excellent land, adjoining the river Raritan, in the county of Middlesex, within half a mile of Brunswick, so well known for its beautiful and healthy situation: One hundred acres of this farm is extraordinary timberland, about 20 acres very good meadow, and more may be easily made; on it is a fine young orchard of the best grafted apple-trees, and a variety of other fruit; the whole is well watered, and a stream runs through it, which, in the driest season, produces a plentiful supply of water for many useful and profitable branches of business, for which the situation is also very convenient; on the premises are a small house, a good Dutch barn, and some other out buildings. The terms of purchase will be made known to any person who will apply for that purpose to the subscriber, who lives on the farm.

JOHN VOORHEES.
New-Brunswick, March 18, 1783. 9w*

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of land and plantations, in Hunterdon and Suffex counties, New-Jersey, viz.

ONE tract called the Little Bear Swamp, containing near 100 acres, in Maidenhead township, six miles from Trenton; soil rich, well timbered, adjoining John Rossell's grist and saw mills on Assanpink.

Also one other large tract, about three or four miles from the Union Iron Works, containing the following plantations, viz.

200 acres in possession of Christian and Henry Hyle, on Spruce-run, with house, barn, orchard, and improvements.

130 acres in possession of Joseph Forfe, with improvements.

150 do. in possession of Robert Wilson, with do. on Spruce-run.

140 do. in possession of George Moore, with do.

140 do. in possession of Andrews Miller, with do.

199 do. in possession of John Heldebrand, with do.

134 do. in possession of Peter Hart, with do.

240 do. in possession of George Banghart, with do.

100 do. in possession of William Jewell, with do.

140 do. in possession of Fredk. Frets, jun. with do.

150 do. in possession of Daniel Capchart, with do.

The above plantations are properly laid out, with sufficient wood-land to each, by judicious farmers; and they will be sold either separately or all together, with a tract of 1000 acres or more of wood-land adjoining them. The whole would make a respectable real estate for a gentleman, who would incline to realize his money, being a remarkably healthful country, abounding with good range and good water, with a good mill-site in the middle of the tract.

Also one other plantation, about a mile from the above, of 190 acres, in possession of Cornelius Hagerman, with improvements.

Also the following plantations in Suffex county, Oxford township, on Pequæsse river, three miles from Delaware, viz.

220 acres in possession of John Parks, with improvements.

250 do. in possession of Jacob Allbright, with do.

220 do. in possession of Wm. McClughan, with do.

116 do. in possession of John Dobson, with do. well situated for a tradesman.—These 4 places will be sold separately, or the whole together.

Also two other plantations in Nolton township, Suffex county, lying between the Moravian settlement and Delaware, about one mile from the river, viz.

230 acres in possession of Paul Hartyoung, with improvements.

230 do. in possession of Jacob Brant, with improvements, about half a mile from the above.

Also two other plantations adjoining Delaware, Poulinskil and Nice's mill, viz.

250 acres in possession of Samuel Brughler, with improvements.

250 do. in possession of Benjamin Faulkner, with do. These will be sold either separately or together, with some wood-land adjoining them.

Also two other plantations in Hardwick township, near John Green's mill and the log gaol, viz.

200 acres in possession of Jesse Bell, with improvements.

200 do. in possession of Smith, with do. adjoining the above.

These will be sold either separately or together. All the above leases will expire whenever the estates are sold, and possession will be given the first day of April next. Any persons inclining to purchase a part, or the whole of said estates, may know the terms by applying to CHARLES COXE, Esq. in Kingwood, MOORE FURMAN, Esq. in Pittstown, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, or the subscriber near Bristol, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM COXE.

January 10, 1783.

6w†

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms, the full blooded horse **KOULI-KHANN,**

RISING six years old; he is a dark brown, with a star, full fifteen hands high, bony and strong, well proportioned, very gay and moves well; he was got by Bajazet (a son of Welfenholmes Tanner) his dam was Mr. Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet, she was got by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, grand-dam by old Spark, great grand-dam was called Queen Mab, and her great great grand-dam Miss Calwell; he covers well, and has got large handsome colts; also a handsome pair of well matched brown carriage horses, full 15 hands high, that move well and are very gentle; a full blooded bay mare of the Juniper breed, with a yearling full blooded colt got by Traveller. For further particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt in Trenton, or the subscriber at Bowhill farm, Nottingham, Burlington county, where they may be seen.

RANDLE MITCHELL.

February 15, 1783.

2m

To be sold, by publick vendue,

For cash only, on Thursday the 27th day of March inst. at the dwellinghouse of Mary Price, in the township of Maidenhead,

HORSES, sheep, cattle, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, belonging to the estate of John Price, deceased.—The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

MARY PRICE, surviving Executrix.

March 3, 1783.

3w†

Executrix.

State of New-Jersey, } **A**T an inferior court of Monmouth county, } a common pleas held for said county, on the 28th day of January last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Jesse Smith, John Williams, William Salter, Lydia Taylor, of Shrewsbury, Robert Robbins, John Leonard, of Upper Freehold, Phillip Bowne, Mercy Stillwell, of Middletown; those having property in said county, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested therein, would appear and traverse said inquisitions, a trial should be awarded thereon; no traverses were offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any person in their behalf, nor any person interested therein, shall appear and traverse the said inquisitions at the next court of common pleas to be held for said county, the fourth Tuesday in April next, the said inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the state.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

Freehold, February 22, 1783.

3w*

LANDS FOR SALE.

SUNDRY tracts, containing 1134 acres, on Cranberry Brook and Devil's Brook near Cranberry, and about 5 or 6 miles from Princeton and Kington, part of the estate of the late James Alexander. A good title and easy terms will be given. For particulars enquire of Mr. Livingston, at Bakenridge; or Walter Rutherford, Hunterdon.

Also a pine tract in Monmouth county, contains 3010 acres, called Alexander's tract, to be sold together or in lots, as may suit the purchasers. For particulars enquire of the Honourable Eliha Lawrence, who lives near the premises.

Edgerston, February 28, 1783.

4w||

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 150 acres of land in Amwell, Hunterdon county, three miles from Howell's ferry, whereon is a dwellinghouse, barn, and orchard of 200 apple-trees, 20 acres of good meadow cleared; the land good for pasture: Also one mile from said farm 37 acres of good timber-land, whereon is a good grist-mill, the running gears almost new, with a strong dam. Time will be given for the whole, or part of the purchase money. For particulars enquire of

DAVID CHAMBERS, Amwell.

February 23, 1783.

3w§

Lampblack
to be sold at the
Printing-Office.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the first of April, **T**HAT well known and elegant house late the property of Thomas Pollock, Esq. deceased, within half a mile of Elizabeth-Town, with the adjoining lots of land, orchard, barn, stables, out-houses, &c. an excellent garden and fruit trees; and indeed every convenience requisite. It is perhaps equal, if not superior, to any seat in the state for elegance and convenience. For terms apply to Mr. Isaac Arnet, in Elizabeth-Town, or to the subscriber living near Monmouth courthouse, who will attend at the place on the first day of April next, to agree on terms with the hirer, unless a previous application and agreement should render it unnecessary.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Monmouth, February 18, 1783.

4w†

TESTAMENTS

To be sold, either bound or in sheets, by the thousand or smaller number, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

ROBERT SINGER,

Begs leave to inform the publick, that he has for sale (for cash or country produce) at his store in Trenton:

- C**HINTZES,
- Calicoes,
- Broad-cloths,
- Nankeens,
- Linens of all sorts,
- Black and white gauzes,
- Book, Jaconet and Manchester Mullins,
- Lawns and Cambricks,
- A neat assortment of ribands,
- Silk and check handkerchiefs,
- Modes, fatten and pink peeling,
- Persians of different colours,
- Mantuas, and white farcenet,
- Russia sheeting,
- Ozenbrigs and Check,
- Jeane and Cassimer,
- Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity,
- Tea and coffee,
- White and brown sugar,
- Stone and earthen ware,
- Window-glass of different sizes,
- Sattinets of different colours,
- Men and women's thimbles;
- Awl-blades and tacks,
- Temple-spectacles.

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of land, lying in Middlesex county:

A Plantation lying near George's road, adjoining Swego mill, known by the name of Saplin-Ridge, within seven miles of Brunswick; there is on it a good new frame house, a new English frame barn, a young bearing orchard, about ninety acres of the said tract cleared, and a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made on it; the land is very fertile and well timbered.

Also five hundred acres of land adjoining the Crossroads, whereon Richard Slover now lives; this tract will be sold altogether or separately, as may best suit the purchasers: On this place is a good convenient house, a good barn, and as fine an orchard for bearing as any in the state.

Also a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, adjoining lands of Jacobus Snidecker and Thomas Wetherill, on which a great deal of meadow may be made; this tract is unimproved. For terms of sale enquire of Samuel Tucker, Esq. at Trenton, or Thomas Lawrence, Esq. at Princeton.

State of New-Jersey, February 11, 1783. 3m

Notice is hereby given,

TO the proprietors of East New-Jersey, and all others whom it may concern, that the proprietors of West New-Jersey will, at the next sitting of the Legislature, renew their application for leave to bring in a bill, to be enacted into a law, to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of running and establishing the line of partition between the Eastern and Western Divisions of the State of New-Jersey, and for settling all matters in dispute between the proprietors of East New-Jersey and the proprietors of West New-Jersey, pursuant to the prayer of our petition now depending before the Legislature, the subject whereof was postponed at the last sitting for want of due and timely notice.

JOSEPH REED, } Commit-
JONA. D. SERGEANT, } tee of W.
EBENEZER COWELL, } Jersey
CLEMENT BIDDLE, } Proprie-
DANIEL ELLIS, } tors.

February 1, 1783. 15s.||

TO THE PUBLICK.

ON Wednesday the second of April next will be opened a **DANCING SCHOOL** at the arms of France in this town, by Mr. D'Orsiere, a gentleman who attends the dancing school of the French Academy in Philadelphia. The character and abilities of this gentleman are so well established in Philadelphia, that those who shall have any desire to be instructed by him, have only to enquire there themselves. The said school will continue a sufficient time to complete two or three quarters in that season; and the terms will be the same as in Philadelphia. The school shall be alternately at Princeton, if any can be formed in that place. All sorts of **DANCES**, the most in fashion, will be taught, but principally the graces and manners.

If the inhabitants should have any desire, the director of the said academy will be very happy in procuring them also, for the same season, a very able master in the French and other foreign languages.

9w§

THIRTY years lease of a lot of ground, whereon is erected a two story brick dwelling-house, situate in Albany street, New-Brunswick, may be purchased of Peter Vredenburg, Esquire, living in Brunswick, or the subscriber at Morris-Town, **AARON FORMAN.**

March 5, 1783.

3w†