

country, it may be attended with the worst consequences."

Every preparation is making for the speedy evacuation of New-York, the heavy ordinance from Fort George being already embarked, and shipping are taken up in this city, to assist in carrying off the garrison and stores.

Sept. 16. A collector of taxes near Piscataqua, in East-Jersey, was lately robbed of a considerable sum of public money, together with a good deal of his own property. Some of the money was the next day found in the possession of a lad who had been with the English troops near the whole of the late war, but had lately returned to his friends in Jersey, where he was permitted to stay on account of his youth. It appeared this fellow, with three others of the same description, had perpetrated the robbery, thereby shewing that they had taken the first opportunity of injuring the country which had extended unmerited mercy to them.

Two of the regiments which arrived here the beginning of July last, lately returned to West-Point. We are told they are highly satisfied with the friendly treatment shewn them by the inhabitants of this city.

The following copy of an ordinance, printed in French, was received from Martinique, with a request that it might be translated and published.

ORDINANCE ON THE AMERICAN TRADE.

Claude Charles, vicount de Damas, major general in the king's armies, lieutenant governor-general of Martinique and its dependencies, and commandant general of the French Windward Islands, in the West-Indies, during the absence of the governor lieutenant-general of said islands.

Jaques Petit, Esq; lord of Vieville, one of his majesty's most honourable council, honorary countess in Martinique, judge general and ordinator in the island of Martinique and dependencies.

July 23, 1783.

THE commerce of the colonies in these seas with North-America holding up the prospect of a reciprocal advantage to the two nations, and the latter allowing in her ports to our merchants every inviting encouragement, it is just that we should use the same expedients to invite them to our ports. It appeared to us that the inward duties and expences not being equal to their cargoes nor the rate of their vessels; and on the other hand, that the slowness in getting their freight, occasioning great expence to them, which was the cause of their aversion for trading with us. Wishing to put a stop to all these inconveniences, and give to those merchants every encouragement to furnish our colonies with what goods the national commerce cannot afford them, and procure to the Americans the exportation of such commodities as our traders cannot export themselves, we, &c. in virtue of the powers trusted to us by his majesty, have regulated, statuted, and ordained, and we do regulate, statute and ordain what follows:

Article first. The Americans, who shall think proper to trade in this colony and its dependencies, shall be taxed for the inward duties in our ports only at the rate of 16 livres 10 sols for anchorage, 24 livres 15 sols for the declaration at the admiralty, and the same sum for the rights of the interpreter, including his trouble for conducting the captain to the government, and to different places where he must fulfil his formalities.

Article second. Wishing to favour the quick dispatch of the American vessels, it will be granted to those merchants who have settled or shall settle in the quarter of La Galere and within the circumference of St. Pierre, rum stores, and cisterns for their melasses, an exemption from all taxes for their negroes, and themselves, for five years.

These presents shall be registered at the government's office, as well as at the admiralty and domain, and published so as to be made known to every person.

Given at Port-Royal, Martinique, the twenty-third day of July, 1783, under the seal of our arms, and the countersign of our secretaries.

Signed DAMAS and VIEVILLE; and by Monsieur the General, signed BIOCHE, and by Monsieur the Ordinator, signed DE LEAU.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. C.) August 23.

On Wednesday last a cause was tried in the court of common pleas, wherein Ralph and Dyell, of this town, cabinet-makers, were plaintiffs, and Mr. Robert Norris, one of the British merchants who remained here at the evacuation, was defendant. The action was brought for a quantity of mahogany, the property of the plaintiffs, and as such secured to them by the articles of capitulation, but afterwards taken away, and sold at public auction, by the defendant (acting as a vendue master) as it is alleged, by the orders of colonel Moncrief, on a pretence, that the said mahogany being the property of British merchants, was taken at sea by rebel privateers, and condemned in the same court of admiralty of this state. This cause was tried by a special jury, one half citizens, and the other half subjects of Great-Britain. After a full and candid discussion in court for near eight hours, the jury returned, and in a very short time found a verdict for the plaintiffs one hundred and fifty pounds sterling damages, with costs of suit. This was a cause of much expectation; and being the first tried in our courts, where half the jury were foreigners, various were the conjectures on their retiring to the jury room. We have been informed, that at first they appeared equally divided in sentiments, but upon one of the jury proposing to put the parties out of the case, and examine the evidence with candour and impartiality, they soon all concurred in the verdict. Two other causes were brought before the same jury, between British subjects and citizens of this state, the terminations of which gave general satisfaction.

RICHMOND, September 13.

Last Sunday evening, his excellency major-general Greene, with his suite, arrived in this city from the southward, on his way to the northward.

The common hall of this city met the next day and presented him with the following address.

TO THE HON. MAJOR-GENERAL GREENE.

SIR,

WE, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city of Richmond, beg leave to embrace the opportunity of your passing through this city, to

welcome, with our best affections, your return and retirement from the command of the southern army to the bosom of a peaceful and applauding country; in testifying the high sense we entertain of your eminent and distinguished services, we cheerfully pay our tribute of gratitude to that gallant band of patriot citizens, who, under the happy auspices of a gracious Providence, have been conducted, by your military skill and abilities, through the most unparalleled scenes of difficulty and distress, until they rose superior to the pressure of misfortune, and in the glorious achievements of the field have so greatly contributed to produce the peace, liberty, and independence of their country. The grateful citizens of America can never be unmindful of their sufferings, their merit, and their services, or disappoint the generous confidence of the brave soldier in meeting the just reward of his toilsome labours; but upon his return to the relative duties of civil life, the associate character of the soldier and the citizen will, we trust, be remembered, approved and rewarded. To this hope, Sir, permit us to unite our sincerest wishes that you may possess in retirement, the generous confidence of a free people; that all your future days may be serene and happy under the influence of approving virtue, and that the plaudit of future ages may follow the testimony of a living world, in transmitting to the latest posterity the remembrance of your character and virtues.

Signed by order and in behalf of the common hall,

JOHN BECKLEY, mayor.

Richmond, September 8, 1783.

To which his excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

To the MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, and COMMON COUNCIL, of the city of Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM fully sensible of the honour you do me in your polite address, and feel the most grateful emotions, on your flattering assurances of esteem and affection.

The compliment you have paid to my military character; and the noble justice you have done to the merit and conduct of the troops under my command, are highly interesting to my feelings. Your generous wishes for my future happiness, and what concerns my reputation, claim my warmest acknowledgments. The approbation of good men, is my first wish, and the happiness of society my great object.

That this city may enjoy all the blessings flowing from peace and independence, under the happy government of the corporation, is the sincere wish, gentlemen, of your most obedient humble servant,

NATH. GREENE.

Richmond, September 9, 1783.

ANNAPOLIS, September 25.

The king of Great-Britain's SPEECH to both HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, on Wednesday July 16, 1783.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE advanced season of the year requires some remission from your long and laborious attention to the public service; the exigencies of that service may oblige me to call you together again at an early period; and I persuade myself, from the uniform experience of your affection to me, and your zeal for the public good, that you will cheerfully submit to a temporary inconvenience for the advantage of your country.

The consideration of the affairs in the East-Indies will require to be resumed as early as possible, and to be pursued with a serious and unremitting attention.

I expected to have had the satisfaction of acquainting you before the end of the sessions, that the terms of pacification were definitively settled: but the complicated state of the business in discussion has unavoidably protracted the negotiations. I have however every reason to believe, from the disposition shewn by the several powers concerned, that they are perfectly well inclined to such a conclusion as may procure the blessings of peace, so much and so equally to be desired by all parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies you have so liberally granted for the public service; for facilitating my arrangements towards a separate establishment for the prince of Wales, and for enabling me, without any new burthen on my people, to discharge the debt which remained on my civil list.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to your attention towards promoting among my people in your several counties, that spirit of order, regularity and industry, which is the true source of revenue and power in this nation, and without which all regulations for the improvement of the one, or the increase of the other, will have no effect.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

NO WOMAN without her Value.

EVERY nation in the least acquainted with civilization, hath uniformly beheld the female sex with respect; a respect which by inspiring individuals with a greater esteem for themselves, hath often excited them to the practice of the sublimest virtues.—In turning over the other evening, a late publication of a German fabulist, I stopped at the following *Jeu d'esprit* of the lively author, who in order to prove that there is no woman wholly useless in this world, and perhaps to expose the fordid principles of those who make a traffic of wedlock, and barter every generous sentiment for gain, thus expresses himself.

A poor peasant, of seven children born to him in marriage, had but one daughter left: and she was of a form so truly hideous, that it might be said, as Shakespeare expresses it, *The curs bark'd at her as she halted along*.—There are other allurements to enter into the wedded state, however, than those of figure.—A shewman, in his way through the village in which she lived, saw her, and asked her in marriage. "Sir," said the honest rustic to the suitor of his daughter, unwilling to take an advantage of any man, "have you observed the unseemly form of my daughter? Are you aware that I have nothing to give with her?" "These" replied the other, "are objects of no weight with me." "But she is both hunch-backed and hunch-breasted." "Oh! that is precisely what I want," her skin is like flax-green." "I am rejoiced at it," "You cannot perceive

that she has a nose." "Good." "She is hardly three feet high." "Better still." "Her legs are like drumsticks, and her nails like claws." "Best of all." "To cut the matter short, believe me she is almost dumb and altogether deaf." "Is it possible!" exclaimed the lover, "You transport me! Long have I searched for a wife nearly formed like your daughter; but, afraid to flatter myself with the hopes of finding such a one, I am now happy beyond my hopes. She fully corresponds with my idea of perfection. How rare is it in these days to meet with so accomplished a figure!" "But, my good friend," interrupted the father, "I cannot conceive what you propose to do with a wife who is so ugly, and so deformed, who is always sickly, and hath not a penny." "Do with her! why, I travel the country, and get my bread by exhibiting monsters. I will put her in a box; I will carry her about with me; and as for a fortune, let me alone for the acquisition of that."

Stradford, Virginia, July 26, 1783.

To be sold, on the premises, at public vendue, on Thursday the 2d day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for specie or good bills of exchange,

THE land whereon the subscriber formerly lived, now known by the name of Reeder's Ferry, on Patowmack-river, containing about 700 acres, 300 of which are woodland, well stocked with rail and other timber; from 80 to 100 acres of it are low meadow ground and marsh, very rich, part of it now in grass; the whole may be put in culture at a small expence, as there are already a proper dam and tide-gates fixed. The greatest part of the upland is rich, and produces the best tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. The improvements on it are in good repair, and consist of a large elegant brick dwelling-house, completely finished, a brick kitchen and dairy, a large stable, with a hay-loft, a store-house, warehouse, granary, barns, corn houses, and a variety of other convenient buildings. A large garden, and yard paved in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees. It is a beautiful, healthy situation, and commands an extensive view up and down the river; it is convenient to a grist-mill, and three tobacco warehouses, and all the variety of fish that the river affords, are to be had in abundance at the place. The title is indisputable. Credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money, if required, upon giving bond, with approved security. The purchaser to have possession the 26th of December next. At the same time and place, will be sold, some valuable slaves, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

September 12, 1783.

To be SOLD, at Point-Patience, in Calvert county, on the second Tuesday in October,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, with all kinds of stock, for ready cash and tobacco, by

JOHN CHESLEY, administrator.

Prince George's county, September 16, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's plantation, situate within two miles of Queen-Anne, containing four hundred and sixteen acres, part of which is well timbered; a fine meadow of ten or twelve acres may be reclaimed and laid down in grass with very little trouble or expence; there are on the land two tobacco houses, two negro quarters, and other necessary houses, with two good orchards. A circumstantial description of this land is unnecessary, as the quality of the soil is generally known throughout the state. If not disposed of at private it will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 15th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

COLMORE BEANES.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

JAMES CLERK.

George-town, on Patowmack, September 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land, to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever): Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator.

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

WHEREAS M husband, during several tracts of land in the state of Virginia, and he privately deeded to and that by his last will and four children, this is therefore to petition the next session of the general assembly for a law to authorize John Birkhead and John Little Wells, lying in the state of Virginia, to be equal force and effect as if made by law.

Herrin THE subscriber petitions the next session of the general assembly for a law to authorize John Birkhead and John Little Wells, lying in the state of Virginia, to be equal force and effect as if made by law.

THE Head of a field ball, mostly with red or brick one of his ears. In last January, but very mischievous some of his neighbors, pays charges weeks from this disinterested men.

NOTICE petition general assembly for a road, leading blacksmiths Walton Pur to a grist-mill-dam, to branch, in

WE the Skinner, be due to our of colonel Joseph vert county; the very little collection our advertisement son intends for quest that payment him to execute it they may depend spect of persons.

THE subscriber petitions the next session of the general assembly for a law to empower the pel-point, co-creek,

OFFICE to To be SOL premises, day of O

THAT T party the purpose Also on the town, the and son, fo The purcha with good sale.

All per mentioned just by the govern to receive money wh

EL E V and gen Enquir