

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1783.

WORCESTER, May 22.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of WORCESTER, held, by adjournment, May 19, 1783,

VOTED,

THAT this town, with an equal and sacred regard to treaties of *peace*, and of *alliance*; to the resolves of Congress, and the solemn acts of this Commonwealth, passed from time to time, for its preservation, safety, and defence; and especially, to those great and important principles of liberty and a free government, for which they have been struggling, at the risque of their lives, will continue with spirit and firmness, their most vigorous efforts, to render glorious, and secure from danger, interruption, or diminution, the ends of their past exertions, *Peace, Liberty, and Happiness*.

2dly. *Voted*, That this town consider every country, in times of invasion, as having equally a right to the assistance, the personal services, and the property of all its subjects, in opposing the assailants.—That this country, more than eight years since, was invaded, and has been scourged by a war, which, for the purpose of reducing it to the servile subjection of foreign domination, has been, by sea and by land, waiting, and by every species of barbarity, distressing its innocent inhabitants; a war that has desolated and burned whole towns, and rendered wretched, and turned out thousands of virtuous Americans, destitute, despoiled, and unprovided for by the treaty of peace, which leaves them dependent on the gratitude and generosity of their country.—A war promoted, encouraged, and invited by those who, the moment the bloody banners were displayed, abandoned their native land, turned parricides, and conspired to involve their country in ruin, tumult, and in blood.

3dly. *Voted*, That such traitorous conduct, upon every principle of policy and justice, in all ages, and in all countries, would, in the opinion of this town, operate a forfeiture of the conspirator's civil and political relation to their injured and betrayed country; cut them off, forever, from a standing therein; render them enemies and aliens, and justify those necessary laws, and that general voice of the people, by which they have been thus declared.

4thly. *Voted*, That considering, while the sword was slumbering in its scabbard, when this country was in the hour of quiet, and at peace with the world, only pleading and petitioning for its rights, for a free government; the sentiments of the absentees, their principles, their languages, and their feelings, were fixedly opposed to *these* rights, and to *that* freedom, they *then* preferring, and to evince the sincerity of that preference, engaged to risque their all, for its possible attainment, a government totally inconsistent with the principles of the one we have established, and for the destruction of which they have been waging a cruel war; that therefore this town cannot conceive it to be their *duty*, or their *interest*, ever to provide for the return of such ingrates, to naturalize them, or admit them to the privileges and immunities of citizens.

5thly. *Voted*, That, whereas the said absentees and conspirators have, at all times, uniformly by their representations, addresses, and avowed principles; considered the subjects of these states, of our great and illustrious ally, and the treaties of alliance, amity and commerce, as the proper subjects of abuse, calumny, and reproach—the former as the deluded tools of a party spurred on to treason and rebellion—the second as the cowardly machines of a Monarch, perfidiously plotting the ruin of the former—and the latter as originating from the worst of motives, delusive, treacherous, artful, insincere, and not to be adhered to, and have even attempted to seduce the subjects of these states to violate their *faith*, and those *sacred treaties*: That therefore, in the opinion of this town, to admit persons of such principles, and such practices, to incorporate with, and reside among us, would betray the want

of a due regard to a generous friend, who has been fighting, and bleeding by our side, endanger the treaty, and injure our *national* character.

6thly. *Voted*, That whereas persons of the above description, have been of opinion, which they have been assiduous to *propagate*, that these states could find happiness, or protection, no where but in a *re-union* with the kingdom of Great-Britain; that left to themselves, they would become the sport of each other, break to pieces, and crumble into ruin; that no calamity was more to be deprecated, *for our own sakes*, than *Independence established*, and no blessing more earnestly to be sought for, than *Independence destroyed*: And whereas, whence by a change of British Councils, and British measures, there was a prospect of peace, they reprobated that change, and solicited, for the purpose above, the continued utmost exertions of British power, and British resources, and even after the commencement of the pacifick treaty, with malicious intentions, equally hostile to both countries, dared to represent America, as but the proper subject of an easy conquest: That therefore, in the opinion of this town, our independence must ever be in danger of annoyance from such persons who can never have our *confidence, friendship, or society*.

7thly. *Voted*, That the plea, for the return of the absentees, of their becoming good subjects, increasing our numbers, and of strength, is in the opinion of this town, *groundless and fallacious*, as it is improbable that persons who have thus *acted*, that are thus *principled*, and thus *situated*, would, without any new *reason, light, or argument*, alter their conduct, and at once *reject* those principles they have *embraced*, and *embrace* those they have *rejected*, endeavour to support that government they have been struggling to destroy, cultivate that harmony which they have been industrious to prevent, prevent that discord they have been assiduous to create, **QUELL THOSE RIOTS AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES**, which but of late were the foundation of their darling hope, and endeavour to strengthen that friendship and alliance, which they have laboured to weaken, and *lied* to asperse, and by a conduct, the reverse of their past, become useful and good.

8thly. *Voted*, That agreeably to the treaty of peace, this town wishes for no recollection of past disputes with Great-Britain, no repetition of past injuries; but the seeds of discord being excluded, that such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse may be established between the two countries, as to promise, and secure to both, perpetual peace and harmony, which would be extremely difficult, were those persons to reside among us, whom this country considers as the occasion of interrupting that *intercourse formerly*, and the cause of all their sufferings; especially as these *wretched beings* have already begun a *quarrel* with that peace, and those who made it, which terminates a long, bloody and unnatural war.

9thly. *Voted*, That therefore, in the opinion of this town, it would be extremely dangerous to the *peace, the happiness, the liberty, the interest, and safety* of these states, to suffer persons of the above description to become the subjects of, and to reside in this government; that it would be not only dangerous, but inconsistent with justice, policy, *our past laws*, the publick faith, and the principles of a free and independent state, to admit them ourselves, or have them forced upon us without our consent.

10thly. *Voted*, That in the opinion of this town, this Commonwealth ought, with the utmost caution, to *naturalize*, or in any other way admit, as subjects, a *common enemy*, a set of people, who have been, by the united voice of this continent, declared *outlaws, exiles, aliens, and enemies*, dangerous to its political being and happiness.

11thly. *Voted*, That while there are thousands of the innocent, peaceable and defenceless inhabitants of these states, whose property has been destroyed, and taken from them in the course of the

war; for whom no provision is made, to whom there is no *restitution of estates*, no compensation for losses; that it would be unreasonable, cruel and unjust, to suffer those who were the wicked occasion of those losses, to obtain a restitution of the estates they refused to protect, and which they have abandoned, and *forfeited* to the justice of their country.

12thly. *Voted*, That whereas persons of the above description have already made various attempts to introduce themselves into this government, and thereby to establish principles and precedents, by which others might be admitted, and restored to their forfeited estates; that this town will adopt every reasonable and consistent measure, to prevent so great an evil; and that it is their expectation and *earnest request* of SAMUEL CURTIS, Esq. whom they have chosen to represent them at this critical period, that he will with *firmness* and *steadiness*, continue his patriotick exertions for the above purpose; that he will use his influence to have those good and wholesome laws touching the matter, duly executed, and such others enacted, as events and circumstances, from time to time, may render necessary; that he will receive a copy of the above votes, to the principles of which, the principles of a sovereign and independent government, the principles of our free constitution, and those great principles which have carried us triumphantly through a severe and bloody conflict, to those principles, he will invariably adhere, and make them the governing rule of his conduct, as what alone, under heaven, has given energy to war, will give *dignity to peace*, and make life happy.

13thly. *Voted*, That it is the expectation of this town, and their earnest request of their Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, that they will with care and vigilance observe the movements, and watch the conduct of our only *remaining enemies*; that until the further order of government, they will, with decision, spirit and firmness, endeavour to enforce and carry into execution, the several laws of this Commonwealth, respecting those enemies to our rights, and the rights of mankind; give information should they know of any *obtruding* themselves into any part of this state, suffer none to remain in this town, but cause to be confined immediately, for the purpose of transportation, according to law, any that may presume to enter it.

A true copy, Attest,
WM. G. MACCARTY, Town-Clerk.

T U R I N, March 1.

Yesterday, February 28th, a courier extraordinary arrived here from the Court of Naples, with the following intelligence:

On the 5th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, all the farther Calabria felt a shock of an earthquake, which lasted no less than six minutes, passing from east to west. The shocks were repeated thirty-two times, from that hour till half past 12 at night, when the most violent happened. They still continued on the 6th and 7th; the sea, during the whole period, pouring in upon them, whilst a deluge of water from the clouds contributed to the destruction of this unfortunate country. The people wrapped in the thickest darkness, beheld nothing but lightning, and heard nothing but thunder; which at once discovered and scattered death. It is impossible to give, as yet, all the particulars of this dreadful phenomenon; all that is known for certain at present is what the courier related on his arrival, namely, that out of three hundred and seventy-five villages, which the province contained, three hundred and twenty had perished. The prince de Cariati had lost seventeen fiefs, among which were the towns of Seminica and Paima, of which there is not one stone left upon another. The prince of Scilla, living in the town of the same name, quitted it, and endeavoured to make his escape in a sloop, the vessel sunk, and he was

drowned. The prince de Ardor is reduced to the single fief of St. George. The princess Gerace de Grimaldi, is buried in the ruins of the town which bore her name, but which is now entirely consumed by fire. All the effects belonging to the king, the nobles, and merchants, as grain, oil, wine, &c. have been either wrecked or burnt, and all the fortifications ruined. The Point del Phara, and the town of Pifo, are overwhelmed by the sea, as is that of Reggio, Montleone, and several other places. Petrarch's river, which crossed the province, has entirely disappeared, the courier passed it on foot. The number of persons who have perished is supposed not to be less than two hundred thousand. The Captain of a frigate which lay at anchor in the harbour of Messina, says, that a great part of that city is destroyed. The greatest part of the nobility escaped in small vessels, but have lost all their property. Near the entrance of the port, several chafins were formed, from whence sulphurous vapours continually exhaled.

It is imagined that the island of Lipari has been swallowed up by the sea, several of the inhabitants who had been taken up by a vessel, relating, that at the time when they embarked, the elements had all mingled with each other for the destruction of the island. The king has given every assistance that the nature of the circumstances admitted.

L O N D O N, March 28.

A letter from Paris says, it is reported there that advice is received from Constantinople, of a plan having been laid to murder the Sultan, but it was discovered by one of the Janissaries, three hours before it was to have been carried into execution. The reason assigned for it was, that a body of these guards had been deprived of their pay for neglect of duty, and otherwise punished by order of the Sultan, and therefore they were determined to murder him as he came out of his Seraglio in the dusk of the evening. Three of the ringleaders were immediately put to death.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 11.

"There never happened an event more providentially for this country than the present peace, which took place at the moment that the distress of the manufacturers, and of all the poor in general, was arrived to a crisis of calamity as great as in the spring, 1779, with this addition of the high prices of all the necessaries of life to render it insupportable. What a sudden and happy change has succeeded! every hand is set to work, and all the song of cheerful industry is heard in all parts of the city, instead of that heart piercing cry of sorrow, and murmurs of distress. Our traders, animated with a truly patriotic ardour, boldly launch their property on the sea of commercial adventure, determined in every possible manner to explore the channels through which the fabrics of their country may find their way."

Letters from divers parts of Hampshire say, that since such a number of soldiers and sailors have been discharged, it is dangerous for people to be from home after dark, as robberies are very frequently committed by them: A farmer, in going from Portsmouth, was not only stripped of what money he had, but was cut and wounded in such a manner, that his life was despaired of.

Orders are given for a large quantity of building materials to be shipped off for Gibraltar, to repair the damage sustained by the late siege.

By the French and Dutch mails we have received the following intelligence, in a letter dated Leyden, March 13.—"A courier arrived express at the Hague, from Paris, in the night of the 10th inst. He brings with him the British passports for our shipping, in consequence of the armistice agreed upon: they are only one hundred in number. Whether his despatches contained any thing else material, is not known; but it appears very probable, that the signing of the preliminary articles is by no means so near at hand, as was at first imagined. The *pre-advise* of the province of Holland concerning this matter, was on the 4th instant laid before the States-General; it contains the following resolutions: 1st. That the Republick cannot, by any means, hearken to any concession whatever on her part to Great-Britain. 2d. That the freedom of navigation should be established upon the principles laid down by Russia. 3d. That an indemnification on the part of England must still be insisted upon for the losses the Republick has suffered in consequence of the unjust war waged against its subjects. 4th. That until these objects are settled in a satisfactory manner, the Republick cannot think of appointing a Minister to the Court of London. Five provinces agreed unanimously to the above res-

olutions; but the deputies of Zealand requested a delay of twenty-four hours: Nevertheless, as the business required dispatch, the petition was overruled; and on Thursday last the express returned to Paris, with the above answer, as the *ultimatum* of the States-General."

By the Flanders and Dutch mails, which arrived yesterday, we have received a letter, dated Paris, March 16, of which the following is an extract:

"It is currently reported here, and generally credited, that the late Commodore Chevalier de Beaufort, Capt. of the Royal Louis, of 110 guns, the same as was dismissed the service by Comte d'Estaing, will never resume his station in the navy; having, by a court-martial held at Cadiz, been deprived of all his dignities, except the insignia of the order of St. Louis, and the distinctive star on the epaulet as Brigadier of his Majesty's armies.

"Madame the Comtesse of Fremont repaired, on the 12th inst. to St. Dennis, to meet her husband, late commander of the Jason, who passes through that town on his way to the state prison, where he is to be confined for twenty years and one day. The sentence awarded against that gentleman by the court-martial, presided by Comte de Brugnon, had doomed him to the block; but his Majesty was pleased to reverse the said sentence in the manner above-mentioned; though it may be questioned which was preferable, instant death, or so long a confinement to an officer aged 55 years, 30 of which he had spent with honour in the service of his King and country, and whose courage and good conduct had been unimpeached, till the unfortunate affair that occasioned his trial."

April 5. Lord North is to be shortly called up by writ, to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron North. We foretold this manœuvre—vide Morning Post of 30th of March. His Grace of Portland cannot stand by himself; Mr. Fox is to manage the Commons.—Quere, how long will this last?

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 24.

"The uneasiness which we have been under on account of the armament preparing by the English, intended for the East Indies, is now entirely dissipated; the two Courts acting in concert for the re-establishment of peace in that part of the world, upon as solid a basis as that upon which it will be fixed in Europe. The day before yesterday, the English officer, who is commissioned to go over land to India, set off from hence, accompanied by a person dispatched by our government for the same purpose. These two will embark at Toulon, and will then proceed directly for Alexandria, and if they meet with no unfortunate encounter in their journey through the deserts, it is supposed that they will reach India towards the latter end of June."

April 8. Yesterday the Hon. Charles-James Fox took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons, upon being re-elected for the city of Westminster.

It is said Lord Townshend kissed hands yesterday as master of the ordnance.

Earl Cholmondeley and Lord Foley are appointed joint postmasters-general.

We are informed that the duke of Manchester has resigned his place of chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

The new chancellor of the exchequer has already had a meeting with several merchants and bankers concerning the loan.

Capt. Carpenter of the navy, arrived yesterday afternoon at the admiralty, with advices from Sir E. Hughes, containing an account of an engagement between the fleet under his command, and M. Suffrein, which was desperately sustained by the English; Sir E. Hughes having opposed a force of 15 ships of the line with only 10. Sir Richard Bickerton, with the reinforcement under his command, is mentioned to have joined Sir Edward Hughes some time after the above-mentioned action was fought. The above accounts were, immediately on their coming to hand, laid before his Majesty.

The Rodney packet left Madras on the 8th of November last, and brings an account of a fourth action between Sir Edward Hughes and Monf. Suffrein, which happened in the middle of October. It was the sharpest action that perhaps has been known; both fleets suffered much, and ended in a drawn battle. On our side three Captains were slain, viz. Watt, Wood, and Lumley. One of Sir Edward Hughes's frigates had spoke with Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, a few days sail from Madras; but this was after the above action.

Lord Cornwallis has certainly declined going out Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, in consequence of the present change of Administration.

A new loan, about to be negotiated for the current year, is to be 12 millions; eight were to have answered the expences of the state, had the late Ministry continued in office; the additional four are required, for purposes too obvious to mention.

The funds have progressively fallen ever since the present ministerial revolution was publicly announced.

The re-introduction of Lords North and Stormont to the British cabinet at this crisis, was thought advisable, to give additional weight to the commercial treaty now on foot between this country and America; their Lordships being the men, of all others, in his Majesty's dominions, for whom the revolted colonists have the most universal predilection!

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S.

April 10. The House being resumed, the order of the day was read, for taking into further consideration the American Trade Bill, when

Mr. Secretary Fox rose, and expressed his intention to move, that it should be postponed for three weeks or a month, as he conceived the object of the bill could be better effected by negotiation with America, than in the present mode. The principles on which the commerce between this country and America was to be settled, were very simple and plain; it would, therefore, in his opinion, require no great delay to adjust the business, and he trusted, by the time he had mentioned, matters would be so concluded as to open the intercourse between America and us. In the mean time he proposed to bring in two bills, the one to repeal all the prohibitory acts, and the other to dispense with the certificates, bonds, &c. which, as the law now stood, were requisite to be produced by an American ship, coming into any of our harbours. He on this moved, as he had mentioned, that the consideration of the bill should be postponed for a month.

Mr. Eyre and Mr. David Hartley said a few words, when Mr. Secretary Fox's motion was agreed to. He afterwards moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the prohibitory acts, which was also agreed to.

The Duke of Rutland has not yet formally resigned; his Grace is at present at his country seat, but is expected in town in the course of next week.

A gentleman who arrived in town from Brest on Monday, says, that orders were come there from Madrid, that if any American vessels should hereafter put in there, or in any other port belonging to the King of Spain, to treat the Americans as an independent people, to shew them respect, and to indulge them in every thing they could require.

A difference has already taken place among the members of the new Administration. The cause is, that Lord Loughborough insists upon a feat in the Cabinet, as First Commissioner of the Great Seal. The Portland party are against him, and Lord North for him.

St. James's, April 2. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable David Viscount Stormont, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Honourable Frederick Earl of Carlisle, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Frederick North, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, commonly called Lord North, and the Right Hon. Charles-James Fox, to be his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; they were this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Whitehall, April 5. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint his Grace Wm. Henry, Duke of Portland, the Right Honourable John Cavendish, commonly called Lord John Cavendish, the Right Honourable Charles Howard, commonly called Earl of Surrey, Frederick Montague, Esq. and Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable John Cavendish, commonly called Lord John Cavendish, the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Charles Townshend, the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

Utrecht, April 1. An express, which is arrived at the Hague from Paris, and which has occasioned many ministerial conferences, is said to have brought advices of the court of London having desisted from her former resolution in respect to the Dutch colonies of Trincomalee and Negapatnam, provided our Lords the States-General will desist, on their side, from the indemnification for losses in ships and merchandize sustained by the Republick since the declaration of war of Great-Britain, and if, besides, their High Mightinesses will consent to let the English participate of the commerce of the island of Ceylon.

From a New-York paper of the 4th inst. we have selected the following:

L O N D O N, April 3.

The American trade bill in the House of Commons was put off till the beginning of May; and

the obnoxious acts prohibiting the intercourse with America repealed.

Colonel Braithwaite has been attacked, all his force, about 200 infantry, 250 cavalry, 18 officers, and 13 field-pieces taken or destroyed: This execution was performed on the river Coleroon, by Hyder Ally's son, Tippo Saib, with the French Commander Monf. Lally; this led to the surrender of our town and garrison of Cuddalore to Monf. Ducheinain, on the 6th of April; this bad fortune was succeeded by the taking of Permacoli. Our affairs in East-India wear a very lowering aspect.

Mr. David Hartley set out for Paris on the 16th of April, as Commissioner from Great-Britain, to settle a commercial treaty with the Commissioners from America; he is expressly to stipulate the most liberal terms, as the grounds on which the British Court is to grant peculiar advantages in commerce to America.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Die Luna, 17^o Februarii, 1783.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House for your gracious condescension in ordering to be laid before us the Preliminary and Provisional Articles of the different Treaties which your Majesty has concluded; and we assure your Majesty that we have considered them with that attention which so important a subject requires.

We beg leave to express in the most dutiful manner to your Majesty, our satisfaction that your Majesty has, in consequence of the powers intrusted to you, laid the foundation, by the Provisional Articles with the States of North-America, for a Treaty of Peace, which we trust will ensure perfect reconciliation and friendship between both countries.

That in this confidence, we presume to express to your Majesty our just expectation that the several states of North-America will carry into effectual and satisfactory execution those measures, which the Congress is so solemnly bound by the Treaty to recommend in favour of such persons as have suffered for the part which they have taken in the war; and that we shall consider this circumstance as the surest indication of returning friendship.—And we acknowledge to your Majesty our due sense of that wise and paternal regard for the happiness of your subjects, which induced your Majesty to relieve them from a burdensome and expensive war, by the Preliminary Articles of Peace, concluded between your Majesty, and their Most Christian and Catholic Kings.

We assure your Majesty, that we shall encourage and promote every exertion of your subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland in the cultivation and improvements of those resources which must tend to the certain augmentation of our publick strength; and that with these views we shall most diligently turn our attention to a revision of all our commercial laws, and proportionably increase your Majesty's naval power, which can alone ensure the prosperity of your dominions.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to his Majesty by the whole House.

His MAJESTY'S Most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Receive with pleasure this dutiful Address, and have great satisfaction in observing that the Preliminary and Provisional Articles appear to you, as they do to me, to afford a reasonable prospect of such a Peace, as will relieve my people from any burthens beyond what the expences of the war have rendered unavoidable, and, if properly improved, will ensure the national prosperity.—These are objects always next my heart, and every measure, which has a tendency to promote them, cannot but be acceptable to me.—It is my firm purpose to execute every Article of the Treaties on my part with that good faith which has ever distinguished the conduct of this nation.

I concur with you most entirely on the just expectation you entertain of the like attention in North-America, to the stipulations in favour of the unfortunate sufferers by the war; which are founded in humanity and justice, and now recognized by publick engagement. I do not entertain a doubt that this and every other Article in the Treaties depending will be finally settled and performed by the other powers with that spirit of liberality and justice which becomes them.

HARTFORD, June 3.

Sir Guy Carleton, in his conference with his Excellency General Washington, it is said, declared he could not positively assign the time when the British garrison would be withdrawn from New-York, as he had received no orders for that purpose, but was in daily expectation that such instructions from his Court would arrive by the next packet; and that he should make every preparation on his part for such an event.

NEW-HAVEN, May 29.

Thursday last Captain William Brintnal, in a

sloop, arrived here, in 23 days from St. Martins: In lat. 31, he passed sixteen large ships, which he supposed to be of the line, on their passage from Jamaica, to England. And, on Monday last, Capt. Christopher Hughes, in a sloop, arrived here from St. Croix.

ALBANY, May 26.

On the 16th inst. as Mr. Joseph Mayall (an inhabitant of Tryon county) was passing through the woods between Cherry Valley and Ithurlow, he was met by a serjeant and two privates of the British, who told him he must go with them as their prisoner. He marched with them as far as Susquehannah river, where having concluded on a place for fording, it was agreed that the tallest should venture over first, which being effected, the other two were preparing to follow, and laying down their guns and packs in order to fix themselves, Mayall snatched up one of the guns, and with the butt of it knocked them both into the river. The private, as soon as he recovered, made the best of his way across the river, but the serjeant turned round, and endeavoured to seize again upon Mayall, who with the gun that was in his hand shot the serjeant through the body, and taking with him both their guns, returned safe to his own home.

Mayall was a prisoner with them twenty-four hours; he says they were formerly inhabitants on the Mohawk river.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

It is with pleasure we inform the publick, that a line of post offices are again established throughout the continent, from Falmouth, in New-Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia.

The brigantine Morris, Captain Joshua Allen, of this port, bound to the Havannah, unfortunately overfet, on the third of March last, as she was lying too under her main stay sail in a gale of wind, by which unhappy accident the Captain and all his crew, except three, perished. These three persons remained on the wreck 35 days (having subsisted on cakes, flour mixed with salt water, which they baked in the sun) when they were providentially taken up by Captain Dun, in a schooner from Tortola, and carried into Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Lewis.

“On Wednesday, the 14th instant, a dreadful whirlwind and hail passed thro' some part of Suffex; the width I am not yet able to ascertain; some say four miles; but in the centre it was furious beyond imagination. It totally destroyed and carried away five houses, besides corn-cribs, for one Mr. Waples, on the south side of Indian river, with their household furniture, beds, pewter, &c. Tops of houses were mounted in the air. A pettyaugre turned over a man to save him from the hail, is said to have been lifted up and dashed to pieces. No trees could stand its fury, but were either broke off, twisted like green withes, or torn up by the roots. Many hail-stones were big as a man's two fists. One hail-stone knocked down a horse. Yet strange the Providence of God! I have heard but of one man killed; though many were bruised in their limbs. Many children remarkably preserved.” [It is observable, that on the same day the storm happened in Suffex, a remarkable shower of hail fell in this city. See our paper of the 21st ult.]

June 7. Saunder's Dublin News-Letter of the 21st April, contains a very lengthy, disastrous detail of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes's operations in the East-Indies, from the 15th of July to the 16th of October, by which it appears he has had two desperate, unsuccessful engagements with the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty, under M. de Suffrein; and by the returns he has sent to the British Admiralty, 128 of his officers and men were killed, and 516 wounded; among the former were Captain Duncan McClellan, of the Superb (flag ship) the Honourable Captain Lumley, of the Isis, Captain James Watt, of the Sultan, and a large proportion of other commissioned and petty officers. In the action of the 6th July, he asserts, that the Severe (which he took for the Ajax) fell along side the Sultan, and surrendered; but, while the Sultan was wearing to join the Superb, gave her a raking fire, made what sail she could, and got in among the French ships; that on the 7th, he sent Captain Watt, of the Sultan, in the Rodney, disarmed brig, as a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender of the Ajax; and that M. Suffrein returned for answer, that it was the French ship Severe which had the halliards of her ensign shot away, by which means it came down, but was never intended to be struck.

The volunteers of Ireland are preparing a congratulatory address to his Excellency Gen. Washington, on the glorious emancipation of America, from Bri-

tish tyranny. To that renowned Chief, and the virtuous struggles of the American army, they, in a great measure, ascribe their own happiness and independence, and are therefore determined to pay their tribute of gratitude.

TRENTON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this state.

“I was in hopes New-Jersey would have preserved its reputation for sound policy and publick honesty, respecting its paper money *unfalsified* especially as the temptation to a breach from the quantity it has out, is too small to be an objection even to *expedient* politicians. Such a trifle, posing no reputation were to be lost by it, is not worth the trouble of *filching*: But the smaller object of theft or knavery, the more the thief knave will be despised, because it argues a most apt disposition to the business; when the temptation is great, some allowances will be made for the frailty of human nature.”

On Thursday the fifteenth ult. was married: at Shrewsbury, Dr. ELISHA NEWELL, to Miss SALLY COOK.—

And on the same day and same place Mr. ROBERT LAWRENCE, to Miss SUKEY LEONARD.

On Wednesday the 21st ult. was married, at Allen-Town, Dr. JOHN GRANDIN, to Miss POLLY NEWELL.

Trenton, June 9, 1783.

The collectors of taxes in the several counties of the state are earnestly called upon to pay forward, as expeditiously as possible, all monies in their hands, and to give the most diligent attention in getting in the arrears. The present publick exigencies, and particularly the want of a large sum of money to discharge a part of the pay due to the army, will urge every one, both payers and collectors, to do their utmost.

WM. C. HOUSTON, Receiver of continental taxes, New-Jersey.

JOHN THOMPSON

Has opened store next door to Dr. Moses Scott, in Albany-street, New-Brunswick, and intends to sell the following articles on as good terms as they are at present retailed in New-York, viz.

STEEL plate and	Coffee mills,
other saws,	Pegging-awls,
Plane irons,	Drawing-knives,
Double spring and other	Table butts,
locks,	Handsaw and other
Mortise and other	files,
chisels,	Carpenters' compasses,
Augers,	Chalk lines,
Two foot rules,	Coffin and table screws,
Hinges,	Padlocks and horse
Thumb latches,	locks,
Brass handles and	Brads and clouts,
scutcheons,	Scissors,
Solid check and other	Cutteau knives,
hammers,	Knives and forks,
Farmer's iron	Smoothing-irons,
squares,	Frying-pans,
Bolts,	Shovels and tongs,
Hinges,	With a number of other
Gridirons,	articles in the iron-
Awl-blades,	mongery way.

ALSO dry goods, consisting of

Irish linens,	Tea,
Black, white and fousle	Sugar,
gauzes,	Window glafs,
Cambrick,	Putty,
Lawns,	Prussian blue,
Calicoes,	Red and white lead,
Silk and lincn handker-	Spanish brown,
chiefs.	Yellow oaker,
Calimanco,	Chalk,
Jeans,	Hard soap,
Thread,	Tea-cups and saucers,
Ribands,	Bowls,
Pins,	Tea-pots, &c.
Laces, &c. &c.	

New-Brunswick, June 3, 1783.

3w¶

Robert Singer

Has for sale in Trenton,

WEST-INDIA	White and black silk,
rum,	Handkerchiefs,
Sugar,	Sewing silks and mohair,
Molasses,	An assortment of broad
Tea,	and narrow ribands,
Chintzes and calicoes,	Cambrick,
Rattinets,	Lawns and muslin,
Shalloons,	Mens' and womens'
Durants and caliman-	thread and cotton
coes,	hose,
Black and white gauze,	And a variety of other
Silk gloves,	articles.
Fans,	

5s. ¶ c. t. f.

S A L E M, May 22.
 Since our last arrived in port the (late privateer) ships Cicero and Porus, the first from France, and the latter from Martinico.

B O S T O N, May 26.
 We hear from Andover that last Friday evening the house of Mr. Isaac Osgood, was set on fire, and much shattered by lightning, by which the Honourable James Otis, Esq. of this town, leaning upon his cane at the front door, was instantly killed: Several persons were in the house at the time, some of whom were violently affected by the shock, but immediately recovering, ran to Mr. Otis's support, but he had expired without a groan.

P R O V I D E N C E, May 24.
 Captain Isaac Brown, in the sloop Abigail, of this port, arrived here on Wednesday last, in 16 days from Hispaniola. He informs, that when he failed the French troops were preparing to leave that island; and that the Spanish fleet, and a part of the French fleet, had failed.
 A correspondent informs us, that by the commercial regulations between the United States of America and Great-Britain, the subjects of the former are to enjoy equally with those of the latter every privilege of trade drawbacks, &c. since a certain period therein mentioned.

T O B E S O L D,
 A Complete and extensive distillery, ingeniously designed and well executed. The works are finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, at the head of Trenton falls, and calculated for distilling either malt, molasses or cyder. They consist of two stills, one of six hogheads, the other of one, with the best and entire block tin worms, fixed in a tub of nine hogheads. The tub receives water by spouts, from two never failing springs, without any labour. There belong to the works a sufficient number of cedar cisterns, properly fixed for receiving and for charging the stills. If more convenient to the purchaser, certificates, at the current value, will be taken in payment. For terms apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, Philadelphia; Robert Neil, at Newark; John Pool, at Brunswick landing; John Patrick Lynch, at Burlington; or William-Churchill Houlton Esquire, at Trenton.
 May 26, 1783. t. b. c. t. f.

T O B E S O L D,
 (And entered on immediately.)
 THAT pleasantly situated house and gardens in the city of Burlington, West New-Jersey, on that well known and beautiful spot called Green-Bank, on the Delaware; it is a commodious double two story brick house, with a good kitchen, stables, coach, hay, corn, waggon, wood smoke and spring-houses, a pump of good water in the yard; the lot in depth from the water to pearl-street is 366 feet by 73 wide, on do. the whole, except what the building occupies, is a complete garden, abounding with all kinds of the most choice fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c. &c. For particulars apply to Benjamin Randolph, in Philadelphia; or Joseph Bloomfield, Esquire, adjoining the premises.
 Likewise a plantation in East New-Jersey, situate at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing about 350 acres, the greatest part thereof excellent salt meadow, with a frame dwellinghouse, salt-works, a very good fishery, &c. a number of furveys of good cedar-swamp, lying on different branches of Toms River, known by the names of Devanport, Wrangle-Brook, &c. &c. For particulars apply to BENJ. RANDOLPH, Philad. or TOB. HENDRICKSON, E. N. Jer.
 Executors of James Randolph, late of N. Jersey. Philadelphia, April 1, 1783. c. t. f.

T O B E S O L D,
 By wholesale or retail, at Stacy Potts's in Trenton, a number of excellent
S C Y T H E S,
 both for grafs and cradling, at Philadelphia prices. The general approbation which these scythes, made at Potts's and Downing's factory, obtained last season, and entire satisfaction they gave to all who tried them, it is presumed will be a sufficient recommendation.
 c. t. f.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for *Five Shillings* each the first Week, and *One Shilling and Three-pence* for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.

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

**SERIOUS ADDRESS
 TO THE
 RULERS OF AMERICA,**
 On the Inconsistency of their Conduct respecting
S L A V E R Y:
 FORMING A CONTRAST
 Between the ENCROACHMENTS of England on
 American LIBERTY,
 A N D,
 American INJUSTICE in tolerating SLAVERY.

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

THE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the publick, in general they keep good boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross-roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants,

JOHN BURROWES,
 GEORGE BEATTY.

Rates as follows, viz.	s.	d.
Carriage and 4 horses,	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto,	3	9
Chair and horse,	1	6
Man and horse,	0	8
Foot person,	0	4

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for horses at said ferry.
 June 3, 1783.

JAMES DOUGLASS
 Has for sale, at his house opposite the market-house in New-Brunswick, the following articles:
RUM, molasses, tea, plain and spotted jeans, coffee, sugar, chocolate, pepper, allspice, black and white gauze, nutmegs, indigo, frying-pans, chests and padlocks, fine corded dimity, durrants, shalloons, moppers and calimancoes of different colours, pepper-boxes tobacco do. tea canisters, pocket apron and 7-8 checks, knives, pins, scissors, Russia and Dutch linens, shoe and knee-buckles, Irish and French do. gilt and basket buttons, black laces, ribands, bibles, testaments, spelling-books, primers, fine and coarse threads, writing-paper, bonnet do. silk and linen handkerchiefs, cambric and ink powder, quality muslins, lawns, black and coloured sewing silks, womens' leather bindings, buckram and twists, modes and taffeties, satins and persians, gloves, apron and cap tapes, an assortment of corduroys, fustian, queens-ware, &c. &c.

Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and they may rest assured it shall be his constant study to give them every possible satisfaction. He desires likewise to inform his customers, that he intends retailing at as low, and, if possible, lower prices than in New-York.
 May 26, 1783. 6w¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Chesterfield township, in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, a dark bay mare, about 14½ hands high, about 10 or 11 years old this spring, lost the near eye, has some white spots on her back that are generally called saddle marks; trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
 JONATHAN LIPPINCOTT.
 May 12, 1783. 3w¶

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

THOMAS OLDEN.
 May 16, 1783. 3w 1w¶

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

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

TIMOTHY SHALER.
 May 13, 1783. 6w¶

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

JACOB WEST.
 Greenwich townsh. Suffex coun. May 1, 1783. 5¶

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

April 16, 1783. 8w

P R O P O S A L S
 For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
A. C. T. S.
 OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 of the STATE of New-Jersey,
 From the establishment of the present government and declaration of independence to the end of the sixth session on the 5th day of October 1782;
 With the CONSTITUTION prefixed.

To which is annexed,
 AN APPENDIX,
 Containing the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION of the UNITED STATES, &c.
 With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.

Compiled under the appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by
 PETER WILSON, A. M.
 C O N D I T I O N S.

I. This work, which is now in the press, and will be finished with all expedition, will be done on a large type and good paper—and to be neatly bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *Thirty-five Shillings*, one half of which sum to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the book.

N. B. Subscriptions are received by the members of the Legislature of this state; Joseph Cruikshank, Printer, in market-street, Philadelphia; and by the subscriber in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS.