

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1784.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer to the State.

*From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.**An ADDRESS of his Excellency Governor TRUMBULL, to the General Assembly and the Freemen of the State of Connecticut; declining any further Election to publick office.**With the Resolution of the Legislature, in Consequence thereof.**To the Honourable the Council and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, October, 1783.*

GENTLEMEN,

A Few days will bring me to the anniversary of my birth; seventy-three years of my life will then be completed; and next May, fifty-one years will have passed, since I was first honoured with the confidence of the people in a publick character. During this period, in different capacities, it has been my lot to be called to publick service, almost without interruption. Fourteen years I have had the honour to fill the chief seat of government. With what carefulness, with what zeal and attention to your welfare, I have discharged the duties of my several stations, some few of you, of equal age with myself, can witness for me from the beginning. During the last period, none of you are ignorant of the manner in which my publick life has been occupied! The watchful cares and solitudes of an eight year's distressing and unusual war, have also fallen to my share, and have employed many anxious moments of my latest time; which have been cheerfully devoted to the welfare of my country. Happy am I to find, that all these cares, anxieties and solitudes, are amply compensated by the noble prospect which now opens to my fellow-citizens, of a happy establishment (if we are but wise to improve the precious opportunity) in peace, tranquility, and national independence. With sincere and lively gratitude to Almighty God, our great protector and deliverer, and with most hearty congratulations to all our citizens, I felicitate you, gentlemen, the other freemen, and all the good people of the state, in this glorious prospect.

Impressed with these sentiments of gratitude and felicitation; reviewing the long course of years, in which, through various events, I have had the pleasure to serve the state; contemplating, with pleasing wonder and satisfaction, at the close of an arduous contest, the noble and enlarged scenes, which now present themselves to my country's view; and reflecting, at the same time, on my advanced stage of life; a life, worn out almost in the constant duties of office, I think it my duty to retire from the busy concerns of publick affairs; that at the evening of my days, I may sweeten their decline, by devoting myself with less avocation, and more attention, to the duties of religion, the service of my God, and preparation for a future and happier state of existence; in which pleasing employment, I shall not cease to remember my country, and to make it my ardent prayer, that heaven will not fail to bless her with its choicest favours.

At this auspicious moment, therefore, of my country's happiness, when she has just reached the goal of her wishes, and obtained the object for which she has so long contended, and so nobly struggled, I have to request the favour from you, gentlemen, and through you, from all the freemen of the state, that after May next, I may be excused from any further service in publick life; and that, from this time, I may be no longer considered as an object of your suffrages for any publick employment in the state. The reasonableness of my request, I am persuaded, will be questioned by no one. The length of time I have devoted to their service, with my declining state of vigour and activity, will, I please myself, form for me a sufficient and unfailling excuse with my fellow-citizens.

At this parting address you will suffer me, gentlemen, to thank you, and all the worthy members of preceding assemblies, with whom I have had the honour to act, for all that assistance, counsel, aid and support, which I have ever experienced during my administration in government; and in the warmth of

gratitude to assure you, that, till my latest moments, all your kindness to me shall be remembered; and that my constant prayer shall be employed with heaven, to invoke the divine guidance and direction in your future councils and government.

Age and experience dictate to me, and the zeal with which I have been known to serve the publick, thro' a long course of years, will, I trust, recommend to the attention of the people, some few thoughts which I shall offer to their consideration on this occasion, as my last advisory legacy.

I would in the first place entreat my countrymen, as they value their own internal welfare and the good of posterity, that they maintain inviolate, by a strict adherence to its original principles, the happy constitution under which we have so long subsisted as a corporation; that for the purposes of national happiness and glory, they will support and strengthen the federal union by every constitutional means in their power. The excellence of a Congress, vested with powers competent to the great national purposes for which that body was instituted, is essential to our national security, establishment and independence. Whether Congress is already vested with such powers, is a question worthy, in my opinion, of the most serious, candid, and dispassionate consideration of this legislature, and those of all the other confederated states.—For my own part, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that in my opinion, that body is not possessed of those powers which are fully adequate to the purposes of our general sovereignty; nor competent to that energy and exertion of government, which are absolutely necessary to the management and direction of the general weal; or the fulfilment of our own expectations. This defect in our federal constitution, I have already lamented as the cause of many inconveniencies which we have experienced; and unless wisely remedied, will, I foresee, be productive of evils, disastrous, if not fatal, to our future union and confederation. In my idea, a Congress invested with full and sufficient authorities, is as absolutely necessary for the great purposes of our confederated union, as your legislature is for the support of internal order, regulation and government, in the state. Both bodies should be intrusted with powers fully sufficient to answer the design of their several institutions. Their powers should be distinct; they should be clearly defined, ascertained and understood. They should be carefully adhered to; they should be watched over with a wakeful and distinguishing attention of the people. But this watchfulness is far different from that excess of jealousy, which, from a mistaken fear of abuse, withholds the necessary powers, and denies the means which are essential to the end expected. Just as ridiculous is this latter disposition, as would be the practice of a farmer, who should deprive his labouring man of the tools necessary for his business, lest he should hurt himself, or injure his employer, and yet expects his work to be accomplished. This kind of excessive jealousy is, in my view, too prevalent at this day; and will, I fear, if not abated, prove a principal means of preventing the enjoyment of our national independence and glory, in that extent and perfection, which the aspect of our affairs (were we to be wise) so pleasingly promises to us. My countrymen! suffer me to ask, who are objects of this jealousy?—Who, my fellow-citizens, are the men we have to fear? not strangers, who have no connection with our welfare!—no!—they are the men of our own choice, from among ourselves; a choice (if we are faithful to ourselves) dictated by the most perfect freedom of election; and that election repeated as often as you can wish, or is consistent with the good of the people. They are our brethren, acting for themselves as well as for us, and sharers with us in all the general burthens and benefits. They are men, who from interest, affection and every social tie, have the same attachment to our constitution and government as ourselves:—why therefore should we fear them, with this unreasonable jealousy? In our present temper of mind, are we not rather to fear ourselves?—to fear the propriety of our own elections?—or rather to fear, that from this excess of jealousy and mistrust, each one cautious of his neighbour's love of power, and fearing lest if he be trusted, he would misuse it, we shall lose all confidence and government,

and every thing tend to anarchy and confusion? from whose horrid womb, should we plunge into it, will spring a government, that may justly make us all to tremble.

I would also beg, that, for the support of national faith and honour, as well as domestick tranquility, they would pay the strictest attention to all the sacred rules of justice and equity, by a faithful observance and fulfilment of all publick as well as private engagements. Publick expences are unavoidable; and those of the late war, altho' they fall short of what might have been expected, when compared with the magnitude of the object for which we have contended, the length of the contest, with our unprepared situation and peculiarity of circumstances, yet could not fail to be great; but great as they may appear to be, when, for the defence of our invaluable rights and liberties, the support of our government, and our national existence, they have been incurred and allowed by those to whom, by your own choice, you have delegated the power, and assigned the duty, of watching over the common weal, and guarding your interests; their publick engagements are as binding on the people, as your own private contracts; and are to be discharged with the same good faith and punctuality.

I most earnestly request my fellow-citizens, that they revere and practise virtue in all its lovely forms; this being the surest and best establishment of national, as well as private felicity and prosperity.—That, dismissing as well all local and confined prejudices, as unreasonable and excessive jealousies and suspicions, they study peace and harmony with each other, and with the several parts of the confederated republic.—That they pay an orderly and respectful regard to the laws and regulations of government; and that, making a judicious use of that freedom and frequency of election, which is the great security and palladium of their rights, they will place confidence in their publick officers, and submit their publick concerns, with cheerfulness and readiness, to the decisions and determinations of Congress and their own legislatures; whose collected and united wisdom the people will find to be a much more sure dependence, than the uncertain voice of popular clamour, which most frequently is excited and blown about by the artful and designing part of the community, to effect particular, and often times, sinister purposes. At such times, the steady good sense of the virtuous publick, wisely exercised in a judicious choice of their representatives, and a punctual observance of their collected counsels, is the surest guide to national interest, happiness and security.

Finally, my fellow-citizens! I exhort you to love one another; let each one study the good of his neighbour and of the community, as his own; hate strifes, contentions, jealousies, envy, avarice and every evil work, and ground yourselves in this faithful and sure axiom, that virtue exalteth a nation, but that sin and evil workings, are the destruction of a people.

I commend you, gentlemen, and the good people of the state, with earnestness and ardour, to the blessing and protection, the counsel and direction, of the great counsellor and director; whose wisdom and power is sufficient to establish you as a great and happy people; and wishing you the favour of this divine benediction, in my publick character—I bid you a long—a happy adieu.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

A true Copy, examined by

GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

State of CONNECTICUT.

*At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, in America; held at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1783.*

WHEREAS his Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut, has signified, in an address to the General Assembly, to be communicated to their constituents, his desire that he

might not, considering his advanced age, be considered by the freemen of this state as an object of their choice at the next general election, as the Governor has declared his wish to retire, after the expiration of his present appointment, from the cares and business of government.

*Resolved*, by this assembly, That they consider it as their duty in behalf of their constituents, to express, in terms of the most sincere gratitude, their highest respect for his Excellency Governor Trumbull, for the great and eminent services which he has rendered this state during his long and prosperous administration; more especially for that display of wisdom, justice, fortitude and magnanimity, joined with the most unremitting attention and perseverance which he has manifested during the late successful, tho' distressing war; which must place the chief magistrate of this state in the rank of those great and worthy patriots, who have eminently distinguished themselves as the defenders of the rights of mankind.

And that this assembly consider it as a most gracious dispensation of Divine Providence, that a life of so much usefulness has been prolonged to such an advanced age, with an unimpaired vigour and activity of mind.

But if the freemen of this state shall think proper to comply with his Excellency's request, it will be the wish of this assembly, that his successor in office may possess those eminent publick and private virtues, which give so much lustre to the character of him who has, in the most honourable manner, so long presided over this state.

It is further *Resolved*, That the secretary present to Governor Trumbull an authenticated copy of this act, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem of the Legislature of this state. And the secretary is further directed, that as soon as he shall be furnished with such copy, he cause the same to be printed, together with this act.

A true copy of record, examined by  
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

## Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, September 29.

*Extract of a letter from Denbigh, August 19.*

"Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Fitzmaurice opened his vast bleachery at Lleweny. The green is considered by the best judges, to be the most capacious in Europe, and the buildings and machinery such as are no where to be paralleled, not even by the celebrated works of Harlem. The execution of this complete and stupendous plan does honour to the merchants.—The famous Stanfield was the engineer, and Matthews the mill-wright.—The concourse of people who came from all parts to behold this extraordinary scene, was astonishing. The country for many miles round, while I am now writing, rings one with the ringing of bells on this joyful occasion. Last night we were all a-blaze with bonfires and illuminations; and we kept it up, as the saying is, till the dawn of day:—In a word, such festivity and congratulation have not been known in these parts within the memory of man, nor is it to be wondered at. The establishment of the bleaching business among us, on so large and solid a foundation, gives our poor corner of the world, and (through us) the whole kingdom, the most rational prospect of possessing a branch of trade which the Dutch have hitherto almost exclusively enjoyed. The bleacheries of Holland, every commercial man knows, form one of the greatest sources of the wealth of that republic. The most considerable part of the brown lins of Silesia, and the Northern countries, are whitened there; but the more extensive scale of Mr. Fitzmaurice's works, and the excellence of his plan, together with his singular sagacity and unwearied attention to business, supported by his princely fortune, bid fair now to carry away the prize of industry from our Dutch neighbours, and to restore the credit which our Irish cloths have lately, by bad management and narrow policy, lost in the foreign markets. The commencement of the business was auspicious: Thousands of pieces were spread on the plains of Salisbury\*: In short, we doubt not the felicity of seeing the vale of Clwyd one of these days as much visited by the merchants and the travellers, as any other spot of earth to which commerce directs the attention of interest or curiosity. Lleweny Hall, the seat of the truly Hon. proprietor of this great undertaking, you need not be told was not defective of its usual hospitality on so grand a gala. Indeed every house, and every heart in the neighbourhood, was in unison. The cheer of ancient Britons was revived with undiminished splendour.

"Excuse this hasty scroll, I write it amidst a numerous, joyous company, and will conclude with the sentiment I am just going to crown my bumper with: "'Tis Mr. Fitzmaurice;" and may the nobility of the British Empire be taught by him—that the proudest boast of England is its commerce."

\* The Bleach Green, so called by Mr. Fitzmaurice.

*Extract of a letter from Berlin.*

"There dwells at this time, at Letterstedt, in Brunswick, a Mr. Zichin, superintendent of the Hartz Communion, who has lately published a small treatise in the German language, concerning one of the most ancient books at this time existing, which is in his possession, and intitled "Chevilla." This book is said to contain, in an hieroglyphick language, the whole history of the world, as left on record, prior to the writing of the Pentateuch, and many remarkable events that would happen in process of time. He has extracted from this work the most striking particulars that concern the present century, and predicted in the treatise that was printed in 1779, the different earthquakes that would happen in the year 1782, in Calabria and other parts; and mentions in the treatise the troubles that (agreeably to the contents of that ancient book) would afflict mankind in the year 1786; and also the places in which they would happen. If what has already taken place, may give credit to the truth of the other prediction contained in the treatise, events of the most serious and remarkable kind may be expected to take place in various parts of Europe, particularly in Switzerland, Germany, and the Low Countries, even into Iceland, near to which a new Island is said to have arisen out of the sea, during the late earthquake in Sicily and Calabria. In the treatise printed in 1779, the author relates the day on which the disorders that have lately happened at Messina and its adjacent parts would begin. Some people say he has attained to this information from a knowledge of the science of correspondences, which the Honourable Emanuel Snerdenbog relates was known in the first ages of the world, and down to the time in which the book of Job was wrote, but which has since been totally obliterated and lost."

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, July 31.*

"In a former letter, I mentioned the arrival of a Nuncio from the Pope, and his audience of the Empress; I now give you the speech he delivered, and the answer of her Imperial Majesty.

*"Most gracious Sovereign,*

"The Holy Father, desirous to comply with the demands of your Imperial Majesty, has given me in command to fulfil, in the most convenient manner, every thing that relates thereto, his Holiness no ways doubting but his equitable requests will be favourably received. Honoured with this commission, I hastened with all possible dispatch from Warsaw to this capital, in order to approach the throne of your Imperial Majesty. It is my duty, in the first place, to assure you, that no one is a greater admirer of your glorious government, than his Holiness my master. It is from this motive alone, that he feels the greatest satisfaction in the opportunity he has had of sending me to this Imperial Court, for the purpose of congratulating your Majesty, for having carried to the highest pitch of prosperity and glory, so extensive an empire as that of Russia. His Holiness most gratefully acknowledges your Majesty's protection and benevolence, extended to your faithful subjects of the Roman Church; and as the Holy Father knows of no encomium adequate to your magnanimity, so he thinks your Majesty, for that favour, entitled to the warmest expressions of his feelings on the occasion. But the sentiments of regard and esteem which his Holiness entertains for your Imperial Majesty, are much better expressed in the letter which I have the honour to deliver, than my words could convey. As for what regards me personally, I think myself exceedingly happy in the honour that has fallen to my share, of appearing before your Imperial Majesty, as the interpreter of my master's sentiments towards you. It would be the summit of happiness for me, could I flatter myself that the choice his Holiness has made of me, will not prove disagreeable; and that I shall find with your Majesty that favour which I most earnestly desire."

"The Ambassador then presented his credentials, which the Empress received, and delivered immediately into the hands of Comte Osterman, the Vice-Chancellor; after which her Majesty made the following gracious reply to his Excellency:

"It is with very great satisfaction I perceive, that the zeal which inspires the Pontiff reigning in Rome, answers to my well meaning intentions, in favour of my Roman Catholick subjects. The choice he has made of you, is very agreeable to me: I flatter myself, that your stay at my Court will enable you to bear witness to the regard I entertain for your master, and to my exertions for the good of those of my subjects who profess the same religion with you."

It must give every lover of science pleasure to hear that Mr. Thomas Harding, of Meath-Street, Dublin, has, after long and painful study, completed an instrument, which he terms the improved Odent, that will be of singular service in surveying, navigation, and even astronomy. A correspondent assures us it will be doing the inventor the utmost injustice not to acknowledge his merit in the contrivance, which by

a simple motion of the instrument, without any labour or trouble, expeditiously solves every case in plane and spherical trigonometry with the greatest precision; exhibits the difference of latitude and departure, by having the course and distance at one view; as also the course, distance and difference of longitude, by having middle latitude and departure. It is, in short, an epitome of volumes, comprising such a multitude of figures, in the compass of ten inches square, as if distributed into sheets, would fill a folio book of 200 pages. Our correspondent further informs us, that Mr. Harding presented a model of this instrument to the Dublin Society, in the year 1769, which, tho' at that time imperfect, was greatly admired; the simplicity of its construction and facility of its operation, gave general satisfaction—but the main point to render it extensively useful being then undiscovered, it could not at that time be received without some exception. The inventor having long since remedied the defect, has, by the aid of an ingenious artist, given it the finishing stroke, and made it, without flattery or ostentation, the most perfect mechanical calculator that has been offered to the publick.

The peace establishment of the Dutch, especially in their foreign settlements, is much larger than what was kept up by this country before the war, and shews that they are determined once more to revive the honour of their flag upon the ocean.

There has not been a period, for twelve years past, till the present year, when the Ministry and the Corporation of London agreed in political opinions; a circumstance of essential consequence to the country at large, as it tends to advance its importance abroad, while it preserves a beneficial harmony at home.

The Queen of Portugal has at last consented to acknowledge the Independence of America, with a good grace, which is however rather the consequence of fear than friendship, as no power in Europe is more jealous of the rising consequence of the new States, which in time may reach the settlements of Brazil, on which the interest of the Portuguese so much depends.

Mr. Baron Mafferes, who is one of the greatest algebraists, has calculated a means of the people taking the national debt on themselves, and abolishing all the taxes that pay the interest.

Sept. 30. The manner of recruiting the army in Russia, is the most singularly arbitrary of any in the whole world perhaps, and is done as follows: When any regiment wants recruiting, or when new levies are to be raised, the officers who are appointed to that business, go into the chief towns and villages of the several provinces, where a herald by sound of trumpet summonses all the inhabitants together, at which meeting a day at no great distance, is appointed for all the men from 18 to 40 years of age, to meet at a particular place; when the day is arrived, the officer looks over the men, who stand in ranks for the purpose, and such as he likes he marks, just as a butcher at Smithfield marks such cattle as he chuses to buy. When he has procured as many as he chuses, the rest go to their respective homes, while the recruits are immediately marched to some distant place, without being permitted to take leave of their friends, or to go back again. When they arrive at the place of destination, they are clothed and put in discipline, and after a month spent in schooling them thus, they are then sent to join the armies, which are on real service. Should a man desert, his own relations are obliged to find him; if caught, he is knouted; if not, the family must supply two men in his place.

A correspondent observes, that whatever may be the fate of the loyalists in America, they surely deserve the most severe punishment. Their crimes are of the blackest die, viz. HONESTY, and love of Great-Britain. Had they followed the example of the virtuous friends of government at home, they would ere now have shifted sides, explained away their former principles, and formed a COALITION on a BROAD BASIS with Congress—they would have buried all animosities, and "wondered what the devil they had been squabbling about." But, alas! poor men! they could not take a hint.

*Some accounts of Mr. JOHN STACIE, the inventor of a machine for reducing hard bodies to powder easier than in any method yet known.*

This man, so much deserving of celebrity, and yet so little known, is the son of a common labourer in Northamptonshire. From his infancy he shewed signs of an uncommon disposition, which manifested itself in a remarkable power of fixing his attention on any object, in a manner totally unusual with children.—His father, once complaining that his wood-hook would not do some work he described; the boy, then only nine years old, thought of it day and night, waking his father to ask questions about it; and in less than a week gave directions to a blacksmith, and produced a hook so superior to the common, that it was used by every person in the neighbourhood. A farmer bringing his plough to be altered at the smith's forge young Stacie, then twelve years old, was there; he wanted the plough to perform a given work, which

the blacksmith did not understand, and could not execute. The boy slept on it one night, and the next morning went to the smith, explained the thing, and saw it executed. When the farmer came for his plough, he shook his head at it; but taking it to his field, found the performance far beyond his warmest expectation; so he gave the boy half a crown. He invented a new ax for the carpenter of the village, and a new anvil for the blacksmith. His father, when he was fourteen, put him apprentice (like an idiot) to a wool-comber. The boy ran-away, and served a watchmaker for nothing, who, finding him endowed with good parts, took him apprentice. His work and invention in that branch were very great: He made a watch without a wheel, in which a lever of the first kind vibrated seconds. When out of his time, his thirst for knowledge made him walk to London, where nobody took any notice of him. He went to Paris, working for his support at his trade. At Mountmartre, seeing the expence of grinding stone for plaster, he proposed to the surveyor of the work to erect a machine that should do it for a fiftieth part of the charge. The academy of sciences appointed d'Alembert to examine the proposition, who reporting favourably, the king ordered the execution, and the work astonished every body. Stacie had a pension of 100 louis; upon which he set off for Italy, where he is at present, but intends settling in France, to the eternal disgrace of England!

*Affectionate WIFE and heroic DAUGHTER.*

NOW a-days, when a princess enters in the fifth month of her pregnancy, physicians, surgeons, and men-midwives, assume the direction of her health; she is scarce allowed to go out of her apartment, in the easiest carriage and the smoothest road; the risque is too great for her condition; was she ever so desirous of making an excursion only from Versailles to Fontainebleau, they would with very solemn faces oppose it. Cayet, sub preceptor to Henry IV. relates, that "Jean of Albert, having requested to accompany her husband in the Picardy wars, the king, her father, laid his commands on her, should she prove with child, to come away with her big belly to him, to be delivered in his house, and he would take care of the child, boy or girl." This princess being pregnant, in her ninth month, set out from Campaigne, crossed all France down to the Parnes, and in a fortnight reached Pan in Berne. She was very desirous (adds the historian) to see her father's will, which was kept in a large gold box, with which also was a large gold chain, of such a length as to go twenty-five or thirty times about a woman's neck; she asked him for it:—"Thou shalt have it, said he, on thy shewing me the child now in thy womb, so that it be no puny, whimpering chit: I give thee my word the whole shall be thine, provided that whilst thou art in labour, thou singest me a Berne song, and I will be at thy delivery." Between midnight and one o'clock, on the 13th of December, 1553, the princess's pains came on; her father, on notice, hastened down, and the hearing him come into the room, chanted out the old Berne lay:

Notre dame du bout du pont,  
Aidez moi en cette beure, &c.

Immediately after her delivery, her father put the gold chain about her neck, and gave her the gold box, in which was his will, saying, "There, girl, that is thine, but this belongs to me," taking up the babe in his gown, without staying till it was dressed, and carried it away to his apartment. The little prince was fed and brought up, so as to inure him to fatigue and hardship, frequently eating nothing but the coarsest common bread; the good king, his grandfather, had given such orders. He used, according to the custom of the country, to run about bare-headed and bare-footed, with the village boys, both in winter and summer. Who was this prince? Henry IV.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 23, 1783.

"At 12 o'clock to-day GENERAL WASHINGTON was admitted to a publick audience, at which he made a very affecting address, and presented his commission to the United States in Congress assembled; there were present, the Governor of this State, the Council, and both Houses of Assembly, together with sundry military officers of distinction, and many ladies.

"The circumstance being extraordinary, and to the General more honourable than any that is recorded in history, produced such effects as might have been expected; it drew tears from most of the spectators." A kind correspondent has favoured us with the following copy of his EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS to the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, with their Answer.

MR. PRESIDENT,

THE great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign, with satisfaction, the appointment I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which however was superceded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the Supreme Power of the union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations, and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, encreases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the persons who have been attached to my person during the war: It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate; permit me, Sir, to recommend in particular those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it as an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendance of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august Body, under whose orders I have long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of publick life.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

City of Annapolis, December 23, 1783.

ANSWER OF CONGRESS.

THE United States in Congress assembled receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success, through a perilous and doubtful war.

Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without friends or a government to support you.

You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all disasters and changes; you have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity; you have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous King and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world—having taught a lesson useful to those who insist, and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, it will continue to animate remotest ages. We feel, with you, our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interest of those confidential officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join you in commending the interest of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation; and for you, we address to him our earnest prayers, that a life so beloved may be fostered with all his care: That your days may be happy as they have been illustrious, and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

Extract of a letter from a house in London, to a merchant in Boston, dated Sept. 15, 1783.

"In justice to our unfortunate countrymen, who have been established in France since the war, we send you an extract of a letter, received from a gentleman in a respectable character at Paris, which we beg you will cause to be published in all the different newspapers in New-England."

"DEAR SIR, Paris, 20th Aug. 1783.

"It is with the greatest anxiety, that I contemplate the distress in which the merchants in most of the European ports are so generally involved, in consequence of the sudden event of peace, and the unexpected effects it has had in almost every branch of trade. The repeated failures, in every part of Europe, have involved several of the most eminent bankers in this city in their fall, and induced the remaining ones to withdraw their credit from the merchants. A circumstance of this nature is doubly injurious to them in this critical moment, when they stand most in need of a temporary support. Almost every post brings us intelligence of the continual failures of respectable houses at Bourdeaux; and it is with regret I find, that no class of merchants have been more materially hurt by the peace, than our own countrymen; several of whom have formed establishments in the different ports upon the Bay of Biscay, in a very respectable and lucrative line. At the return of peace, many of them were in the most flourishing situations, and near the summit of their ambition, and in possession of the fullest confidence of the people; but alas! since that period, what a fatal reverse, almost totally shut out from every commercial communication with America, they have been at once deprived of their usual

resources of consignments; and what is more distressing, of their own funds, laying in different parts of America.

"In consequence of so many complicated and distressing circumstances, some of our first American houses have been under the unavoidable necessity of claiming from government a suspension from one to two years; which has been granted. Those who shall still keep their ground, stand upon the brink of the same precipice, and without immediate relief, must necessarily have recourse to the same alternative. I am however happy in observing, that a temporary inconvenience will be the only consequence, as you well know that suspensions in this country are never granted, except when the merchant can fully prove by his books that he possesses sufficient property to pay all his creditors twenty shillings in the pound; fortunately this is the case with every American house, that was well established, and indeed most of them have realized so much beyond it, that they will be effectually enabled to revive their houses, and return again to the same respectable line, when affairs are better regulated, and their funds come in.

"They will, I dare say, in America (and very naturally) suppose that a suspension and failure are synonymous terms, and produce the same effects, but this is far from being the case. The distresses have been so general, and the state of their books so fair, that government has not hesitated totally to protect them, until they can receive their funds; when this is the case they will enjoy the confidence of the people, in the same degree as if no suspension had ever taken place."

The ship Favourite, Captain Vallance, is arrived in our river, in 7 weeks from Cork; she brings an account of the meeting of the parliament of Ireland, on the 27th of October, when Sir Edward Newenham said: That though not perfectly recovered in his health, he came to attend his duty that day, in order to lay before parliament information of the greatest national importance, and therefore requested the attention of the house for a few moments; his information was contained in a letter from a nobleman of exalted rank in France, dated the 2d of October, 1783; an extract of which he read as follows:

"Notwithstanding your friends have spoken about including Ireland in the commercial treaty now pending between Great-Britain and the United States of North-America, the British Commissioner has not done it; I am inclined to think the question was asked him, and he (Mr. Hartley) wrote home for instructions, but none have arrived; therefore you have no time to lose in taking proper and speedy measures to have Ireland included by name; otherwise there will arise numberless doubts, delays and misunderstandings between the two countries, and which may prove equally detrimental to both;—the treaty is now open, and may possibly be soon re-assumed; I am confident that the American Ministers, Mr. Adams, Dr Franklin and Mr. Jay, will most cordially agree to include Ireland, and give her every possible equal commercial advantage, but it cannot be done unless Ireland is included in that or some other treaty."

He had, he said, thought it his duty to lay the above information before the house, but he did not intend to embarrass government by tendering any motions or resolutions at present; he only solicited justice for his country, and requested that those whose duty it is would take these matters into immediate consideration; the treaty continued open on the 4th of this month; no time, not even one post, ought to be lost; the treaty might be signed, and Ireland left out; if that should happen, this nation will experience greater difficulties, than we suffer by the omission of Ireland in the treaty with Portugal. This house will then be forced to take it up in the warmest manner, and send commissioners to Paris. For the present, he should leave it in the hands of those who have power and abilities to do us justice, and trusted they were desirous of preventing future jealousies.

J. A. De Florat,

Begs leave to inform LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

THAT he has lately arrived in this town, where he proposes to draw likenesses in miniature and portrait painting. He assures those who may incline to employ him, that he has a happy turn at this branch—and flatters himself he can give full satisfaction. He resides at the house lately occupied by Mrs. Dunbar, next door to Ebenezer Cowell, Esq.

Trenton, Jan. 5, 1784. 2w

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro man, about 30 years of age; has been kept to plantation work these 20 years past. There will be some time given for part of the money, if it should best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Hope-well. MINNE GULICK.

December 30, 1783. 2w

ALL persons residing on or near the road from Trenton to Elizabeth-Town, who wish to become subscribers to the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, may have their packets carried, on moderate terms, by applying to JAMES MARTIN, Post-rider.

L O N D O N, September 4.

A few days since the city of Litchfield was honoured with a most extraordinary visit. A person from London, lately a chimney-sweeper, arrived in a post-chaise and four, and took possession of a very considerable property left him by an old aunt, amounting, as is generally supposed, to 18000*l.* and a farm about a mile from the city, of about 250 acres freehold. The old lady had always lived in the most parsimonious manner, and during her life would never assist her nephew, on account of his having offended her in his younger days: However, being taken very ill, about a month before her death, she sent for a minister, who, upon finding her very bad, advised her to settle her affairs, and hinted, that he thought her nearest of blood ought to enjoy what she left; agreeably to which advice, she at last settled her estate as above-mentioned. The proceſſion of the Burgeſſes to meet the fortunate ſweep, had a pretty effect; and he was likewiſe attended by a numerous body of the fraternity of the ſoot bag. He has behaved exceedingly liberal in every reſpect; has given 200*l.* to the hoſpital, 200*l.* to the poor, and has undertaken to furniſh the church with a new ſet of bells.

The French are ſending over ſome engineers of the firſt eminence in their profeſſion, to new fortify St. Lucia; as it is their intention to put it in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as may deſy ſurprize or aſſault to take it.

A few days ago as two labourers were working upon Bunker's Hill, near Aſhburne, they found a large jar full of money, conſiſting of pieces of gold coin, of twenty ſhillings value each, of Charles the firſt, and James the firſt.

The naval arſenal at Petersburgh, which has lately been nearly deſtroyed by fire, is one of the largeſt in the Ruſſian empire: It was built by Peter the Third, upon a plan ſimilar to that of Deptford yard, but of greater extent. The whole city of Petersburgh was originally intended by the Czar for an arſenal, or magazine of warlike ſtores in general; but after the conqueſt of Livonia, the Emperor being ſhamed with hopes of rendering it the capital of his dominions, he had all the wooden ſtore-houſes pulled down, and all the buildings were reared in a ſtrong and maſterly manner; the whole of the admiralty was rebuilt; and where it had before been ſecured by a low rampart raiſed of earth, there was a ſtately building walled in with a murale four feet thick. A very ſtrong caſtle was alſo built of ſtone, to defend the city and its arſenal, which, by the care of ſucceeding ſovereigns, has been augmented, and brought into the higheſt degree of naval repute, though by none more than the preſent Empreſs, who has added conſiderably to her navy. There are five ſlips in the dock-yard for building men of war, but on account of the extreme ſhallowneſs of the harbour of Petersburgh, they are reduced to the ſame neceſſity as the Dutch at Amſterdam, which is that of making uſe of machines, which they call camels, to convey them over the ſhoals and flats to Cronſtadt, the place of ſitting. At the time of the late fire at Peterſburgh, there is ſaid to have been furniture for thirty men of war all deſtroyed. It is ſuppoſed to have been wickedly ſet on fire, and ſtrict ſearch is making after the authors of the calamity.

Sept. 10. Accounts have been received at Copenhagen, of an iſland having lately ariſen in the ſea, in the neighbourhood of Iceland. Although the fact itſelf is authentick, yet the dimensions and ſituation are not well aſcertained. The information brought by the laſt ſhips from thence is, that it was ſtill increaſing, and that great quantities of fire iſſued from two of its eminences.

Sept. 26. Mr. Laurens, and ſome others of the American Commiſſioners, are expected ſhortly to return to the new States, as the object of their ſtay in Europe is now completely accompliſhed.

The accounts from France agree in the preparations going on at Toulon with great activity. It is ſaid, that if the Ruſſian fleet enters the Mediterranean, they will find it a *cul de ſac* that will conduct them to Toulon.

State of New-Jerſey, } BY virtue of two writs of Middleſex county, ſſ. } *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 publick vendue, on Wedneſday the twenty-ſiſt 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

## NEGROES.

**T**O be ſold cheap, for a term of years, two young negro wenches, one about fifteen years old, the other about eleven years old. Enquire of Collins and Ewing, in Trenton.

December 27, 1783.

3w

**T**HE price of this paper is TEN SHILLINGS by the year.—The money to be advanced quarterly, or for a longer time, as the ſubſcribers may think fit; and, if the paper ſhould be diſcontinued, to be returned on demand, after deducting the price of the papers which have been furniſhed ſince the reſpective advances were made.—The papers to go out in packets, as heretofore, and one to be given gratis with every dozen the packet may contain.—The packets to ſtop whenever the term elapſes for which the laſt advance has been made, unleſs a further advance be then made.—The ſubſcribers to pay their poſts, as heretofore.

The publiſher flatters himſelf that the above conditions will appear ſo reaſonable in point of price, and ſo neceſſary in point of precaution, that they will meet with univerſal approbation—and that he will have the full eſt encouragement from his fellow-citizens in carrying on this uſeful undertaking. He is of opinion, that this method of publication will fix the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE on a baſis that will be permanent; and is convinced, that this only will enable him to devote to it a portion of his time and attention adequate to the importance of the object.

Gentlemen, to whom it may be convenient, will much oblige the publiſher, by forming packets in the ſeveral counties as expeditiouſly as may be.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, Dec. 9, 1783.

**To be ſold cheap,**  
For Caſh, by the Printer, wholeſale and retail, a large Number of **TESTAMENTS,**  
**SPELLING-BOOKS**  
and **PRIMERS.**

## To be ſold,

**A** NEGRO WENCH, between 18 and 19 years of age.—She can do moſt kinds of houſework, and is ſold only for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

3w

## Doctor Gibſon,

Lately from IRELAND,

**W**HO went through the different ſtudies of phyſick, ſurgery, and manmidwifery, at the celebrated univerſity of Edinburgh and hoſpitals of London, propoſes practiſing in Trenton and its vicinity. Being a ſtranger in the country, he hopes will be a ſufficient apology for taking this method of making himſelf known, and to exculpate him from being charged with empiriciſm by gentlemen of the learned profeſſions. He flatters himſelf, that by aſſiduity and attention, he will merit the eſteem and approbation of the publick. His preſent abode is at Mr. Higbee's, King-ſtreet.

Trenton, December 29, 1783.

3w

## 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

## 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 Extrad 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.

## Mary James,

**T**HE wife of the ſubſcriber, has left his habitation, declaring that ſhe will never cohabit with him again:—The publick is therefore hereby forewarned not to truſt her on his account, he being determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS JAMES.

December 22, 1783.

4w

## T O B E L E T,

Until the firſt of May next,

**T**HE houſe and lot in Trenton belonging to Colonel James Thompſon, lately occupied by John Stevens, jun, Eſquire. A ſmall tenement adjoining thereto will be let ſeparately. Poſſeſſion to be given immediately. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 22, 1783.

3w

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.