

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1783.

V I E N N A, January 11.

THE letters from Constantinople advise, that they are making great preparations for war; that orders have been issued for making a general levy throughout the whole Ottoman dominions; that the Turkish cavalry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to take the field on the first notice; and that they talk of nothing less than to dethrone the Sultan, if he does not declare war against his enemies. These letters add, that the fire of the 6th of last month, which broke out near the mosque of the Sultan Achmet, has reduced to ashes eight or ten palaces; and that if the Captain Bahaw had not taken the precaution to order some houses to be pulled down directly, a great part of the town would have been in danger of falling a prey to the flames; that, in short, the Grand Vizier, during the first week of his administration, had every night caused about ten or twelve persons to be strangled, who were suspected to have concealed matches in the different quarters of the capital.

Berlin, Jan. 25. The last letters from Poland, dated the 17th, mention, that notwithstanding what is said, a war between Russia and the Porte seems inevitable, every thing in Crimea being in alarm, and the Russian troops are marching thither as fast as possible; add to which, that the cry of the people at Constantinople is for war, and was the Sultan to make any great concessions to Russia, both his life and throne would be in danger.

Frankfort, Jan. 20. The transportation of ammunition by the Danube for Hungary still continues, and they work even Sundays and Holidays. It is said, that a courier arrived lately at Vienna with despatches from the Court of Berlin, so agreeable, that the Emperor made him a present of 200 gold sovereigns.

Verailles, Jan. 22. As soon as the ratification of the King of England shall have been received (which is expected to be brought over by the young Monsieur de Vergennes) the Count de Mousniers, Minister from the King to the Elector of Treves, will repair to England with the character and quality of Ambassador from France to the Court of London.

L O N D O N, January 31.

A private letter from Paris, by the Flanders' mail, says, that people of all ranks are greatly rejoiced at the Preliminary Articles being signed; but what surprises them is, that orders are given that the works in the several dockyards be continued as in the time of war.

On Wednesday notices of six ships for Virginia and Maryland were put upon the Royal Exchange, to sail without convoy.

The East-India Company have taken some more ships into their service on account of the approaching peace, which are to sail with the next convoy.

A correspondent observes, and we believe very justly, the progress of the national debt, from the year 1700 to 1782:

The national debt in the year 1700, he says, was sixteen millions.

Queen Anne's war increased it by the year 1715 to fifty-five millions.

Twenty-five years profound peace, to 1740, lowered it to forty-seven millions.

At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle it was seventy-eight millions.

Eight years of peace reduced it to seventy-two millions; and the six years of the war following, commencing in 1756, and ending in 1762, made it amount to one hundred and forty-eight millions.—Twelve years more of tranquility lessened it to twelve millions; and the American war has increased it so much, that it is now not much less than two hundred millions.

Various have been the remarks on the number forty-five, since the memorable era when the North Briton was published: and to the numerous political and private incidents marked with that patriotic stamp, it is worthy to observe, that the Spanish Court, who has signed the preliminary articles of peace, bears just forty-five titles.

The conduct of the Count de Vergennes, throughout the whole of the negotiations, which have ended in a peace, has been candid, liberal, noble, and honest in the highest degree. On every occasion he has shewn a mind directed by the general interest of all the powers who were engaged in the war. The intimate friendship which has long subsisted between our first minister and the premier of France has also greatly contributed to restore the world to quiet.

Feb. 3. It is resolved in council that a large body

of marines shall be kept up during the peace, in case of a sudden rupture; as they have been found the most useful body of troops in the kingdom during the last war, both by sea and land, where they have equally distinguished themselves.

Few of the troops in America will return home at present, it being intended to distribute them among the West-India islands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c. which, with a strong garrison at Halifax, and a powerful force in Canada, will require by much the greater part of our forces which are at present on the American service.

The price of tobacco, on the prospect of a peace, and revival of trade with America, is fallen from 8l. ros. to 6l. per cwt.

Feb. 4. Letters from Madrid advise, that there have been great illuminations, and other publick demonstrations of joy in that metropolis and many of the capital cities and towns of Spain, on account of the peace.

Extract of a letter from the Pais-Bas, January 30.

"Peace is no sooner signed between France, Spain and England, than all the horrors of war are like to take place on the continent. The Emperor, it is said, with other powers, is bent upon driving the Turks out of Europe; in which case France must assist the latter; nay, perhaps, even the Pope, and the Italian States. The King of Prussia is directing the Hollanders, as Louis the XVth has the Genevois. Thus much for affairs on this side of the Atlantick: But what shall we say of those of the other side, where, it seems, all the world, *but the rich*, are determined to go. How England is to be supported, let our virtuous ministers inform you; but I cannot help thinking of a few lines, uttered many years since at my table, by the late Mr. Isaac-Hawkins Browne; and since that published by his son, which seems now to be verified:

"Simplicity of manners, frugal taste,
"To what strange climate are ye chas'd?
"Instead of there
"But, ah! my muse, forbear,
"And let the rest our enemies declare."

Mr. Laurens will return to America, as soon as the terms of the treaty are adjusted.

It is still uncertain whether Doctor Franklin will not return to England prior to his departure for America, as according to his last letters to some particular friends, he had not absolutely settled his mind upon the subject.

They write from France, that the Americans do not mean to disband their army, as it is thought advisable to keep garrisons in Charlestown, New-York and Boston, till such time as every appearance of discord and dissatisfaction shall subside, and their police be established upon a firm and respectable footing.

Unanimity in the Cabinet, in Parliament, and among the people abroad, is now all that is wanted to recover the welfare and importance of Old England.

Feb. 8. Various reports of a revolution in the ministry were yesterday in circulation. By some it was said, Lord North was to come into an high and responsible situation immediately; by others, that Col. Barré was to retire, and Col. North be appointed paymaster; by others again, that Mr. Jenkinson was the only individual in office under Lord North's administration, who would be immediately taken into employment.

A private letter from Bordeaux, received by a merchant in this city on Wednesday, says, our merchants here are thrown into a great consternation on a report prevailing, that great part of our fleet from St. Domingo is taken by some English men of war; if this report should prove true, it will be the ruin of some of the merchants of that city. We have just received advice from Paris, that peace is concluded on, but it is not soon enough to save those ships from being condemned as legal prizes. We expect a packet daily from the West-Indies, which will determine our fate.

Whatever reprobation may be due to our acknowledgment of American Independence, at a time when they were ready to submit from an absolute want of all further resources, every indignant feeling must find new cause of astonishment and disgust in the other concessions that have been made to them. A separation from this country was the great object they contended for; but that, it seems, has not been deemed a sufficient reward for their ingratitude; an extent of territory, quadruple their former possessions, is added to the boon. Their present limits go so far beyond the vestige of any human tread, that this country is cut off, forever, from the continent.

Surely our ancestors must have been idiots for thinking it an advantage to make settlements in America, or we must be madmen for giving it up so easily! But it will not be left to posterity to determine which have acted most wisely; the present generation will have an opportunity of judging between the measures of the present and former times. The effects of gradual changes in a state are hardly perceptible, or, at least, require a long tract of years to become manifest; but the shock of so rapid, so violent a revolution, will soon be felt.

Shipmasters and others concerned in trade will do well to take notice, that the twelve days, &c. allowed for captures, are not from the date of the signing the preliminaries, but from the ratification of the peace.

A letter from the Hague, by the way of Ostend, says, that by a vessel arrived in the Texel from the East-Indies, there is advice that the English have gained some advantages over the French, but that the particulars were not yet publickly known, but had been communicated to the French Ambassador.

Great opposition was made by the Cabinet in the early stages of the negotiation, to the line which has at length been agreed upon to determine the Northern boundaries; it was, however, found that no peace could have been procured, if the first demands on our side were persisted in; and the question at last amounted to this, Shall we put an immediate end to the war, at the expence of a part of our fur trade, or continue it and risk the whole?

Our commissioners, by ceding so great a part of the province of Quebec, to the Americans, have put into the hands of Congress not only a sufficient fund for the payment of the arrearages due their troops, but also for the payment of all the debts they may have contracted.

Feb. 18. There are no less than three vessels now in the river from the United States of America, which display the *Thirteen Stripes*. Numbers of people are daily visiting these vessels, to view this political phenomenon, a *flag* of an infant empire.

The affairs of India, in respect to a peace, have been much misrepresented. The stipulation is, that we shall have power to assist the nabob of Arcot against Hyder Ally, but that the French are not to lend any troops to that Asiatic prince against us or our allies; the contrary to this was what was generally represented.

Monsieur de Bussy, that old enemy to Great-Britain, had been in India to offer terms to the people there, to free them from the English yoke, and actually made his bargain with several of the Asiatic princes. This matter came out on Monday's debate, in the upper house, and was used as an argument in favour of the preliminaries of peace.

Yesterday Mr. Bishop, common cryer of this city, attended by proper officers, read at the Royal Exchange gate and Cheap-side Conduit, the King's proclamation, declaring a cessation of arms by sea and land, as agreed upon between his Britannick Majesty, his Most Christian Majesty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the same to be duly observed.

The two members of parliament, Messrs. Cooke and Wilmot, who were appointed some time ago to revise the list of pensions granted to the American refugees, having, with no less humanity than ability, duly examined and investigated the merits and claims of each pensioner, last week made their report to the lords of the treasury, by which it appears, that a saving of upwards of 20,000l. per annum will accrue to the nation, by the reduction of such of the above pensions as they deem unmerited. Those gentlemen who held places in America, will be paid their salaries (which are now greatly in arrears) up to the 10th of October last, and be considered no longer as servants of the crown; but there is no doubt of their being allowed a compensation for the loss of their salaries.

They write from Stockholm, that the importation of salt used for salting herrings, &c. in the provinces of Gottenburgh and Bahus, which had been confined to Swedish ships only, has by a late rescript been allowed to all foreign ships with that commodity into any of the Swedish ports free of all duty, for the better encouragement of their fishery.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, February 17.

"For three or four nights past, this town has been thrown into the greatest consternation by some soldiers quartered in our barracks, who were discharged in consequence of the peace; and most of them afterwards entered to serve in the East-Indies, having beat and knocked down every person they

met. The inhabitants are obliged to shut up their shops and houses before dark. Several people are dangerously ill of the wounds they have received. Their enmity has been chiefly against the seamen and dockmen. A poor man who had been to our market on Saturday evening, they robbed of his meat, beat and cut him in a barbarous manner, after which they attempted to hang him on the garrison gates, but he luckily extricated himself. The greater part of them marched this morning for Portsmouth, where they are to embark for the East-Indies."

Yesterday the Marquis of Carmarthen was at court, and had a private conference with his Majesty, previous to his setting out on his embassy to the court of France.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House of Lords presented to his Majesty yesterday:

"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 always objects next my heart, and every measure which has the 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."

The zeal of opposition, on the flattering prospect of Tuesday morning, is such, as to make them impatient to renew the attack the first moment the house is so disengaged to admit of their following up the first successful effort against the minister; and we are made to imagine, that if the country gentlemen do not get time to reflect upon the true state of the finances of the nation, we shall see the present ministry overturned, and all the schemes of reformation, planned by the most able calculators in the kingdom, thrown in the dirt, and in their stead a renewal of the enormous waste of publick money, which has brought the nation to its present exhausted state.

There never was so full a House of Commons since the days of Sir Robert Walpole, as met on Monday; the members on the division, including two tellers on each side, were 436; and thirty couple of members paired off during the debate, and did not stay for the division; the whole number therefore that assembled, amounted to 496, which deducted from 558, the number of members, of which the whole House of Commons is composed, it appears that there were only 62 members absent.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 18.

"All the convents of the Carthusians, in the Austrian Lombardy, have been suppressed by order of his Imperial Majesty."

This morning four ships laden with foreign wheat arrived in the river.

The Irish seem determined to pay their court to the Americans, if we may form an opinion from the following resolution of the volunteer corps, known in Dublin by the name of the Hibernian Union, composed by gentlemen, who, as enemies to the doctrine that a simple repeal of the 6th of George I. amounted to a satisfactory repeal of the claims of which that act was declaratory, seceded from the corps under the command of Mr. Grattan, who was a strong advocate for the doctrine of simple repeal:

"The King of Great-Britain having, for him, his heirs and successors, acknowledged the Thirteen United Colonies of America to be free, sovereign and independent States,

"Resolved unanimously, That this corps will salute the first vessel which shall arrive in the harbour of Dublin under American colours, by firing three volleys."

PORTSMOUTH, January 28.

The Highlanders of the 77th regiment, quartered in this town, receiving orders on Sunday last, to embark, as the next day, for India, gathered on the parade, where they declared, with firmness, that they would not go on board, alledging that their pay was in arrear; and that they had been enlisted on express condition to serve only for three years or during the American war; that, having complied with these terms, they were not now obliged to go for India, in the service of the company, where none of their officers were to go with them; therefore, they were resolved to stand by one another to the last extremity, thinking, withal, that their officers had sold them to the company.

The Colonel being absent, the Lieutenant-Colonel and other officers insisted that they should embark. The privates surrounded them, and beat the Lieutenant-Colonel and some others severely, who escaped

with difficulty, bruised and wounded. The soldiers then broke open the store-house of the regiment, and supplied themselves with gunpowder and ball.

There was a detachment of the invalids sent to prevent the mutineers from taking possession of the guard-house and parade. These last fired upon the detachment, killed one, wounded two others, and forced the rest to retire.

Admiral Sir Thomas Pye and the Mayor of the town, have done all in their power to appease the insurgents, and have promised that they shall not be obliged to embark till the further orders of government. Upon this they retired to their quarters; and this morning they were told that their embarkation would not be insisted on.

WHITEHALL, February 5.

There could not (says a correspondent) have been so ruinous a peace to England as the present. After the loss of one hundred millions of money, and more than one hundred thousand men, we have lost by it all America, Mahon, Tobago and Senegal; given back the superior state of the East Indies in Chandernagore and Pondicherry; the same in Africa, in Senegal and Goree, and a decided superiority over us in the West-Indies, by restoring St. Lucia.

No mischief to Britain (says the same writer) was ever equal to that done in the administration of Lord Rockingham, and completed in Lord Shelburne's; who, with all his boasted talents, has not shewn the wisdom of a child; who has had recourse to shops and wine cellars, to find negociators to ruin his country.

FISH-KILL, May 1.

By the best information we can collect, there is but little appearance of the speedy evacuation of New-York; which is very unhappy for this state, as till that period our navigation must be suspended: And what is peculiarly distressing to a number of the former inhabitants who mean to return, they have given up their houses in the country, and at this time many of them are obliged to disperse and separate their families amongst such hospitable farmers who may be able to give them shelter. In this predicament their situation is more distressing than it has been for these six years past; for having neither house, garden, nor other conveniency than what is obtained by mere favour; and, being in a state of suspense, is very painful to their feelings, and in every respect peculiarly disagreeable.

We further learn, that since the communication has been opened to New-York, the markets there have fallen considerably; and it is expected that beef, flour, butter, &c. will be as low as ever in a short time.

RICHMOND, April 19.

A sloop of war, which was sent from New-York, to call in all privateers, and other vessels of war, cruising off our coast, was stranded to the southward of the Capes. Since which, another vessel of war has arrived, and lies as near the wreck as possible, to save the materials, &c. We do not learn that any lives were lost.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

Yesterday the ship Nonfuch, Captain Wells, and the ship Yorke, Captain Moore, arrived here from Nantz, in France; the former in 35, and the latter in 34 days.

The glorious events of peace and independence, which have now happily united to bless this rising empire, were yesterday celebrated in this town, by all ranks of citizens, with the most lively demonstrations of patriotick joy. In the evening the town was universally illuminated with great taste and elegance. Messrs. Florimont's transparent paintings, which were exhibited in Gay-street, met with general applause. A description, if we can obtain an accurate one, will be given in our next.

April 29. The ship Hero, Captain Paul, is arrived here from St. Thomas's, in 16 days.

On the 4th inst. forty-four vessels cleared at the Custom-House at St. Thomas's, destined for the different ports of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, dated April 10. "I have only to inform you, two men are missing above Wyoming, and their canoe cut and flashed with the tomahawks of the savages. Another young person, named M'Grady, is missing; and as tracks are discovered, we have no other reason than to suppose it was done by our barbarous enemies. These matters have alarmed our people, and discouraged others in the interior parts from moving up. Are these savages to reign forever? Is it not high time to subject and drive them from our frontiers?"

At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, on the 7th of March last, they resolved, that refugees and traitors ought not to be permitted to return or remain among them.

A number of other towns to the eastward have entered into similar resolutions.

A different line of policy from the above, with regard to British subjects, seem to prevail in the southern states: in Georgia, fifty-eight British merchants have been admitted as citizens of that state; and in South-Carolina, a number of the same class have petitioned for the like privilege, which, it is thought, will be granted them.

The assembly of South-Carolina has rejected the five per cent. impost, by a majority of 40 votes.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated March 16, 1783.

"Three vessels that were bound from England to America are stopped, until a treaty of commerce is settled."

Wednesday morning the sloop Active, Captain Dickinson, arrived here in 19 days from St. Thomas's.

Last evening the ship Heer Adams, Captain Collins, arrived here, from L'Orient, after forty days passage.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 2.

"The Definitive treaty is in great forwardness, and there appears nothing in the way of its speedy conclusion.—The belligerent powers have communicated it to the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, as Mediators, and now wait their answer."

"The British Parliament has confirmed the Preliminary Articles, by permitting his Britannick Majesty to give his concurrence for its observation."

April 30. Since our last arrived here the sloop Polly, Captain Walker, from St. Kitts; sloop —, Captain Wier, from Newbury Port; the cutter Freeman, Captain Lambert, from Dunkirk, but last from L'Orient; the ship Hibernia, Capt. Scallion; and sloop —, Captain Forrester, from New-York.

A late New-York paper says, that the number of souls embarked in the last fleet for Nova-Scotia, amounts to 9000.

We have good authority for assuring our readers, that this port is now open for the reception of vessels from any foreign port.—Several vessels from different parts of the United States have lately arrived at New-York, that port being at this time open for the American flag.

A late London paper contains a list of the number of voters belonging to 28 different places in England, by which it appears that 354 voters send 56 members to parliament.

May 1. The Greyhound cutter, Captain Sargent, arrived here yesterday morning, from Ostend, after seven weeks passage.

A sloop from Antigua, and several small vessels from the eastward, arrived here yesterday.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following authentick copy of the Decree of the Queen of Portugal, for opening a commercial intercourse between her subjects and those of the United States.

PORTUGAL.

Her Majesty has been pleased to order the following Decree to be transmitted to her royal court of exchequer, that publication might be made of the same:

COPY OF THE DECREE.

WHEREAS by the declaration of the independence of the United States of North-America, the object intended by the royal decree of the 4th July, 1776, and the publication thereof by our court of exchequer, on the 5th of the same month, have ceased to operate: we are therefore pleased to abolish and annul the decree and publication aforesaid; and do hereby order, that free entry be granted in all the ports of our dominions, unto all ships and vessels coming from North-America, in the same manner as was formerly had in the admission of those which arrived from the said colonies in the ports aforesaid; and that all hospitality and favour be shewn them, which is usually done to other friendly nations.

Our court of exchequer will see this performed accordingly; and are ordered to cause this decree to be printed and set up in all publick places of our city of Lisbon, and of other ports of this kingdom and Algarve, that all persons may have due notice thereof, and none plead ignorance of the same.

Given at Salvaterra de Magos, the 15th of February, 1783.

(Signed) With her Majesty's Cypher. And in order that all persons may have notice of this royal resolution of our lady aforesaid, we have caused these presents to be printed, and affixed at all publick places of this city, and other parts of the kingdom, agreeably to the tenor of the decree above-mentioned.

Lisbon, this 17th day of February, 1783.

(Signed) GONSALO JOSE DA SILVEIRA PRETO, JOSE DA COSTA RIBEIRO.

[Printed at the Queen's press.]
May 3. We are informed that his Excellency General Washington, and his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, appointed last Thursday for an interview between them at Kingbridge.

A passenger on board the Greyhound cutter (mentioned in our last to have arrived here from Ostend) informs us that no vessels would be cleared out from England to the United States, until the 5th of April.

The ship Hibernia, from New-York, is the first vessel which has entered our port under English colours since the cessation of hostilities. At Gloucester point, she saluted the Washington packet with eleven guns, which was returned by five; and on her appearance before the city, she gave a compliment of thirteen guns.

Wednesday last a small schooner arrived here in 51 days from Nantz.

Arrivals in this port since our last.

Ship Hawk, Captain Bull, from Marseilles.

Schooner Dan, Wardrobe, from Tobago.

Dove, Bunker, from St. Croix.

And a sloop from Antigua.

TRENTON, May 7.

Woodbridge. Wednesday the 22d of April being the day appointed to celebrate the present glorious peace, due preparations were made for the purpose. The day was introduced with the discharge of three cannon. About 10 o'clock the people were generally assembled, and a considerable body of the militia with their arms, upon the common, where the French and American flags were beautifully displayed. The Governor's proclamation of peace was then publicly read, followed with three general shouts of joy, when thirteen cannon were discharged at proper intervals, followed with a running fire of musketry.—The people then, being invited, universally met in the Presbyterian Church, where they were entertained with an animated address suitable to the occasion, setting forth the blessing of peace, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Roe. About 2 o'clock an entertainment, consisting of a fine ox roasted whole, with different kinds of liquors previously provided, being now prepared and set in proper order on a table suitable for the purpose, the multitude, without distinction, gathered round, and, with the utmost freedom and sociability, partook in the general repast, where nothing appeared but joy and satisfaction. Never did the tide of joy seem to rise higher, nor to flow with less interruption. Towards evening a considerable number of the principal inhabitants retired to a room, where the following toasts were drank, feverally accompanied with the discharge of cannon :

1. The memorable 4th July, 1776.
2. The 3d February, 1783.
3. The United States of America. May they possess Virtue, Liberty and Independence, till time shall be no more.
4. The American Congress.
5. His Most Christian Majesty.
6. The United Netherlands.
7. The King of Spain, and all the friendly powers of Europe.
8. His Excellency General Washington, and the American army.
9. The immortal memory of all those who have lost their lives in defence of American freedom.
10. The Marquis de la Fayette, with all those sovereigns who have distinguished themselves in defence of our liberties.
11. Commerce and friendship with all nations.
12. May all those despicable wretches, who deserted their country in an hour of difficulty, never be permitted to return; which was succeeded with three general shouts of approbation.
13. The state of New-Jersey. May she ever stand distinguished as a pattern of virtue, public spirit and strict justice; which may the evidence in amply rewarding those who have been faithfully employed in her defence and support.

Thus closed the joyful business of the day, which was spent with perfect festivity, without the least disturbance or confusion; all appeared perfectly satisfied; every countenance seemed to glow with pleasure and gladness, sincerely rejoicing at the return of peace. It is remarkable, that among such a multitude nothing was seen or heard that might give pain to the most sober and virtuous mind. The company retired without the least disorder, noise or confusion.

New-Broomley, April 28, 1783.

The gentlemen in the vicinity, of the 4th regiment of Hunterdon militia, having fixed on this day to celebrate that on which the peace was so happily concluded; the regiment being paraded by, and under the command of, Colonel Taylor, at twelve o'clock, at the flag-staff, his Excellency the Governor's proclamation was read, which was afterwards announced by a discharge of thirteen rounds, each consisting of a platoon of infantry, accompanied with the cheerful huzzas of a respectable number of spectators, who were assembled on this joyous occasion. After which a short address adapted to it was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers. Entertainment being previously provided at the White-House tavern, the company retired thither, where the following toasts were drank, accompanied by the discharge of a platoon of infantry :

1. The auspicious 3d of February, 1783.
 2. The United States of America. May they ever be independent of, and in friendship with, all the world.
 3. The Congress.
 4. Lewis the XVIth, protector of the rights of mankind.
 5. General WASHINGTON; the officers and privates of the American army.
 6. General GREENE, and the Southern army.
 7. The American Commissioners at Paris.
 8. The Marquis de la Fayette, and the officers and soldiers of the French army.
 9. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.
 10. Mrs. WASHINGTON, and the whig ladies of America.
 11. The memory of all those who have lost their lives in defence of our liberties.
 12. The exiles in their country's cause, and all those that are whigs, and were so previous to the convention of Saratoga.
 13. Agriculture, trade and navigation.
- After which at 6 o'clock the company retired, having spent the day with that festivity, decency and good order, that became a virtuous and free people.

From a New-York paper of the 1st inst.

P A R I S, February 10.

On the 6th instant an extraordinary meeting was held at Comte de Vergennes's, of the Ministers, negotiators for peace. They were employed, it is said, on the interests of Holland. It seems it was agreed that the Republick should cede Negapatam to recover Trinquevale, and that the preliminaries, by means of this accommodation, have been signed between England and their High Mightinesses.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin having drawn out the accounts of the United States of America, and having compared them with those produced by M. Vergennes, they are both found perfectly conformable. It appears, it is said, that North-America owes to France eighty millions.

His Majesty acquits the Americans of interest during the whole time of the continuance of the war. He hath given to those new independents the liberty of delaying payments till it is convenient for them. They have requested twelve years to discharge it, at the rate of from six to seven millions each year. It is thought that this proposal has been accepted.

They write from Cadiz, that on the 29th of last month Don Barcello, having approached the St. Michael in the road of Gibraltar, with twelve gun-boats and bomb vessels, fired upon her without intermission; that after being repulsed thirty times, and notwithstanding the fire from the garrison, which did great damage to the Spaniards, he succeeded in setting fire to that ship, which sunk to the bottom.

It is reported that his Catholic Majesty hath made the Comte de Vergennes a grandee.

Hague, Feb. 25. We are informed, that the King of Sweden, on the first advice of the acknowledgment of the American Independence by Great-Britain, seized that favourable moment for the advancement of the commerce of his subjects. He was the first to propose a treaty of friendship and commerce with the new Republick. This treaty was signed by the respective Ministers on the 5th of this month, at Paris.

We hourly expect here the news of the signature of the preliminaries between Great-Britain and the States General of the United Provinces.

February 26. We learn that the States General have taken a resolution, on the report of the seventeen directors of the India Company, relative to the demands of the court of London, and that by this resolution their High Mightinesses have provisionally agreed to the advice of the directors till the ultimatum of that court is received.

To all the Printers of Publick News-papers.

TELL it to the whole WORLD, and let it be published in every News-paper throughout AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA and AFRICA, to the everlasting disgrace and infamy of the British King's Commanders at New-York :

That, during the late War, ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR AMERICAN Prisoners, have suffered death by their inhuman, cruel, savage and barbarous usage on board the filthy and malignant *British Prison-Ship* called the Jersey, lying at New-York. Britons tremble, lest the vengeance of Heaven fall on your Isle, for the blood of these unfortunate victims!

AN AMERICAN.

WAR-OFFICE, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, That such prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective corps, conformably to the stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

B. LINCOLN.

[The Printers in the several states are requested to insert this Notification in their Gazettes]

RECEIPT of continental taxes in the State of New-Jersey, for the month of April, 1783.

April 3 From John Wilkins, Esquire, Collector of Gloucester,	1600
7 From Thomas Fenimore, Esq. Collector of Burlington,	700
9 From Peter Vredenberg, Esq. Collector of Middlesex,	1600
10 From John Stevens, jun. Esq. Treasurer of the state,	2620
14 From William Abbott, Esq. Collector of Hunterdon,	675 ⁰⁰
21 From Thomas Sinnickson, Esquire, Collector of Salem,	2800
30 From John Stevens, jun. Esq. Treasurer of the state,	870
Total,	10865⁰⁰

Wm. C. HOUSTON, Receiver.

Trenton, May 1, 1783.

FEARNOUGHT

WILL cover this season at the stable of Josiah Furman, in Maidenhead, and at Henry Vankirk's, in Hopewell, week about, beginning at the stable of the latter on the 25th of April, when attendance will be given for One Guinea the season, or Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence the single leap. He is a dapple grey, 15 hands high, rising 8 years this spring, moves and carries himself well, and is allowed, by the best of judges, to be as handsomely proportioned for strength, beauty and swiftness, as any horse whatever. He is full seven-eighths blooded; his sire was the noted horse Old Fearnought; and his dam a three-quarters blooded Janus mare. More of his pedigree may be seen at the subscribers.

JOSIAH FURMAN,
HENRY VANKIRK.

April 23, 1783.

To be sold, at publick vendue,

At the house of the subscriber, near Baskenridge meeting-house, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of May next,

THE valuable farm on which the subscriber now lives, containing 180 acres of land, 30 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made. There are on the farm an exceeding good dwellinghouse two stories high, with six fire-places in it; a good barn, chairhouse, &c. The place is well timbered and watered, and is in a good situation for a store or tavern. Also will be sold at the same time, a lot of 35 acres of land, lying in the Great Swamp, well timbered, of which good meadow may be made. There will likewise be sold a great variety of household furniture, a riding chair, a number of farming utensils, as a waggon, cart, ploughs, harrows, and several horses and colts; a pair of excellent oxen, cows, some swine, &c. &c. The vendue will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, and will be continued from day to day till the sales are completed.

JACOB MORTON.

N. B. The summer grain will be put in the ground, of which the purchaser of the place can have the advantage.

Baskenridge, April 25, 1783.

The famous bay stallion

S E L I M

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

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

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

S I X D O L L A R S

R E W A R D.

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

BETHUEL PIERSON.

Orange, Essex county, April 28, 1783.

Trenton, May 5, 1783.

To the PUBLICK.

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

To be sold, at vendue,

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

LEWIS NICHOLS.

N. B. A neat New-Windfor riding chair to be sold at the same time.

New-Brunswick, May 5, 1783.

T O B E S O L D,

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

JOHN VOORHEES.

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

New-Brunswick, April 14, 1783.

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

6w†

JAMES RICHMOND.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Esq.

HAVING lately removed from this State into the Delaware State, and empowered the subscriber to finish his unsettled business; notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to him by bond, bill, on account, or otherwise, that they make payment on or before the eighth day of May next, or actions will be commenced thereon without respect of persons; and those who have any demands against him are desired to present the same for payment.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Burlington, April 14, 1783. 4w

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 Mulqueto 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 surveys of good cedar-swamp, lying on different branches of Toms River, known by the names of Devanport, Wrangle-Brook, &c. &c. For particulars apply to BENJ. RANDOLPH, Philad. or TOB. HENDRICKSON, E. N. Jer.

Executors of James Randolph, late of N. Jersey. Philadelphia, April 1, 1783. c. t. f.

State of New-Jersey, } BY Virtue of a writ of Burlington County, fl. } 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 Esdail, 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

T O B E S O L D,

A Likely negro boy, about 19 years old; has had the small-pox, can do housework, shave and dress, take care of horses, and drive a carriage, either on the box or postillion; is a very good gardener, and can do farming work, is perfectly sober, and fold for no fault, but the gentleman is about leaving the country.—Also the time of a mulatto boy, who has about 3 years to serve; is a very good farmer, and had the small-pox. Enquire of the Printer.

April 3, 1783. 6w

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.

CONDITIONS.

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.

T H R E E D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Readington, Hunterdon county, about the first of November last, a dark bay mare, with a black mane and tail, four years old this spring, between 13 and 14 hands high; has been used both to ride and draw: Whoever secures the said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN MEHELM.

P. S. The town clerks of this county are requested to examine whether the said stray is posted. J. M. 3w

Stands at the stable of the subscriber, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at Ten Dollars the season, or a Guinea the leap, that famous high bred horse

B A S H A W.

HE is a full sized horse, a fine bay with black legs, hind feet white; he is very lengthy, strong and bony; and is allowed by gentlemen of the turf to be inferior in blood to no horse in England, as he is but the third generation from the celebrated Godolphin Arabian. Bashaw was got by Wildair out of Cub, his dam by Old Cub, grandam by Second; she was Amaranthus's dam, a very excellent racer, great grandam by Sterling; she was the dam of Leed's Fop and Flash, and several other good racers, his great great grandam by Old Partner, and full sister to Bandy's dam. Wildair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. Wildair and Cub were, a few years past, the property of James Delancy, Esq. who was offered an enormous price for both horse and mare, in order to be shipped back to England at the particular request of the greatest breeder in that country; however, he could only be prevailed on to part with the horse, who covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen. Bashaw is late from Long-Island, where he has covered in great character, as a sure foal getter, and his stock being large, handsome, and very active.

EZEKIEL SMITH.

N. B. Eight Dollars cash will be taken—and good pasture will be provided for such mares that come a distance, and every due attention paid to them.

Windsor, near Princeton, April 22, 1783. 3w†

THE Subscriber hereby informs the publick in general, and his friends and former customers in particular, that he has removed from the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in third street, Philadelphia, to the French Arms Tavern in Trenton, at the corner of the markethouse, where he is building good sheds for carriages, &c. and is provided with every thing necessary for the entertainment of a large number of travellers, and is determined to shew the utmost attention and assiduity to those who are pleased to favour him with their custom. From the publick's most obedient and very humble servant.

JACOB G. BERGEN.

Trenton, April 30, 1783. 3w†

Will cover this season, at the stables of the subscriber near Flemington, that noted imported horse

F R E D E R I C K,

WHOSE pedigree is so well known that it needs no repetition, at seven bushels of wheat, or six hard dollars the season. Wheat or cash to be paid at the stable door. Good pasture at moderate rates, and good attendance given by

JOHN READING, Sen.

Amwell, April 13, 1783. 3w†

Salem county, state of New-

Jersey, April 12, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber did, for himself and in behalf of Elijah Martin, a minor under his guardianship, apply to the Honourable the Legislature for remedy of certain defects in the will of Thomas Shreve, late of Salem county, deceased; and for confirmation of the title of certain lands in said county, intended to be devised to the subscriber and the said Martin, their heirs and assigns forever, by the will of the said Thomas Shreve, deceased: Be it known to all whom it may concern, That permission has been given the subscriber to lay his case before the Legislature on the first Tuesday of their next sitting.

3w†

JOB SHREVE.

WAS found, on the road between Elizabeth-Town and Brunswick, a GOLD WARCH: The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber at Mount-Holly, or Mr. William Wister in Philadelphia.

PATRICK GARVES.

April 24, 1783. 3w*

3w*

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

February 1, 1783. 15s.†

B U R L I N G T O N.

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

April 7, 1783. 7w†

7w†

P T O L E M Y,

A Beautiful full-blooded bright bay stallion, 15 hands 3 inches high, bony and strong, will cover mares the ensuing season at the plantation of Benjamin Stevens, in Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, at six dollars cash the season, or eight dollars for a twelve-month's credit, and thirty shillings a single leap.

PTOLEMY was bred by Charles Woud-Earth, Esquire, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was got by James Delancy's famous horse Wildair; his dam was an imported mare, belonging to said Woud-Earth, and said mare was got by the Duke of Devonshire's horse Traveller out of a Cade mare.—Good pasture for mares, and good attendance will be given.

3w†

M E R C U R Y

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares at Gilbert Longstreet's, in Upper Freehold, and at Penolopon, at Kenneth Hankinson's, Monmouth county, to stand week and week about, beginning Saturday the 19th of April at Kenneth Hankinson's, at two and an half guineas the season; and all kinds of grain will be taken at the market prices if paid in the season; six dollars the single leap, and twenty-eight dollars to ensure a foal.

MERCURY is full bred, a chestnut sorrel, fifteen and an half hands high, rising eight years old, equal to any horse on the continent, and his colts are allowed to be the best of any in the state by the best of judges.

MERCURY was bred by Doctor Tenant, of Virginia, and his dam was Clio, an imported mare; was got by the celebrated running horse Apollo.

KENNETH HANKINSON.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

April 21, 1783. 4w†

4w†

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.