

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1783.

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Somerset county, Dec. 11, 1783.

MR. COLLINS,

SIR,

Being extremely anxious to exculpate my much injured country from the charge of ingratitude, with which it is so illiberally calumniated, I beg you to insert this humble attempt on that subject in your next Gazette.

THE publick has been frequently reproached with the want of gratitude. This calumny, as I conceive, proceeds from a total misapprehension of the true signification of the term. My design, therefore, in this paper, is to shew, that according to the proper meaning of the word, no people ever were, or can be more grateful, than, considered in a publick capacity, we have invariably demonstrated ourselves to be.

There is doubtless nothing in the world in which mankind more generally concurs, than in applauding the virtue of gratitude, and in reprobating the opposite vice. But put the question, What is gratitude?—And there is scarcely any thing more disputable; or that will generate a greater diversity of sentiments. On so intricate a subject, I shall venture my humble opinion; and, aware of the difficulty of defining, in general, in what gratitude consists, as well as the publick inutility of doing it, could it be really done, I shall endeavour to shew the true nature and import of it in those important instances in which it greatly behoves us to understand and practise it aright. In these particulars I shall demonstrate, that we really do understand, and have invariably practised it.

In pursuance of the plan proposed, I shall consider this amiable virtue under the three following divisions:

I. What is gratitude with respect to the whigs in general, who have supported the cause of America.

II. With respect to those whigs in particular, in the civil line, who, in a peculiar manner, through the whole contest with Great-Britain, have served their country in offices of great trust, of imminent peril, and requiring considerable talents and constant attention. And,

III. With respect to the army.

I. What is gratitude with respect to the whigs in general, who have supported the cause of America.

Under this head your shallow politicians and mercenary genufes would insist upon it as essential to gratitude, that those persevering and inflexible patriots ought to have all the debts due to them from the publick punctually and honestly paid as soon as possible: That at any rate they ought not to be put on a worse footing than the disaffected, who have, during the whole war, profited in a variety of ways by our national conflict; I mean, profited in a pecuniary consideration of the matter. But this is considering the case, as all contracted minds and all minute philosophers will eternally consider it. The publick, on the contrary, contemplating the matter in the luminous mirror of patriotism and heroick virtue, entertains more exalted sentiments of their merit. It agrees, that the Tories should coil themselves up in the narrow contemptible circle of filthy lucre, while the whigs are gloriously remunerated with the endless praises of their grateful country. Thus, while their patriot souls are felicitated with the encomiums of an applauding nation, what imports it that they want bread for want of the money detained from them upon such sublime principles? Those encomiums have been constantly bestowed upon them. Those applauses have been regularly paid. What foundation then for the complaint of publick ingratitude on this head? Was there ever a country more grateful? Can the whigs, in general, be more amply, more honourably rewarded?

II. What is gratitude with respect to those whigs in particular, who, in a peculiar manner, through the whole contest with Great-Britain, have served their country in offices of great trust, of imminent peril, and requiring considerable talents and constant attention.

What is gratitude with respect to them? Why, as

virtue is its own reward (and those whigs, by universal consent, have had singular virtue) they are, by necessary consequence, singularly rewarded. So far, therefore, is the publick from being deficient in their gratitude to this particular class of whigs, that thro' a mistaken zeal to augment it, by annexing annual salaries to the offices of those of them who stately devote themselves to the service of their country, they have, by that injudicious, tho' well-meant measure, virtually detracted from the reward of virtue; which being sufficient of itself, and in philosophical contemplation, infinitely more glorious than pecuniary gratuities, every such superaddition is fullying its lustre, and derogatory from its dignity. The publick gratitude having therefore, from a good-natured motive, deviated into this unhappy error, is easily rectified, either by retrenching those salaries, in order that those officers may subsist more upon virtue and less upon money; or by totally abolishing them, that they may entirely subsist on the rewards of virtue, without any money at all.—I am in the

III. Place, to consider what is gratitude with respect to the army.

And here ye cockaded uniforms, ye dingle-dangle Toledos, who look down with contempt upon us poor Mohairs—ye who had rather fight than work, and who powder your heads every day of the year to look spruce and prim like so many Narcissus's, is it not enough for you to have convinced the whole world, that you could march without shoes, live without victuals, and resist the cold without clothes; all which our gratitude admits you to have done; but you must moreover by way of supplement and surplussage to our grateful recompence, desire your pay in addition to your glory? Is it not enough for you that you have saved your country from tyranny and bondage, which your country, in the effervescence of its gratitude, is willing to acknowledge; but you must superabundantly insist, that those who have done nothing towards its political salvation, should now contribute by taxes to indemnify you for the losses you have sustained by a seven years absence from your families and business? Taxes, gentlemen, let me tell you are odious things. We are fond, 'tis true, of the liberty you have been so instrumental in procuring for us. And to convince you, and the whole world, that we are not wanting in gratitude to you for your essential agency in securing to us this unspeakable blessing, know all men by these presents, that in the name of all my countrymen I kindly thank you for it. But then, as to paying for it—why, that materially alters the case. As liberty consists in doing what we please to do; so it also consists in not doing what we choose to omit to do. And are ye so great strangers in Jerusalem, as not to know that taxes are odious things? Know you not that there are amongst us such grateful men as even attempt to build their popularity on exclaiming against taxes, and on their generous promises to a grateful people, that they will exert themselves, either to have them considerably reduced, or wholly annihilated? Has not His Excellency Gen. Washington served the publick gratis; and do you pretend to greater merit than your General? Besides all this, the officers of the army do not consider (a matter that has great weight with many serious and generous whigs) that they have been dressed in finer clothes, as officers, than they would ever have worn, had they continued farmers, or mechanicks, as many of them were; and though they may have purchased their uniforms at their own expence, what is that to the purpose? For had not the publick made them officers, they had never been entitled to wear those uniforms at any body's expence. Give me leave to subjoin (and this will comprehend both officers and soldiers) that the money they received was lawful money. It was made a tender by law; and though neither the wicked Tories, nor the scrupulous whigs, would receive it at its declared and visible value, still it must have been intrinsically of that value, because it bore the inscription of Caesar; and who dare dispute the declarations of Congress, or the publick faith of this state? There is no averring against a record; and fact against law, is error in fact. Thus it appears beyond all contradiction evident, that in the very instance in which our gratitude has been most fre-

quently questioned, I mean, with respect to the army, it has shone with superior lustre: quod erat demonstrandum.

GENEROSITY.

LONDON, September 23.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 28.

"I was yesterday evening entertained with a sight, which had drawn all Paris to the Champ de Mars, or Campus Martius, which lies in front of the military academy, founded by the late king, for the education of the young noblesse in military tactics: A Monsieur Mongolfier, a paper manufacturer at Nonais en Vivarez, of a mathematical turn of mind, conceived it possible to form a globe, which should rise in the air, without the aid of wings, and bidding defiance to the laws of gravitation, soar beyond the reach of fight, and lose itself above the clouds. Another gentleman, a member of one of the learned academies, happened to hit upon the same idea; but whether in consequence of a previous communication with Monsieur Mongolfier, or not, is not yet determined. However, he made a globe of taffety, twelve feet in the diameter, and plaited it all over with an elastic gum; the whole weighing 25 pounds. Two cannon were fired as a signal for the globe to be let off, when the inventor cutting a cord that held it, it immediately mounted into the air, and turning occasionally round its own axis, it was in about a minute carried completely out of sight; and what is become of it no one can tell. There is, however a label on it, which contains the year, month and day when it was sent into the air, and a promise of a reward of 50 ecus, or 150 livres, to the person who shall find it: But there is reason to think that it will continue swimming in the air for a long time before it falls.

"It may appear surprizing that this globe should continue to mount, in spite of the attraction which draws bodies to the earth; but extraordinary as it may appear, it is perfectly natural. The globe was made hollow, and then filled with inflammable air, or ether; and as it is the nature of flame to ascend, so the globe, by means of the fiery particles it contains, will continue to ascend, or at least float, and resist the attraction of the earth, till the internal ether shall have evaporated; and the globe, in obedience to the laws of gravitation, must necessarily fall. It is wished here that it may fall on land, that it may be discovered how long it has sailed. Next week Mr. Mongolfier intends to set up a globe, 25 feet in the diameter. To what account this discovery may turn cannot be ascertained; but much is expected from it here. There was an amazing concourse of people attended: But none were admitted within the lines of the Champ de Mars, who had not a ticket, for which a livre was paid. There were about 4000 within the inclosure; but round about, there were at least ten times that number."

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 4.

"The experiments of globes, such as I described to you in a former letter, have become so frequent, and are likely to become so much more so, that government have thought proper to put people on their guard, lest at the appearance of numberless floating globes in the air resembling full moons, obscured by clouds, they should be alarmed, or frightened out of their senses. Monsieur Mongolfier, the original inventor of these globes, sent an immense one, more than 100 feet in circumference, into the air, and by advices from Italy, it has been found, that it fell in that country, after having traversed the great extent of region that lies between Italy and the Vivarez, where Mr. Mongolfier lives. The globe that was sent up from the Champ de Mars did not travel so far, for it fell at a place that lies about twelve miles from Paris; it was about three-quarters of an hour in the air; and it fell in consequence of the bursting of the silk, of which it was made. While the pressure of the external air was at least as strong, as that of the air inclosed in the globe, the silk did not burst; but when the globe travelled up into the highest regions, where the external air being greatly rarefied, no longer afforded the same degree of pressure, produced by the more dense air in the lower regions,

the inclosed air not finding the same resistance from without, forced its way out by rending the silk; and the globe, of course, began immediately to descend. It is said, however, that a globe can be so contrived as to prevent it from bursting, even after the internal air is rarefied about it. To what end this discovery may tend, cannot even be guessed at as yet; but it is certain that two criminals condemned to be broke upon the wheel, have petitioned to be sent up in some kind of cage to be fastened to a globe, on condition that if they get down alive they should have their pardon. If their prayer had been granted, they would have been fortunate; for if they should die in the air, as it is most probable they must, they would escape by an easy death, the torments of a most cruel one.—Their request, however, has not been complied with.

“There are many curious stories told of the people who discovered the globe (after its fall) that was sent up from the Champ de Mars: A poor man, who was working in the field where it fell, ran pale and breathless to his wife, to tell of the terrible apparition, which was rolling after him; the poor woman ran into a room, and carrying out some holy-water, sprinkled the phantom with it; but as it did not instantly vanish, as she expected, she ran for the rector of the parish, in order to get him to exorcise it: The priest attended the woman, and when he arrived in the field and saw the globe, he could not help smiling at the simplicity of the man and his wife, who had mistaken a globe covered with silk, for a ghost: Having examined it closely, he discovered the label, which promised a reward of 150 livres, to the person who should find it; he communicated the contents to the woman and her husband, and soon turned their fright in the most extravagant joy and thanks to Heaven, that had sent them so seasonable a supply.”

#### OCTOBER 3.

The Hague letters all seem to agree, that the consequence of the States-General has been rapidly upon the decline with all the German powers, but more especially with the King of Prussia, who does not fail to mortify their High Mightinesses on every occasion that offers.

The express that went over land to India, with the account of the preliminaries of the peace being signed, has been stopped two months at Bassora, for want of a ship to proceed with; so that unless the French accounts arrive, the war may have been carried on till last midsummer.

The arrival of the Spanish flota from South-America at Cadiz, will be the means of promoting a circulation of coin in Europe, the want of which is one very certain reason of the funds in England, France, and Holland, being so very low.

More than 60,000 hogheads of sugar have been consigned to the London market within the last six months.

*On the first Inst. arrived at Newport the Brig Don Galvez in 50 days from London. By a gentleman who came passenger in her, we received papers to the 8th October, from which the following is extracted.*

#### I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Sept. 25. This day exhibited a sight at which humanity shrinks back appalled. Thousands of starving and industrious weavers in the woollen branch, made a procession through all the principal streets of the capital, with the golden fleece, which formerly fed, clothed and diffused happiness among millions, wrapped up in black, truly picturesque of the lamentable situation to which the sons of industry are now reduced by the deplorable state of the manufactures of Ireland. The fleece was carried by several of these children of want in deep mourning, attended by an innumerable crowd of their brethren in distress, in mourning-cloaks, hat-bands, and weepers. They had in their hands, shuffles, alas! Without even wail! Others had banners with mottos: “Protecting duties, or ways and means to live.”

They distributed hand-bills through the city, stating in a modest narrative, their present situation, imploring the protection of their countrymen and fellow-citizens. In their various progress through the town they conducted themselves with propriety, and without any riot or unlucky circumstance taking place, the surest means of securing the countenance and interest of those who with them employment and happiness.

#### B O S T O N, November 27.

Last Saturday arrived the brig Admiral Kepple, Captain Connally, from Cork, after a passage of sixty-five days: By this vessel we learn, that the Irish parliament had been dissolved, and a new one summoned to meet in September; that the elections were going on with great spirit throughout the kingdom; a great number of new members were returned, and it was expected the first act of the new parliament would be for an express and clear declaration of the rights of

Ireland, and a more equal representation of the people; that a meeting of delegates from all the corps in the province of Ulster, amounting to about 500, had met in Provincial Congress at Dungannon, the 8th September, and entered into a number of spirited resolutions, and addressed the other three provinces thereon; that the greatest spirit of unanimity prevailed among the volunteer corps, and the people of the kingdom in general, all determined to have their rights and connection with England clearly and explicitly ascertained. It is said the British parliament were to meet a month sooner than was at first intended, in order to watch the motions of the Irish.

The following most melancholy event has taken place since our last: A Dutch ship of 44 guns and 343 men, which came out as one of the convoy to M. Van-Berkel, Ambassador from Holland, having arrived off Cape-Cod, on Friday last, sprang a leak, and before any assistance could be had, she foundered, and every soul on board, except the Captain and 39 officers, who saved themselves in a boat, perished.

#### N E W - B R U N S W I C K, Dec. 9.

At an entertainment given to His Excellency General Washington, to the Honourable Baron de Stuben, and their suites, by a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, at Mr. Drake's tavern, on Friday evening the 5th of December, the following toasts were drank:

1. The liberties of the world.
2. The Congress.
3. The Governor and state of New-Jersey.
4. His Most Christian Majesty.
5. The United Netherlands.
6. The King of Sweden.
7. The American army.
8. The fleets and armies of France which have served in America.
9. The memory of the heroes who have fallen in defence of America.
10. May the American revolution be propitious to the cause of freedom throughout the world.
11. May the spirit of gratitude pervade the breasts of Americans.
12. May fame ever be the attendants of virtuous and heroic actions.
13. The 3d of September, 1783. In addition to which, His Excellency was pleased to honour the company with the following toast—Prosperity to the place we are in.

The ADDRESS of the Citizens of New-Brunswick.

To His EXCELLENCY

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

SIR,

**A**MIDST the general acclamations of joy on the glorious termination of the war, the citizens of New-Brunswick beg leave to approach your Excellency with their tribute of thanks for your eminent services, for your heroic perseverance, and judicious conduct displayed in every stage of the hazardous conflict.

It is not our design to enter into a detail of the virtues which constitute your Excellency's character: It is viewed with admiration by the present, and must be held in grateful remembrance by future ages;—to say more would be to detract.

While we anticipate the happiness that will arise from the labours of your Excellency in the establishment of a great and important empire, our hearts expand with gratitude, and are filled with every sentiment of esteem and affection for your person.

We take leave, Sir, on this occasion to express our obligations to those worthy and deserving men, who, under your direction, have toiled in the arduous task.

We confidently hope that this liberated country will make it the first object of their attention to render them full and complete compensation; and to effect this, so far as our influence and example can operate, we pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner.

At first view it hurts us to reflect, that probably this is the last time, we shall have the honour of your Excellency's presence; but when we consider that leaving us in the full possession of liberty and independence, your Excellency is returning to your native state, to enjoy the felicity of domestic life, which you have so long and so generously sacrificed, we congratulate you on the happy event.

Accept, Sir, of our sincere wishes for your welfare, and be assured that it is the earnest prayers of the citizens of New-Brunswick, that you may have an agreeable journey—that you may long possess the blessings of health, and enjoy uninterrupted the fruits of your virtuous labours; that when you shall have finished your days, you may depart with that composure of mind which distinguishes the truly good man, and enter into pleasures ineffable, and lasting as eternity itself.

New-Brunswick, 5th Dec. 1783.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

To the Citizens of New-Brunswick.

GENTLEMEN,

**I**RECEIVE with perfect satisfaction the address of the citizens of New-Brunswick, and acknowledge with great sensibility, that their sentiments of my character and services, are favourable beyond my fondest expectations.

If any thing could add to my happiness at the present auspicious period, it would be the testimony of esteem and veneration which you, gentlemen, have just exhibited, towards those worthy and deserving men who have so eminently contributed to the glorious termination of the war; and the protestation you have made, of affording your influence and example, in rendering full and ample compensation for their important services.

Although I am now returning to a much wished for retirement, yet I cannot bid adieu to the acquaintances and connections I have formed while acting in a public character, without experiencing a certain pleasing melancholy sensation; pleasing, because I leave my country in the full possession of liberty and independence; melancholy, because I bid my friends a long, perhaps a last, farewell.

You must permit me, gentlemen, to return you my best thanks for your benevolent wishes, and to assure you, that the prosperity of the citizens of New-Brunswick, will ever afford me the sincerest pleasure.

GO. WASHINGTON.

New-Brunswick, 5th Dec. 1783.

#### R I C H M O N D, November 29.

By accounts from the western country, we learn, that in consequence of some misrepresentations of persons there from Philadelphia, many people in that country have been induced to suppose the state of Virginia has no right to land westward of the Alleghany Mountains, and have given up their lands which were held under this state for a small price, to the northern people. They are also, it is said, taking possession, marking trees, and building cabins on other lands, without distinction of right (and expect to be supported by Congress) to the injury of those who claim under the state.

Without the interposition of some power to quiet the minds of the Virginians in that quarter, it is probable there will soon be blood-shed among them.

We have an account from high authority, that the British are taking steps to monopolize the trade of these states, and that they are aided by plans formed by the refugees. A pamphlet is in town, said to be written by EDEN the Commissioner, and others, which fully discovers the object of the nation, and shews the reasons why they have been backward in trading here. It is even insisted, that the vessels of one of our states shall not carry the produce of another; and it is judged impolitic to have any Commercial Treaty, at present, with us. The Ministry appear to have adopted the plan, and therefore issued the Proclamation respecting the trade to the West-Indies from this continent.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 6.

We hear that the packet from P<sup>O</sup>rient, lately arrived at New-York, met with extreme bad weather on the passage, and after being eight days at sea, was obliged to put back to the port from whence she came, by which means the definitive treaty, which had just arrived, was put on board her. When she arrived on the American coast, she was several times driven off by contrary winds. The last time, not having for many days had an observation, they were at a loss how to proceed. When they came in sight of several ships, among which was an English man of war, who sent his boat on board with a lieutenant and his compliments, requesting, that as they seemed by their course bound to America, that they would take on board and carry back a pilot they had on board, and by reason of bad weather, had been obliged to bring off with them. The Captain of the packet gladly complied, and a few days after got into the Hook.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated October 9, 1783.

“We had two days ago a most severe gale of wind as ever I saw; the sea almost overflowed the town; large canoes were driven up the streets; my place of residence was on the bay, and very near to the water, but we were so fortunate that it did not enter the house; it was nearly up to it; the bay was a rough entire sea; six ships laid at this time off the bar, they sustained no damage, only one that lost her mast; I was very uneasy for them, as it is a very dangerous coast to be on. A sloop from Rhode-Island, which called at Charlestown, was totally lost; I learn the people are saved, but not certain, as she was lost to the southward of this place.”

December 9. His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, is re-elected Governor of Virginia, for the ensuing year.

Captain Caulfield, in the ship *Nonfuch*, lately arrived at Annapolis, spoke the ship *Austria*, from Alexandria for London, the ninth October, in Margaret roads, out thirty days. And in lat. 29. 0. long. 55. 0. spoke a brig from Havredegrefs, bound to Baltimore.

Captain Fell, in the ship *Lively*, last from Baltimore, is arrived at Liverpool, after a passage of 36 days.

Monday at noon his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON arrived here from New-York. His Excellency was met at Frankfort by his Excellency the President of this state, the Honourable the Financier, Generals St. Clair and Hand, the Philadelphia troop of horse, and a number of the citizens, who had the pleasure of accompanying the general into the city. His arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon, the bells were rang, and the people testified their satisfaction, at once more seeing their illustrious Chief, by repeated acclamations.

Yesterday the merchants of this city waited on his Excellency with the following Address:

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States of America.

S I R,

WE beg leave to present to your Excellency our congratulations on the perfect establishment of American Independence. We cannot look back upon past events, nor compare them with present prospects, without feeling a glow of gratitude and joy. The boldness of the attempt, and the success of our efforts, have equally surprized mankind.

But amid the various orders of citizens who have contended for the equal rights of men, the foremost rank most undoubtedly belongs to our patriot army. Brave with native courage, they have opposed superior discipline, numbers and resources; firm in the sense of collected dignity, they have patiently endured unparalleled calamities; they have borne want without complaint, sustained defeat without despair, and enjoyed victory without exultation. To have been a member of this heroic band; to have shared their sufferings, partaken of their toils; been familiar to their dangers, and the companion of their glories, is in itself a title to the most durable fame; but to you, their Chief, your country turns her admiring eyes, and hails you her favourite son. When she called you from domestick ease to act a distinguished part on the theatre of nations, she confided in your moderation, and that confidence has been amply repaid. The history of former times has recorded many instances of the great actions of patriot citizens; but it remained for the present age to furnish the illustrious example of a citizen called by a free people to the exercise of supreme command; and, after having so eminently contributed to effect a mighty revolution which has raised his country to empire, returning with dignity to a private station, with the universal esteem and applause of his fellow-citizens.

Convinced from our professional habits how important is the duty of performing engagements; taught by reflection the sacred nature of publick faith, and feeling from experience what fatal consequences result from a violation of it, we know that a due provision for the publick debts is inseparably connected with our national prosperity and reputation. We pray heaven therefore that each of the United States may properly feel those sentiments which you have so forcibly inculcated. Thus shall the miseries of thousands be relieved; thus shall the happiness of our country be secured; and thus, Sir, shall you enjoy the supreme consolation of reflecting, that you have established by justice those rights which you had rescued by arms.

In behalf of the merchants of Philadelphia,  
CHARLES PETTIT, J. M. NESBITT,  
JOHN NIXON, ISAAC HAZLEHURST,  
THO. FITZSIMMONS, CLEMENT BIDDLE.  
JOHN ROSS,  
Philadelphia, 9th December, 1783.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

To the merchants of the city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE perfect establishment of American Independence, is indeed an event of such infinite importance, as to fill the mind with gratitude and joy; and afford the fairest occasion for mutual congratulations.

The honourable sentiments you are pleased to express respecting the merits of the army; the just idea you entertain of their bravery, sufferings and magnanimity; and the honest desire you manifest of making an adequate compensation for their services, are circumstances highly satisfactory to me, as well as extremely flattering to the gallant men who are more immediately concerned; and I must take the liberty

to add, that the punctuality of the merchants, and other citizens of Philadelphia, in raising their proportion of taxes for the support of the war, and their cheerfulness in affording every other assistance in their power, are marks of patriotism, which deserve the warmest acknowledgments.

I am happy in having one more opportunity of expressing the personal obligations I feel myself under to you, gentlemen, for your favourable opinion, and for the present, as well as for every former instance of your polite attention.

Having long since been convinced of the expediency and even necessity of rendering complete justice to all the publick creditors; and having at the same time been impressed with a belief that the good sense of my countrymen would ultimately induce them to comply with the requisitions of Congress, I could not avoid being greatly pleased with the example set by the state of Pennsylvania; nor can I conceal my satisfaction at finding your sentiments coincide so exactly with my own. Let us flatter ourselves, that the day is not remote, when a wise and just system of policy will be adopted by every state in the union; then will national faith be inviolably preserved, publick credit durably established, the blessings of commerce extensively diffused, and the reputation of our new-formed empire supported with as much eclat as has been acquired in laying the foundation of it.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1783.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 4.

"You may inform all those who have had bills of the navy drawn from America, that measures have been taken, and funds provided for the punctual payment of all such bills as have not been registered with the consent of the bearer. Two gentlemen, whose names I don't recollect, lately arrived in this city, found the treasurers ready to discharge immediately a sum of about half a million, for amount of such bills, which they had in their hands. These gentlemen were formerly contractors for the French army in America, and had also purchased many bills to a great discount; the whole amount will be paid to them in a very short time."

Dec. 13. A number of citizens in the western country have petitioned the Legislature of Virginia to relinquish all claims to territory westward of the Alleghany mountain, and to erect a new state in that district.

The ship *Three Crowns*, Captain Hallingquist, from Bristol, run ashore in the night of the 27th ult. about four miles east of Little Egg-Harbour, during a violent storm from the east-south-east. The vessel soon went to pieces; and, by the severity of the weather and difficulty of getting ashore from the wreck, the chief mate, ten seamen and a woman, perished; the Captain, Supercargo, and ten seamen were saved, after suffering almost every hardship incident to such a wretched situation.

TRENTON, December 16.

The General Court of New-Hampshire has passed an act for the encouragement of literature and genius, and for securing to authors the exclusive right and benefit of publishing their literary productions for 20 years.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from the numerous interpositions of Divine Providence in preserving us from the intolerable bondage meditated against us by a powerful and sanguinary enemy, and in establishing our liberty and independence; it was reasonable to expect, on so glorious an issue of a hazardous war, a suitable return of gratitude to the supreme and bountiful Author of all our mercies, especially in the strict observance of the christian sabbath, a day peculiarly appropriated both by divine and human law, to the social worship of God, for our publick acknowledgment of his supreme perfection, our necessary dependence upon him, and infinite obligations to him; and admirably calculated to cherish and promote a general veneration of the deity, which is one of the principal supports of government, and of the external peace and order of society.

And whereas instead of such grateful return to the eternal and inexhaustible source of benignity, and a sacred reverence for his holy name and ordinances, it is highly to be deplored that vice and immorality, dissipation and dissoluteness of manners, greatly abound; and that in particular the profanation of the Lord's day and the horrid practice of profane cursing and swearing are become epidemical and fashionable enor-

mities, and consequently demand the attention of all those who either have any regard for religion, or the prosperity of their country, which is intimately connected with it.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy-Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby earnestly recommending it to the Magistrates of this state vigorously to enforce the execution of the laws against immorality, and especially against the two most prevalent and detestable vices above-mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Elizabeth-Town, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,  
BOWES REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

To be Sold,

A Very genteel two story house and lot of ground, containing an acre of land, with a very extensive front on the main street in Princeton, New-Jersey. On the first floor of the house there are three very commodious rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, servants bed-rooms, and cellar underneath; on the second story, three very excellent bed-chambers, and garrets over the kitchen; adjoining the same there is a large commodious store, completely fitted for the reception of goods; behind the house is a new stable, capable of holding three horses: A considerable part of the lot is a very highly improved garden; the remainder, which is inclosed, produces very fine grass. The situation will suit exceedingly well any person inclined to go into business, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one.

For terms apply to Mrs. MARGARET BERRIEN, on the premises, or to major WILLIAM MACPHERSON, in Philadelphia.

December 13, 1783.

6W

THE subscriber's horse broke out of Mr. Runyan's yard on Wednesday evening the 10th inst. and lost a double-bitted plated-bridle. Whoever has found it, and returns the same to the owner, shall have two dollars reward.

BARNT DE KLYN.

Trenton, Dec. 15, 1783.

2W

Trenton, December 10, 1783.

Commissioners Office for the State of New-Jersey.

THE subscriber being duly appointed and authorized to settle and finally liquidate, in specie value, all just claims by the citizens of this state, against the United States, for supplies furnished, or services performed, as may appear by certificate, receipt, or other sufficient evidence,

Gives this Publick Notice,

that in order to render the mode of settlement more convenient and less expensive to the people, it has been agreed, between the Legislature and the Commissioner, that the office shall be removed to the several counties in regular rotation, and that as speedily as the business in each county may admit.

In pursuance therefore of the mode adopted, the inhabitants living within the county of Hunterdon are hereby informed, that the Commissioners Office will be opened on Monday the 22d of the present month, at the house of Mr. Stacy Potts in this town, when and where it is required, that such of the inhabitants of said county as have claims to adjust with the United States, will produce their accounts properly stated, with the necessary vouchers.

For the sake of order, and to avoid unnecessary trouble, it is particularly requested, that persons will not present accounts for settlement, who are not properly residents within the aforesaid county, as all such must be referred to the counties to which they may severally belong.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Accounts.

N. B. The hours of office will be precisely from nine in the morning, till one; and from three, till six in the evening.

TO BE SOLD,

For want of Employ,

A NEGRO boy, 11 years old, has had the small-pox, is healthy, ingenious and very active.—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 15, 1783.

3W

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has leave to bring in a bill for passing a law to erect a wing from his race below Colonel Cox's garden, to the point of the island opposite the barracks, in order to convey the water into the said race.

Trenton, Dec. 15, 1783. BARNT DE KLYN.

PETERSBURGH, September 2.

The Princes Heraclius and Soliman, who reign in Georgia, have just declared themselves voluntary vassals of the Empress of all the Russias.

Warsaw, Sep. 10. According to divers advices from the frontiers of Turkey, several nations bordering on Cuban and Crimea are willing also to submit to the sceptre of the immortal Catharine, as they cannot sufficiently admire the excellent dispositions made by the Russians in all their new acquisitions. It is even said, that the deputies of some provinces are already in Crimea for that purpose. What advantages must commerce reap in those countries! The inhabitants of Natolia are busy in importing into Crimea a great quantity of gold and silver in bars, while, on the other hand, all the effects brought by the Russians into Natolia are paid for in ready money. The sublime Porte must necessarily most sensibly feel such an important loss.

Vienna, Sep. 13. The regiments of Lower Austria having received orders to advance towards the frontiers of Croatia, are already in full march. The number of troops assembled on the frontiers of Turkey is very considerable. Doubtless all these preparations announce approaching war against the Turks, if the Ottoman ministry do not resolve to satisfy the demands of the two Imperial Courts, who appear to act in concert.

Hague, Sep. 2. The last letters from Vienna permit us no longer to doubt of a war with the Ottoman Porte.

Sep. 15. The exchange of the treaty concluded between France, Spain and Portugal, was executed at St. Ildenphonso; and at Lisbon has been published the accession of the latter Court to the Family Compact.

Paris, Sep. 18. It is reported in this capital, that 12 thousand men, embarked at Toulon, are to go to take possession of Candia, which France intends to keep as a security, till the general peace. It is also said that the like preparations will be taken in respect to some islands of the Archipelago, with the view of preserving to the French merchants who are established there, the safety of their correspondencies, as well with Marseilles, as with all the ports of the Levant.

LONDON, September 15.

If it were not folly to complain of what cannot be remedied, the large portion of the Newfoundland fishery allotted by the treaty of peace to France and America, should be lamented, as a concession fatal to the navy of this country. The mines of Peru are not half so valuable as the possession of that trade, which proved such an inexhaustible source of seamen. Nor is the evil of a simple nature; it will operate relatively against us; for, in proportion as our naval resources are diminished, those of our enemies will be increased to a degree which we shall feel, before we can estimate.

A junction with France in opposition to Russia has been publicly recommended as a measure of sound policy. Between assisting and opposing the Czarina in her views on the Porte, there is a preferable medium which the conduct of the Empress has taught us; and it is the medium of neutrality. The misfortune is, that were the object decisively good, scarcely any policy would justify a junction with France; because it would only be aggrandizing a power from which, in the nature of things, we shall have always danger to apprehend. The capital error in the reign of Charles the second was the junction with France; by which, as the writers of that time observe, "England nursed up the power of the French crown to such a monstrous height, as soon afterwards endangered the liberties of Europe."

Sep. 3. A letter from Cork says, that the Neptune, Jackson, is arrived there from New-York, with several families on board, loyalists, who did not choose to continue there after the city should be evacuated by the British forces. He has also brought with him a French ship which he picked up at sea without any living creature on board; she had not a mast standing, so that they put up jury masts to bring her into port.

Sep. 26. A letter from Madrid, by the way of France, has the following article: "This court has received some disagreeable news from South-America, but the particulars are not publicly known; a fleet of ships are ordered to be got ready immediately, and Don Louis Cordova is to have the command of it, and to take with him a number of transports, sufficient to carry with him two regiments of soldiers, which makes people conjecture, that another insurrection is broken out in those parts."

By an authentick letter from France we learn, that a new commission has been instituted by Congress for the purpose of adjusting some specifick commercial regulations between Great-Britain and America. The

gentlemen nominated commissioners are, Messieurs Franklin, Jay and Adams; Mr. Laurens has been left out of this commission, at his own request, that he may have an opportunity to return to America.

The ministerial papers have lately teemed with the foulest abuse of American politicks; but if the censures were well founded they are ill-timed, for the returning of America is the object which this country should endeavour to obtain. In imitation therefore of the proceedings of Congress, a new commission should be delivered to the government writers, containing better instructions for their literary conduct than they have hitherto observed. To insult a people is not the most inviting method of regaining their trade.

Not a single iota of truth is in a paragraph of yesterday's Morning Post, respecting an intention of the people of Ireland to rebel, or of government to send any other force to that kingdom, than what has been always customary in time of peace. A noble and spirited conduct in a brave and loyal people, should not be construed into disaffection and rebellion. The Irish papers by yesterday's mail do not mention any one occurrence, that warrants an idea to authorise such an insinuation.

No circumstance has contributed more to the confidence and satisfaction which the Irish express in Lord Northington's administration, than the known intentions of government towards the pension list, on which, for no account whatever, is there to be any additional imposition!

In all events, it is understood to be the settled system of administration respecting Ireland, to treat on terms of the most liberal policy.

The Madrid Minister Plenipotentiary will be appointed early in the next month; and the Minister to the Hague, with the least delay possible, after the receipt of the definitive treaty from Holland.

To the above-mentioned embassies, two personages will be appointed; the best and most respectable that can be—Lord Grantham going to Spain, and Sir Joseph Yorke to the Hague.

A further reduction of the army will make a large addition to such sum on which government will be able to economize.

It is said, the Empress of Russia has solicited His Majesty to permit a certain number of marine officers to serve in her fleet destined for the Mediterranean; and we hear a field-officer and 5 captains, with a proportional number of subalterns, are soon to embark for Petersburg.

On the 8th of this month the Irish Delegates will meet at Dunganon, when measures for obtaining a more equal representation of the people of Ireland, will certainly be adopted. A general meeting of Delegates from the Scotch counties, we are informed, is also to be held at Edinburgh, some time in this month, in order to concert measures for the correction of abuses in the representation of the people of Scotland. We heartily wish success to our worthy fellow-subjects in each kingdom. But we hope Englishmen will not be outdone either by the men of Scotland or Ireland in any legal exertions for recovering their rights, and saving the constitution. Yorkihire has set a noble example of a steady, well-regulated zeal for the reformation of Parliament: The junction of a few more English counties next winter will secure to the nation that great and necessary acquisition, by "means most orderly and pacific, and strictly constitutional."

October 1. Yesterday morning the Royal Admiral Indianan, lying in dock at Blackwall, by some accident blew up. The ship sustained but little damage, though several lives were lost.

We are informed, from unquestionable authority, that the loan of the next year will not exceed seven millions.

Of all foreigners who have property in our funds Geneva people have by far the greatest concerns, the Dutch alone excepted.

They write from Dresden that His Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony has ordered all his regiments to be completed, which occasions many political speculations in that city.

The separation of the German troops that were assembled at Moravia, seems to indicate, that the Emperor has no thoughts of making a winter campaign, as has been repeatedly reported.

A private letter from Madrid mentions, that a number of merchants are on the point of adopting a scheme for establishing a Spanish East-India company.

The last Boston letters bring an immense number of orders for goods of all sorts, and likewise give advice that eight ships were lading there for London, Bristol and Liverpool markets.

Oct. 3. The French Ministry find the Emperor of Germany one of the subtlest politicians they have to deal with; at the same time they experience, that

when he has fixed his purpose, he is not to be shaken by the councils or cabals of foreign courts, whose sentiments are uninterrupted by their Ambassadors.

They write from Lisbon, that all the endeavours of that court to promote a cordial correspondence between the Portuguese and Spaniards, cannot root out the inveteracy that has subsisted for many ages between the two countries.

We are extremely happy to hear, that the more respectable part of the people of Ireland are indefatigable in their endeavours to preserve the peace and harmony of that kingdom.

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of two writs of Middlesex county, ff. } *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of the supreme court of judicature of said state, at the suits of Aaron Smith and John Johnston; also by virtue of an act, &c. and supplement to an act of the legislature, I shall sell, at public vendue, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of January next, at the house of John Degraw, in New-Brunswick, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, some rights and shares of propriety to the unlocated lands in the eastern division of the state, late the property of Elias Bland, deceased. Gentlemen who choose to be purchasers, may know the value of the rights by applying to the proprietors' books at John Stevens's, jun. in Trenton.

JOHN CONWAY, late Sheriff.

December 5, 1783.

5w

## To be sold,

A Valuable plantation, containing near two hundred acres, with a grist-mill and saw-mill lying on the river Lambertson, a never failing stream, distant from meeting one mile, two miles from New-Germantown, and eighteen from Raritan landing:—On the premises are a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and a store-house, with a cellar under the whole; very convenient for trade.—Also a good barn and cow-house; and on the premises are two good orchards, and a well of good water by the door; the above land being well watered and well timbered, and in good repair. An indisputable title will be given by

NICHOLAS ANGLE.

December 8, 1783.

3w

## Just Published,

And to be sold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in

TRENTON,

The NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD 1784.

CONTAINING,

Beside the usual astronomical Observations, the following useful and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE:

PROSE.

A SHORT Sketch on capital Punishments; humbly submitted to the serious Consideration of the Citizens of America. Filial Piety. Mutual Friendship.

POETRY.

To the Memory of Mrs. Mason, who died at the Hot Wells in Bristol, 1767, by her Husband. An Address to a Friend on his Marriage. An Extract from Mr. Pope's Temple of Fame. On Death.

LIKEWISE,

A Tide-Table: Table of Depreciation for New-Jersey: Table for reducing Pounds into Dollars: Table of Interest at 6 and 7 per Cent. Table of the Value and Weight of Coins: Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars from 1 to 10,000. With the usual Lists, &c. &c.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.