

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1783.

From the Chatham paper of the 7th instant.

Mr. KOLLOCK and Mr. COLLINS, be pleased, Gentlemen, to give the following lucubrations a place in your several publick papers.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens of New-Jersey,

SUFFER me to congratulate you on the arrival of that auspicious era of peace and independence, for which you have waited with so much patience, and triumphed over every impediment with unparalleled magnanimity. Through every stage of the war, you have cheerfully contributed supplies of all kinds, to support the army of the United States; and on all occasions you have been numbered with the bravest in the field; nor have you at any time loitered to repel those unjust invaders of your liberty and peace, and advance the interests of America, whenever it has been in your power.

The British are now about to recede from your shores, and leave the United States of America in the possession of a country, by computation, more than one thousand miles square; perhaps equally fertile, healthy, and pleasant, when improved, with any part of the globe; and commodiously situated with its front on the sea, and washed in the interior parts, and on the rear, by many fine navigable lakes and rivers.

Methinks the friend of America, who has felt himself warmly attached to her cause in every trying hour, must exult when he lets loose his imagination, to contemplate the growing glories of the United States of America. She now bids fair, by the patronage of that God who causeth even her enemies to be at peace with her, to rise to some importance and respect with the nations of the earth, as well with regard to her commerce, as to the character of her sons for prowess.

But while we are pleasing ourselves with the flattering prospects of empire and wealth, it is surely worth our while to enquire whether the citizens of every state in the union are likely to derive equal advantages from the extension of territory, and increase of trade, as far as their different situations and genius will admit.

In order to lay the basis of a great and happy nation, justice ought to be considered as the corner-stone. The probability is, that if we set out right, we shall succeed in governing this young nation with reputation, safety, and uninterrupted harmony. As the Americans have, within a few years past, given astonishing proofs to the world of their firmness and valour in war, it is the ardent wish of my soul, that they may afford instances of their justice, moderation, and wisdom, as brilliant and glorious. But here, my friends, I am afraid that we shall not be equally meritorious and successful; for while we were labouring under the fatigue and burden of the late war, common sufferings and common dangers embarked us all in the same bottom; and the shipwreck of a part must have been the ruin of the whole: Besides, next to the superintendency of Heaven, we have been favoured with that of an experienced General at the head of our armies, whose wisdom and magnanimity rendered him equally the oracle of the citizen as of the foldier. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been confided in, not only by the army, but by the Congress, and the several states in the union, so far as the conducting of the war became the subject of disquisition; and his advice has always been conclusive. But in time of peace, my friends, where shall we find a Washington! who disinterested, impartial, equally wise and just, shall, like the sun, shine benignly by his counsel and integrity on every state in this extensive territory, and in whose justice and abilities all will, without suspicion, trust?

If I may be allowed the freedom to express my apprehensions, I must say that I fear our prospects involve in them approaching confusions, jealousies, violences, and injuries, which will break forth in many parts of this confederated nation, against those of different states and other interests. The great disproportion that there is already between some states and others, in point of wealth and territory, is really alarming. All must know, that numbers and wealth are formidable advantages in the hands of a designing nation; and who can set bounds to the ambition of man?

My fellow-citizens, do not imagine that I seek to raise in your minds groundless apprehensions and visionary terrors, in order to damp your joy in this day of prosperity: Nothing can be further from the wish of my heart. I only desire, in the morning of our peace, so to apprise you of your true interests, by holding to your view a just mirror of our situation, as to induce you to take up the subject, and enquire for yourselves, whether the present opportunity of do-

ing justice to ourselves and to posterity, is not too precious to be lost? I need not ascertain the great debt we have contracted by the war; let it suffice to say, that it must be paid. And surely you will not be less solicitous and concerned, gentlemen, as a politick body, or as a nation, about the publick debt which we owe, and for which our lands are all mortgaged, than most of you would be in an individual capacity, if you justly owed a large sum of money? In the latter case, I believe that most men would cast about their thoughts, and enquire by what means or income they were to be enabled to discharge their debt.

The proportion of the continental debt, incumbent on New-Jersey to discharge, is not far from one-twentieth part of the whole. And what revenue, my friends, have we to enable us to pay, annually, even the interest of that sum? It is true, that by a land tax some money may be raised; most of the other property in the state may travel out of it, should it be too much loaded with taxes. But to levy taxes equal to our exigency, will unavoidably cause many a citizen to sink under the weight.

Had the impost on trade been granted to Congress by all the states in union, it would greatly have lessened the load as to this state; for in proportion as maritime states find it their interest to retain that duty in their own hands, we become injured by the denial. New-Jersey has no foreign trade of its own; the inhabitants are therefore obliged to repair to the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and become subject to the imposts there laid on merchandise for the emolument of those states; and as far as our purchases go at those markets, we must pay a duty to them as high as they may be pleased to lay; for the duty paid on every article rests at last on the consumer. This clearly amounts to a tribute which the citizens of New-Jersey must forever be subject to, while we remain destitute of commerce. Had the duties spoken of been granted to Congress, the case would then have been sufferable; because every state would thereby be placed on equal terms as to the impost of five per cent. But even then, the state of New-Jersey would not have stood in so advantageous a situation, nor bid so fair to rise to importance and wealth as many other states; for thro' all ages of the world, commerce has contributed more to the opulence of a nation than agriculture. Hence we learn the necessity that there is for our Legislature to make Amboy and Burlington free ports to all the nations of the world, and graut the inhabitants such immunities and privileges in trade, and exemptions from taxes within the liberties of those two cities, as shall invite merchants from all parts to become residents.

Since I have mentioned agriculture, suffer me, my friends, to invite you for an hour to take a survey of your farms, and see what prospects you have of becoming a happy people, and free from debt, by the mere dint of your industry in that business: Believe me, gentlemen, I am by profession an husbandman myself, and would by no means speak disrespectfully of that honest, and absolutely necessary employment, in the community; and had much rather encourage your exertions therein, than throw the smallest gloom over the minds of those whose honour it is to follow the plough. Yet as a faithful centinel of your good, it is my duty candidly to acknowledge, that we have small prospects at present, in this state, of making any great figure in agriculture or grazing. You will ask me why? My reasons are three-fold: First, for the want of oeconomy in too many: Secondly, for the want of labourers, or more help than the most of us are provided with: And, thirdly, the great depreciation in the quality of our lands in many parts of the state. The first may be in a great degree redressed, if our errors were properly stated, and a resolution formed in the mind of every farmer, to alter his method of improving his lands and stock, if it shall be made to appear that his present method is wrong, which I will point out in some future paper.

As to the second reason assigned, it is certain that we cannot make those improvements in our swamps and bog-meadows which might be done if labour was as cheap as it is in Europe; which we cannot hope for while there is so vast a country to settle in the west. The labouring man will never be so much lost to a sense of his own interest and independence, as to toil for others for small wages, when, by removing a little further off, he may possess, in his own right, perhaps a better farm than any of us do at present. And I think too highly of the humanity and christianity of the people of New-Jersey, to believe them capable of importing slaves. My last reason I believe too many of you have found, by experience, to be

trac. Our lands, by frequent tilling of them, and want of manure, are in many places become scarcely worth occupying. On those very lands where our fathers used to raise luxuriant crops of grain, their less fortunate sons are often disappointed of the one half. The old lands grown poor, and little new land to clear; fields becoming more exposed to the bleak winds of succeeding winters, which are more unfavourable than formerly, by reason that the country is more open, and the warm and cherishing inows more uncertain, and of shorter continuance to fructify the earth; not to mention the frequent drought, and other casualties, which often destroy the fruits of the earth, and the labours of the husbandman; we many times gather, with a careful hand, a very scanty harvest.

From what quarter then are you to expect relief? The unsettled parts of this state are either mountains and rocky, or sandy barren deserts. Where then shall we turn our eyes but to that inviting land in the West, which is now assigned by christendom to the United States of America? A land promising every good which a fertile soil, healthful climate, waters teeming with fish, and variety of the best timber and stone can afford?

If I can shew you in a future paper, that by obtaining a dividend of those lands in a proportion to your merit and importance in the war, that you will by the same measure free yourselves of the greater part of your publick debt—encourage the industrious—make the adventurous settler rich—render those who remain at home happy—and open a door for our posterity to spread themselves advantageously through the New World under your auspices, and prevent them the necessity of deserting this state, to seek abroad in the earth that bread which our neglect and sloth may deny them of, I flatter myself that you will not reprove me for my presumption.

GENESEA.

LONDON, February 8.

Mr. Hallam, brother to Mrs. Mattocks, has lately had a letter from America, inviting him to the direction of three theatres in the principal cities in America, viz. New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Mr. Henry, joint manager with Mr. Hallam, is now in town, raising some theatrical troops for the company, at handsome salaries.—Mr. Hallam, at the beginning of the war, having an intimation from Congress, that he and his company would be dispensed with in America, went to the West-Indies, where he has since mostly remained; but the war being now over, he has received a genteel invitation, to recompence him, in some measure, for his honorary banishment.

Feb. 18. We learn, from good authority, notwithstanding the reports respecting the magnitude of the claims of the American Loyalists, that after the best enquiry made by their agents, it is their opinion, that the whole value of the confiscated property, which will be justly claimed by them, will not exceed three millions.

A letter from Lisbon brings advice, that a house is getting ready in that city, two American gentlemen being soon expected there, in order to settle a treaty of commerce and amity with the queen.

Feb. 22. Ireland is at this time pushing for a preference in the American market; not a single vessel has sailed as yet from England, for any part of the now independent states; but the ship Mary was to sail on Sunday from Dublin for Philadelphia, so that Ireland takes the lead of the three kingdoms in opening the trade to America.

Feb. 25. Yesterday advice was received by government from Mr. Fitzherbert, our resident at the court of Versailles, that the French cabinet were so much alarmed at our present embarkation of troops for the East-Indies, and seemed so little satisfied with the arguments he had urged in defence of the measure, that it would be prudent to be prepared for any hostile interruption which might be given to the passage of the said fleet; in consequence of the above advice, orders are gone down to Portsmouth for 15 sail of the line to convoy it through the bay to a certain latitude.

March 4. We can assure our readers, that tho' the principal officers of the state are settled for the new arrangement, yet there is much to be done before the whole can be so completed as to be given to the publick, and we are afraid that some of the late administration, whose services promised great benefit to the nation, are to retire upon pensions.

March 7. The Duke of Bridgewater on Saturday last waited upon the King as an Independent Peer, and offered his service to act as First Lord of the Treasury, without any emolument whatever, until

his Majesty should be able to stem the present torrent of faction; his Majesty thanked his Grace for his loyal offer, and said he would duly consider it.

All the ships that have cargoes for America are ordered to wait till a final commercial settlement has taken place between this country and the United States.

Addresses on the peace are certainly preparing in most parts of the great trading towns of the kingdom. The stocks have been but little altered by the late miracles wrought in St. Stephen's Chapel; nothing can alter the stocks, but the entire confidence of the people in the Ministry. The Non-Contols are at 68 r-8th, and Bank Stock at—

The publick may depend on the following:— Lord North was last night, at nine o'clock, with the King at Buckingham-house; he staid with his Majesty two hours. The many who knew of the interview, conceived an arrangement to be the immediate consequence, and that the Duke of Portland would be sent for: But the event was a disinclination on the King's part to employ the whigs, and a most honourable and absolute denial on the part of Lord North, to be concerned on any other ground but on the broad basis of such a coalition, so that the country is absolutely and literally without any government whatever.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt) and Mr. Secretary Townshend, now created Lord Sydney, hold their places merely till their successors are nominated.

The Cabinet is evidently in a very perplexed situation. It is now near two weeks since the resignation of the principal Ministers was in part announced, and we have as yet none to succeed them. Perhaps it were well to try how to do without a Ministry. For as Mr. Powys observed of the— Sailor looking well without his head—we know that a Minister depends more upon the lower extremities than upon the upper. It is well known that a great Personage has declared in the presence of several leading men, who pressed him to sign an arrangement of a New Ministry, that he would now act for himself, and not in future be guided by men of any party, whose sole aim was only to monopolize power and appointments. The treaty with the Dutch is completely settled; but before it can be formally announced, it must pass the different States of the Republick, and the Provinces must all approve of it, previous to its being ratified.

The Bill for the removal of all doubts, relative to the Independency of the legislation and jurisdiction of the Parliament of Ireland, passed the British House of Commons without any particle of opposition, and was ordered to the Peers by the hands of Mr. Grenville.

DUBLIN, March 5.

The change in administration will, by way of first fruits, impose a tax upon this country of 12,000l. per annum, for before Lord Thurow accepted the seals, he stipulated for a pension of 5000l. a year, to commence when he should cease to be Chancellor; Colonel Barre becomes entitled to a pension of 3200l. per annum, on ceasing to be employed in his Majesty's service; and Lord Aliburton is provided with one of 4000l. a year.

By a ship arrived at Mastings from Cherburg, it is learned, that the privateers are all fitting out for trading vessels, being in hopes of carrying on a considerable trade to America: that an order was come there from Paris, for the bason to be cleared out and enlarged, and made fit to contain a large fleet of men of war; and two strong batteries are ordered to be built to guard the entrance into the harbour.

PARIS, March 2.

On the 5th of last month, the city of Messina, situated on the sea shore, in the vale of Demona, and five villages that surrounded it, were all swallowed up by an earthquake. The citadel, the forts that commanded the sea, the port, the superb edifices and publick monuments, have all been overthrown. The earthquake is attributed to a supernatural eruption of Mount Atna. Some persons pretend this disaster is the consequence of a horrid tempest, which has overturned the order of the elements. The sea rose in the different quarters of the town upwards of four fathom. All the houses built on the port have been swallowed up; others are left on the declivity of the precipice, which the overflowing of the sea has filled up. Upwards of 20,000 victims have perished in the waves, and under the ruins of their houses. The inhabitants of Messina experienced, sixty-five years ago, an event almost similar to this, but much less destructive.

Feb. 20. Four commissioners appointed by the King are gone to Dunkirk, to examine if that port, formerly capable of containing 30 sail of the line, sheltered from all winds, can be established upon its ancient footing.

The Ministry are also going to re-establish the port of St. Valery, the bay of which is insufficiently spacious to contain at least 300 sail of men of war.

We are assured that the Marquis de la Fayette and the Prince de Nassau, are gone to pay a visit to General Elliot at Gibraltar.

The definitive treaties of peace will not, according to all appearance, be signed before the month of July next.

A magazine, containing upwards of 45,000lb. of gunpowder, situated about three leagues from Bourdeaux, blew up on the 10th of February; 39 per-

sons were killed and wounded by this accident; all the windows were broke, and most of the houses damaged for two leagues round.

COPENHAGEN, February 25.

We are assured that the King has appointed M. de Walterstorff to be his Minister to the United States of North-America, and that he will reside at Philadelphia.

HAGUE (Holland) March 4.

By the last letters from Paris we are informed, that the King has nominated the Count de Vergennes President of his Council of Finance; a mark of distinction (the account adds) on a Minister so universally admired, which seems to give general satisfaction.

March 5. The States General have approved of the choice made of mynheer Van-Berkel reigning, burgomaster of Rotterdam, as envoy extraordinary from this Republick to Philadelphia.

WARSHAW (Poland) February 16.

All our letters from Constantinople are expressive of the aversion which the Grand Signior entertains against a rupture with Russia. That sovereign hearing of the preparations carried on by the czar, is said to have expressed himself in the following words: "Before I ascended the throne, I had passed the best part of my days in confinement. My only wish, therefore, is to spend peaceably the few remaining years allotted to me; and for that purpose I would rather submit to any conditions that equity and convenience might point out, than enter upon a war, which, in the present situation of affairs, cannot but prove of the greatest disadvantage to my empire."

LONDON, February 15.

The commissioners of the customs have demanded of the master of the ship lately arrived in the river from Nantucket, eighteen shillings duty per ton upon her oil, with which she is loaded, which has been refused, and a memorial has been presented to them in consequence of this very extravagant price, whereby she is treated as an enemy's ship, and not as an ally. Let Ministers beware how they create fresh broils with our American brethren.

March 8. It is said a great personage was so harassed on Monday last, in attempting to form a new Ministry, that he had determined to go in person to the house, and desire them to recommend to him those who possessed the confidence of the people, and were capable of conducting the affairs of the nation. It was with difficulty he was prevailed upon from putting his design into execution, and which he certainly would have done, but for the danger of establishing a precedent that interfered so materially with the royal prerogative.

SALEM, May 1.

Last Monday the ship General Galvez, Captain Smith, arrived here in 36 days from Bourdeaux.

Captain Pratt, in the (late privateer) ship Grand Turk, arrived here yesterday in 20 days from Martinico.

Captain Pratt, in about lat. 36. long. 66. met with the brig Jenny, Captain Lakeman, out 17 days from St. Christopher's, belonging to Ipswich:—She had sprung a leak, lost her rudder, and was otherwise so much damaged in a gale of wind, as to oblige the Captain and crew, to the number of 15, including passengers, to abandon her, and go on board the Grand Turk, in which they arrived safe in port.

BOSTON, April 21.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the commencement of the late war at Lexington, the same was celebrated by the inhabitants of that town in the following manner:

At 4 o'clock in the morning, the militia officers, with the greatest part of the inhabitants of the town, met at the house of Capt. Brown, adjoining to the common; when after mutual congratulations on the happy return of peace, a few minutes after five, (the instant the war commenced that morning eight years) eight cannon were discharged to the memory of eight of their Fellow-Townsmen who were cruelly murdered, and fell the first sacrifice to British ambition, and by their fall laid the corner-stone of American independence: at sun-rise the United States flag was displayed on the afore-mentioned house, and saluted with thirteen cannon.—About 12 o'clock the joy of the day was greatly augmented by the arrival of his Excellency the Governor; as that gentleman was upon the spot, and a spectator of the bloody tragedy they were commemorating, his presence gave the highest satisfaction.

His arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon.—At 3 o'clock the militia company, commanded by Capt. Munroe, marched from their parade to the house of the Rev. Mr. Clark, where were assembled his Excellency the Governor, and upwards of sixty gentlemen, principally of the clergy, who walked in procession (preceded by the militia company) to the meeting-house, where an excellent sermon was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of Lunenburg, to a crowded audience.—During the procession there was a discharge of thirteen cannon, from the artillery, commanded by Capt. Brown.—After divine service, the company returned to the Rev. Mr. Clark's in

the same order, where three volleys were fired by the militia, who afterwards joined the artillery, on the common, and the day was concluded by thirteen cannon and thirteen platoons. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity, and unaffected joy was conspicuous in every countenance.

May 1. Saturday last arrived here the brig Shark (late a privateer) commanded by Captain Ellis, in three days from Halifax, who has brought with him the prisoners who were on board the guard-ship, when the cessation of hostilities was declared at Halifax. This is the first vessel arrived in port with a British ensign not reversed since the evacuation of the town by the British troops on the seventeenth of March, 1776.

HARTFORD, May 6.

His Excellency the Governor having transmitted to the Secretary the Proclamation from Congress, signed by the President, declaring a cessation of hostilities on the part of the United States, with directions to the sheriff of this county to publish the same; accordingly on Wednesday last, the day assigned for the joyful occasion, the guard and artillery company attended upon the parade by ten in the morning, the sheriff, from the stage erected for the purpose before the State-House, amidst a respectable concourse, proclaimed the welcome tidings.—Every bosom glowed with joy, and uttered their expressive plaudit in loud huzzas.—Platoons and firing of cannon next succeeded, the sheriff pronouncing, at proper intervals, the following sentiments:

"May God Almighty ever be the guardian and protector of the just rights and liberties of the United States of America."

"May good order and government, useful learning and true piety (by divine favour) be maintained and flourish, throughout the United States of America, until time shall be no more."

"May the great blessings of health, plenty and peace (from the Father of Mercies) be the happy portion of the United States to the latest generation."

The guard and artillery company followed, in order, by the sheriff, the secretary, the authority of the town present, several of the clergy, and the spectators, then proceeded to the meeting-house, where a psalm and an anthem was sung, and an oration delivered by Mr. Goodrich, all adapted to the occasion: At two o'clock dinner was served, and the afternoon spent with every demonstration of sociability, and a grateful remembrance of those who had, under the divine auspices, wrought the happy deliverance of America: At evening, the rain abating, the publick buildings and other houses were illuminated, and fire-works displayed under the direction of cautious persons thereto appointed.—The whole was conducted with great propriety, and every one retired perfectly satisfied.

At about half after eleven the same night, the town was alarmed by the discovery of fire on the top of the State-House near the lantern, but by the favour of Heaven, and the manly exertions of the inhabitants, aided by gentlemen from a distance, to whom many thanks are due, it was finally extinguished. The next morning many publick spirited gentlemen generously contributed, and by the advice of the Honourable County Court convened, directed an immediate repair of the building for the accommodation of the Honourable Assembly soon to be convened, until their further direction may be had. Upon the strictest enquiry made of this unhappy event it appears, that great care was taken to prevent it.—That more than an hour after every exhibition had ceased and all had retired, Captain George Smith, the overseer, carefully examined every part of the house and secured the same. After all, every candid mind will admit, that demonstrations of joy and gratitude upon such great occasions are practised and approved by all christian people, though at the same time Providence may direct unforeseen events contrary to human expectation, and the most careful attempts to avoid them.

FISH-KILL, May 15.

We hear that the conference which has been lately held at Tappan, between his Excellency General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, broke up a few days since.—The result of their meeting has not yet transpired.

CHATHAM, May 14.

European accounts mention that William Eden, Esquire, Member of the British and Irish Parliaments, is appointed to be Consul General to the United States of North-America, and was preparing, with his family, to embark for New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

On Sunday last the brig Friendship, Capt. Duff, arrived here from St. Croix.

The same day the schooner Amazon, Capt. Watson, arrived here from Curacao.

Yesterday the sloop Fly, Captain ———, loaded with rum, molasses and coffee, arrived here from Cape-Francois.

A few days ago a Bermudian sloop arrived at Alexandria, from Turks-Island, laden with salt, &c.

May 9. A London paper, of the 6th of February, mentions, that "many wagers of 100 guineas to 20, had been laid, within a few days, that there will be another war between Great-Britain and France before the expiration of four years."

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

A letter from Paris says, "That the spirit of liberty has entered Spain. His Catholick Majesty has begun a reform in civil and ecclesiastical matters, that indicates his intention to follow, as fast as circumstances will allow, the liberal plan of France and the Emperor Joseph. An article from Madrid of Dec. 1, assures us, that a royal proclamation has been published there of ten pages, which yet was only a preamble to a much longer publication, in which the views of his Majesty would be particularly unfolded. This proclamation admits foreigners, whatever their religion may be, into all the dominions of his Majesty, even Jews not excepted.—It declares a new, liberal and extensive plan, for the education of the youth of Spain. The intentions of the King, respecting that devouring monster the inquisition, are sufficiently manifest. He has ordered the Grand Inquisitor, don Louis Bertran, to retire to his bishoprick, with all his subalterns; and all the other Inquisitors to different parts of the kingdom. He has forbid any person to take the title of Inquisitor: He has declared his intention of applying the incomes of benefices, hitherto appropriated to the inquisition, to civil purposes, and particularly the liberal education of the youth of Spain; and to support a number who are designed to visit foreign countries in quest of sound knowledge and useful observations. In short, a new day of glory seems to be dawning upon Spain. His Majesty's proclamation has been received with uncommon demonstrations of joy at Madrid, in which all the friends to the advancement of knowledge, liberty and happiness of mankind, cannot fail to partake."

The noble spirit of freedom which has effected the important and glorious revolution of America, seems to have diffused itself, in a greater or lesser degree, among all the nations of the world, and to have had already no inconsiderable influence upon the affairs the most distant. France, by aiding and supporting this revolution, and making a common cause with the United States for its establishment, has greatly promoted the general interest of mankind, particularly in the freedom of navigation. Hence sprung the armed neutrality in Europe; the liberation of commerce and other important advantages in the kingdom of Ireland; while France is supporting the same cause even as far as the East-Indies. That power has offered to the nabobs of India, to support their independence and a free navigation. If this takes effect, America, as well as other nations, must reap great commercial advantages from it.

On the 21st of February, the five following motions were made by Lord John Cavendish, in the British House of Commons:—1. That the house will support his Majesty in the articles of peace already concluded between him and the different powers.—2. That they will assist his Majesty in dispensing the blessings of peace among his subjects.—3. That his Majesty, considering the circumstances of the times, acted right in granting independence to the Thirteen United States of America.—4. That it is the opinion of the house, that the cessions made on the part of Great-Britain, by his Majesty's Ministers, were too many and too extravagant.—5. That it be recommended to government to provide some way or another for the loyalists, so that they may be relieved from their present distressed situation.—The two first propositions passed *nemine contradicente*—the third occasioned severe debate, but was finally agreed to—the fourth was carried by a majority of 17 against the Ministry—the fifth was withdrawn by Lord Cavendish.

On the 22d of January, on the motion of Mr. Secretary Townshend, in the British House of Commons, leave was given to bring in a bill "to satisfy, in every respect, the doubts of Ireland, relative to her exclusive rights and privileges, either in the legislative or judicial authority." The aim and idea of this bill was to transfer from England to Ireland the sole and exclusive right of legislature and judicature in Ireland.

It is said, that his Excellency General Washington, Governor Clinton, and Sir Guy Carleton, were to meet on Monday last, at Phillips' Manor. The subject-matter of the interview is not disclosed, but it is conjectured by some to relate to the refugees within the British lines, who, it is said, are much elevated on the event.

His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut has, by proclamation declared, that the restraints upon supplies of neat cattle, beef and other provisions, passing into the British lines at New-York, are become unnecessary, and accordingly notifies the same to the inhabitants of that state.

May 17. The general assembly of North-Carolina met at Hillsborough on the 18th of last month, and on the 25th his Excellency, Alexander Martin, Esquire, was chosen Governor of that state for the ensuing year, and the Honourable Benjamin Hawkins, Hugh Williamson, Abner Nash, and Richard-Dobs Spaight, Esquires, were chosen delegates in Congress.

Copy of a PROCLAMATION received yesterday from Havana.

PEACE having taken place with Great-Britain, and consequently his Majesty's permission of admitting into this port, vessels belonging to the United States of America, with provisions, &c. ceasing. Don Michael Edwards, interpreter, will accordingly

inform thereof, the Captains, and supercargoes of all vessels that shall leave this port, from the day of the date hereof, that they should not return to it with the said articles, until new orders are received from court, agreeably to which will be regulated what ought to be practised, in future; which will be made known to the United States of America, for their government.

He will also inform of this regulation, all the citizens of the said United States, residing in this place, charged with receiving and dispatching vessels loaded with provisions, that they may inform their correspondents accordingly.

Havana, May 2, 1783.

(Translation) VNZAGA, Governor.

It is very surprising, says a correspondent, that the time of the evacuation of New-York is so very indefinite, and that of all the other places, either in possession of the French, Spaniards, or British, is fixed.

TRENTON, May 21.

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, N. J. April 24.

Thursday being appointed by the sheriff for publishing his Excellency the Governor's proclamation, the day was ushered in with firing of cannon, and a display of flags of the United States and our illustrious allies. From Roads-Town the sheriff, attended by a respectable concourse of inhabitants, proceeded to the court-house, where the proclamation was read, and succeeded by joyful acclamations of the people. The company, joined by many gentlemen and ladies of Bridge-Town, returned to an elegant entertainment prepared under a laurel bower, erected for that purpose, in the skirt of a neighbouring wood, where Thirteen patriotic Toasts were drank, and accompanied with the discharge of artillery.

To heighten the entertainment, the following piece, among others, composed on the occasion, was set to music, and by several gentlemen and ladies sung with great harmony.

I
LET ev'ry age due honours pay,
And swell with joy the grateful lay,
To hail returning peace:
Accept, sweet maid, the votive strain,
And bid loud corals fill the plain!
Since thou hast loos'd the prisoner's chain,
And bid war's horrors cease.

II.
Of mur'm'ring plaints let age beware;
Ev'n age should smooth the brow of care,
Nor mourn misfortunes past:
Ye cheerful youths of either sex,
No more let fear your bosoms vex,
Or friends or lovers loss perplex,
Since peace is come at last.

III.
Nor fire, nor rapine, now shall spoil,
The well-earn'd fruits of all your toil,
Or rob your fleecy care:
But commerce on each fav'ring breeze,
Shall waft her treasures o'er the seas,
Whilst rival nations strive to please,
And in our friendship share.

IV.
The soldier, long enur'd to arms,
To marshal'd fields and loud alarms
Return'd to love and rest:
Shall range the corn in even rows,
Or lop the too luxuriant boughs,
Or fell the pine with sturdy blows,
In peace and plenty blest.

V.
No midnight horrors now shall fright,
Or boding visions of the night,
Distress the simple swain:
But rising with the morning gray,
He times his labour with the day,
Or journey's fearless on his way,
And whittles o'er the plain.

VI.
Now sportive nymphs shall scour the glade,
Or seek the cool, refreshing shade,
Their innocence secure:
Those are thy gifts, indulgent peace,
Oh may these blessings never cease!
But thy wide empire still increase,
While nature shall endure.

The evening was embellished with illumination of houses and exhibition of well executed fireworks; a brilliant ball concluded the amusement, and the regulated mirth and general complacency

on this occasion carried with them a conviction that peace and independence were the *due* portion of a patriot.

ALL persons that are indebted to Michael Bettenger, skin-dresser in Trenton, and Paul Figner, breeches-maker, late deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against them, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted as soon as possible.

April 20, 1783.

3w¶

Hunterdon county, } BY virtue of a writ of Fi-
fate of N. Jersey. } eri Facias to me directed,
will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Francis Witt, inn-keeper in Trenton, on Wednesday the 11th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, that noted and well accustomed house, lot and stabling, now in the occupation of Francis Witt, inn-keeper, and John Singer, merchant. The house is large and convenient for both the aforesaid branches of business, and is judged to be one of the best stands in town: The stables are large and convenient, with room for fifty or sixty horses; late the property of William and Robert Chambers; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Downing, and to be sold by

J. ANDERSON, sheriff.

April 8, 1783.

3w¶

THE subscriber having lately removed from Baltimore to this town, dies blue in the neatest and best manner: All those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having it done with neatness and dispatch.—Also makes horse nets.

AUGUST WILLE.

Trenton, May 20, 1783.

3w¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable lot of land, containing about 7½ acres, on which are a convenient frame dwellinghouse and barn almost new, a thrifty young orchard, and other improvements; situate within one mile of Princeton, and on the great road to Philadelphia; now in the tenure of Isaac Morford: Also one other lot lying near to the above, containing 20 acres; about one half cleared, and the remainder woodland. For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber near the premises.

THOMAS OLDEN.

May 16, 1783.

1w¶

To be sold, at publick vendue,
To the highest bidder, on the second Tuesday in July next,

A Plantation or tract of land situate in the county of Morris, about three miles from Balkenridge meetinghouse, part of the Great Swamp, lately the property of Lord Stirling, containing about one hundred and seventy acres. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock. The conditions to be made known at the day of sale—and an indisputable title given by

TIMOTHY SHALER.

May 13, 1783.

6w¶

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Matthias Kreamer, late of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, either by bond, note, book account, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order to receive payment.

GEORGE YOUNG, } Execut.
WM. KREAMER, jun. }

Lebanon, April 8, 1783.

3w¶

Hunterdon county, } BY virtue of a writ of Fi-
fate of N. Jersey. } eri Facias to me directed,
will be exposed to publick sale, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, containing 30 acres, lying about four miles distant from Trenton, on the river road, adjoining lands of Wm. Green, Benjamin Clark and Joseph Roberts; late the property of Benjamin Roberts; seized and taken in execution at the suit of William Green, and sold by

J. ANDERSON, sheriff.

April 8, 1783.

3w¶

To be sold, at vendue,
 ON the 23d inst. by the subscriber, a considerable quantity of new household furniture, viz.—Cupboards, tables of all sorts, cradles, chairs, &c. The vendue will begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon; at which time the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

LEWIS NICHOLS.
 N. B. A neat New-Windfor riding chair to be sold at the same time.
 New-Brunswick, May 5, 1783. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,
 A Valuable house and lot of land in Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey; the house well finished, five good rooms with fire-places, and an entry through the whole, with a cellar, and a cistern for rain-water that will hold eight hogheads, within one yard of the kitchen door; a good stable, chair-house and cow-house, &c. The lot contains an half acre of rich fertile land, garden and orchard of good fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Also a lot of five acres of good timber land, lying about two and an half miles from the premises. The land is very convenient for a merchant or tradesman, it being in a place where there has been much business done.—Price for the whole £. 270 pounds. As no part of the money is wanted at present, the payment will be made easy to the purchaser.
 HEZEKIAH-STITES WOODRUFF.

N. B. Twenty-five acres of good arable land one quarter of a mile from said house to be sold with, or separate from, the above, as may best suit the purchaser. 3w†

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Sarjant, Esquire, formerly of Amboy, in New-Jersey, but late of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, deceased, by bond, bill, note, book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment by the 10th day of June next; and all persons having any just demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber, that the same may be settled.

TO BE LET,
 And may be entered on immediately,
 A Good dwellinghouse and lot of land in Amboy, in a convenient part of the town for business.—Also several other lots in and near the town belonging to the said estate. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton,
 JONATHAN DEARE, Adm.

N. B. Such persons as are indebted by bond, bill or note, and cannot make payment, are requested to renew the same.
 May 8, 1783. 4w†

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,
 [Price NINE-PENCE]

SERIOUS ADDRESS TO THE RULERS OF AMERICA,

On the Inconsistency of their Conduct respecting
SLAVERY:
 FORMING A CONTRAST
 Between the ENCROACHMENTS of England on
 American LIBERTY,
 A N D,
 American INJUSTICE in tolerating SLAVERY.

As for me, I will assuredly contend for full and impartial liberty, whether my labour may be successful or vain.

Warrants for Lands in Virginia.
 SOLDIERS rights, for about seven thousand acres of land, lying between Green River and the Ohio, which is a rich soil, in a country which is likely to be very speedily settled, and worth the attention of farmers removing to the frontiers. These warrants will be sold on reasonable terms, and the payments made easy, by applying to Samuel Throckmorton, in the lower part of Amwell; or Clement Biddle, in Philadelphia. 3w†

ALL persons indebted to Maxwell West and Co. either by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective balances to the subscriber on or before the first day of July next. A punctual compliance with the above will save further cost and trouble.
 JACOB WEST.
 Greenwich townsh. Suffex coun. May 1, 1783. 5†

BURLINGTON.
READY for sale, at the porter brewery in York-street, bottle beer, bottle porter, and porter in casks.—Any quantity for exportation, and good allowance made to captains of vessels.—Also cask beer at forty, thirty, and twenty shillings per barrel, brewed from the very best pale amber malt, light and bright for the warm season.
 April 7, 1783. 7w†

TO BE SOLD,
 The following tracts of land, lying in Middlesex county:

A Plantation lying near George's road, adjoining A Swego mill, known by the name of Saplin-Ridge, within seven miles of Brunwick; 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 Sniederker 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

New-Brunswick, April 7, 1783.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old acquaintance, that after six years attention to publick business in a variety of branches, he is again returned to the agreeable situation of private life. He most sincerely congratulates his friends and fellow-citizens on the happy restoration of peace, and the establishment of the sovereignty of the United States of America. By this mode of communication he further wishes to acquaint the publick, that he occupies the stores formerly held by that worthy character their old friend James Neilson, Esq. in this place, which are put in good repair, and open for the reception of all kinds of country produce, for which a ready market will constantly be found, and the highest price given. Water transportation will also be provided for the conveyance of produce, &c. to New-York and the eastern states, under the charge of careful persons. As soon as regularity takes place of confusion with respect to commercial affairs, he proposes to enter into the dry good business, which will be pursued with diligence, and such attention to the interest of his countrymen, who may favour him with their custom, as will convince all that it is a principal part of his object to serve them.
 6w JOHN NEILSON.

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 Brunwick, 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*

New-Brunswick, April 14, 1783.

THE subscriber hereby informs the publick, and his friends in particular, that he has provided a good vessel and stores for the reception of country produce: He means to follow his old employ in plying between this and New-York: He has on hand for sale at his store, rum, wine, brandy, fugar, tea, dry goods, &c. &c. He gives the highest price for all kinds of country produce.
 6w† JAMES RICHMOND.

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue on Monday the 16th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. (at the Black-Horse) horses, cattle, waggons, beds and bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kitchen furniture: And on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, between the hours of twelve in the morning, and five in the afternoon of the same day, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of James Esdaill, inkeeper in Burlington, a plantation or tract of land lying and being in Mansfield township, containing about 230 acres of land; also 25 acres of meadow situate and lying in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq. seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith by JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.
 April 16, 1783. 8w

Trenton, May 5, 1783.
To the PUBLICK.

THE Dancing and French schools are actually opened: Those who have any intention to be instructed, or to send their children, are desired to do it as soon as possible, in order to enable them to finish two quarters in the season, as it is not in the power of the matters to remain longer in this place this year. 3w†

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 26th ult. a negro man named Pompy, about 37 years of age, stout built, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on and took with him when he went away a brown coloured full lined coat and great coat, corded linen jacket, two woollen shirts, two linen do. two pair of breeches, one leather, the other cotton and linen, two pair of woollen stockings, new shoes; has lost most of his fore teeth: Whoever apprehends and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
 BETHUEL PIERSON.
 Orange, Essex county, April 28, 1783. 3w†

The famous bay stallion
SELI M

Will cover at William Schenck's, in Amwell, at 3 Pounds the season.

THIS horse is fifteen and an half hands high, and was got by Bajazet, who was got by Mr. Westenholmes's Tanner, his dam by Bajazet, son of the Godolphin Arabian, his grandam by Babraham, his great grandam by Sedburgh, and his great great grandam by Childers, which was called Lord Portmous Ebony, his dam was Selima, she was got by the noted horse Selim, the property of Samuel Caloway, Esq. her dam by the late Colonel Hopper's Paolet, her grandam by Old Spark, and her great grandam was Queen Mab, and her great great grandam was Miss Caldwell, belonging to Col. Taylor.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares that come a distance. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,
 (And entered on immediately.)

THAT pleasantly situated house and gardens in the city of Burlington, West New-Jersey, on that well known and beautiful spot called Green-Bank, on the Delaware; it is a commodious double two story brick house, with a good kitchen, stables, coach, hay, corn, waggon, wood, smoke and spring-houses, a pump of good water in the yard; the lot in depth from the water to pearl-street is 366 feet by 73 wide, on do. the whole, except what the building occupies, is a complete garden, abounding with all kinds of the most choice fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c. &c. For particulars apply to Benjamin Randolph, in Philadelphia; or Joseph Bloomfield, Esquire, adjoining the premises.

Likewise a plantation in East New-Jersey, situate at Musqueto Cove; on the Delaware, containing about 350 acres, the greater part thereof excellent salt meadow, with a frame dwellinghouse, salt-works, a very good fishery, &c. a number of surveys of good cedar-swamp, lying on different branches of Toms River, known by the names of Devanport, Wrangle-Brook, &c. &c. For particulars apply to BENJ. RANDOLPH, Philad. or TOB. HENDRICKSON, E. N. Jer.
 Executors of James Randolph, late of N. Jersey. Philadelphia, April 1, 1783. c. t. f.