

directly set at liberty. If he understood that article rightly, the words "the treaty" referred to a future treaty, that remained to be made, and not the provisional treaty; should such be the fact, ministers undoubtedly would hold New-York till that treaty was concluded, otherwise the loyalists would be completely abandoned, and stand but a poor chance of even reaping the little benefit held out to them by the 5th article. Mr. Sheridan dwelt for some little time on the difficulty that would be thrown in the way of the king's present servants, or of any ministers that might succeed them, if the resolution was altered from the form in which it had been moved. The chief part of what he said seemed to meet with the concurrence of the chancellor of the exchequer, as that minister nodded his assent repeatedly, while Mr. Sheridan was speaking.

Sir Cecil Wray rose in some surprise, and said, what had fallen from the honourable gentleman, had given him a much higher suspicion, and a much stronger doubt of the sincerity of this country towards America than he had before entertained. Not evacuate New-York for twelve months! "God bless my soul (said Sir Cecil) what am I to conclude from such a declaration? Is it then intended to renew the American war, and to plunge this country still deeper into ruin?" He was pursuing this idea pretty strongly, while Mr. Sheridan was merely expressing his wonder, that what he had suggested should have generated so odd a construction.

The chancellor of the exchequer rose and said it was high time to put an end to a conversation, which if pursued farther, he saw clearly, might, in the present state of the country, do infinite mischief. He begged, therefore, that gentlemen would weigh their words before they ventured opinions that tended only to raise doubt, where there was no real foundation for it, and to excite jealousies that were wholly unwarranted on the part of Great-Britain. Mr. Pitt said some cogent reasons in support of the resolution in its present shape, and quoted the terms of the provisional treaty, which he said "that his Britannic majesty shall, with all convenient speed, withdraw his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States and from every port, place, and harbour within the same." After a word or two more from Mr. Sheridan, the motions of supply were agreed to.

### TRADE.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought in a bill relative to our exports to St. Vincent's, Montserrat, Dominica, &c. which was read a first time.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate our commerce between this country and America, which was agreed to, and the same to be taken into the consideration of the house to-morrow, and he desired enlarging on it till the house was taller. Adjourned.

### PETERSBURGH, February 20.

It is reported, that the two imperial courts have formed the project to drive the Turks from all the fertile provinces of Greece, and to restore liberty to those countries, which will be of great advantage to the trade of all the powers of Europe, except France.

Feb. 15. Lieutenant-general Nepuev arrived here from Crimea on the 13, with accounts that general Belman, who commands the van of the Russian army, had, with only 200 men, overtaken the seditious Bakti Gueray, at the head of 1000 men, whom he entirely routed, killed 70, and took Bakti Gueray prisoner just as he was going to enter a strong castle.

### MADRID, January 21.

The prince de Nassau, on his journey from Madrid to Cadiz, was stopped by a band of robbers, who knowing that nobleman, politely demanded his money. The prince having offered to them his purses, those gentlemen were not contented, and exacted a bag of money which was in the carriage; he was obliged to comply. Before retiring, they offered the prince to escort him, for fear of a second attack, but he thanked them, saying, there was no occasion, as he had not any thing more to lose.

### LONDON, February 27.

At a very full court of common council this day an address was agreed to be presented to his majesty expressing the gratitude of the city of London for the restoration of peace, and their entire approbation of the terms agreed upon. His majesty has appointed Wednesday next to receive the same.

After the second defeat of the minister, last night, in the house of commons, there cannot be a doubt but a partial change, at least, must take place, and it is generally agreed upon, that the duke of Portland will be the first lord of the treasury, and the Cavendishes, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Lee, be all taken in. Lord Shelburne, with the lord chancellor, Mr. Townshend the paymaster of the forces, and the treasurer of the navy, it is said, are to retire.

Administration conscious that in consequence of the two votes which have been carried against them in the lower assembly, on one of the most important subjects that can possibly come under the discussion of parliament, that their power is on the eve of dissolution, are making haste to dispose of all the places within their patronage, and have issued orders for the preparation of the following patents to be got ready for the great seal immediately, namely, one to constitute and appoint Edward Marth w, Esq; major-general in the army, and command in chief of his majesty's forces in the West-Indies, captain-general and governor in chief over the islands of the Grenades and the Grenadines. Another patent is also preparing to appoint John Ord, Esq; captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's island of Dominica. And another to Edmund Lincoln, Esq; with the appointment of captain-general and governor in chief over the island of St. Vincent, and the Caribbee islands adjacent.

Letters from Petersburg advise, that the empress has applied to the court of Great-Britain, requesting that permission may be granted for a certain number of experienced naval officers to engage on board her fleets, provided her imperial majesty should be driven to the necessity of declaring war against the grand signior.

March 4. As soon as the solicitor general sat down in the house of commons on Friday last, after having declared that the bill for opening an intercourse of trade

with America would be ready to be presented to the house this day, lord Beauchamp said there was another point of great importance, which required immediate attention: the produce of the three islands of St. Kitt's, St. Vincent's, and Dominica was now upon the footing of the produce of all foreign countries with respect to the duties payable at our custom houses: but as these islands were to be restored to us, he thought the planters should be put on the same footing with those of Jamaica and the other British islands. It goes to the credit of the same opinion—ministers could not be too expeditious in taking measures accordingly, as vessels from those islands were now, or soon would be, on their way to England. Mr. Pitt in answer declared, that he agreed with the noble lord on the propriety of placing the produce of the three islands he mentioned on the same footing with that of Jamaica, and said government would take the proper measures for that end.

The French court are determined to keep up a greater peace establishment of their navy than ever yet was known in that kingdom: the plan is to increase sailors by every means.

### NEW-YORK, April 19.

ALL masters of vessels and others are hereby warned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off any negroes, the property of inhabitants, without obtaining a legal right to them, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

By order of the commandant,

EDWARD WILLIAMS,

New-York, April 18, 1783. major of brigade.

April 22. Last Thursday a melancholy accident happened at the house of Leffert Lefferts, Esq; in Bedford, Long-Island: his daughter, a very amiable and accomplished young lady, having observed to her mother, that a dead pitoil, left by a drover, who had been watching his cattle within the preceding night, upon a creel of chairs, was rather dangerously placed, and that some of the children might be hurt by it, proceeded to remove and put it in a basket that hung close by, but in the operation the pitoil discharged, the shot went through her body, and she expired immediately.

### FISH-KILL, April 24.

We hear that the communication of the North river is opened—Already do we begin to experience the blessed return of peace!

A vessel from Narrackot, laden with codfish, mackerel, &c. lately arrived at Newburgh.

### CHATHAM, April 23.

HEAD-QUARTERS, April 18, 1783.

THE commander in chief orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the king of Great-Britain, to be publicly proclaimed to morrow at twelve o'clock, at the new building; and that the proclamation, which will be communicated herewith, be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army; after which the chaplains, with the several brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his over-ruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.

Although the proclamation, before alluded to, extends only to the prohibition of hostilities, and not to the annunciation of a general peace, yet it must afford the most rational and sincere satisfaction to every benevolent mind, as it puts a period to a long and doubtful contest, stops the effusion of human blood, opens the prospect to a more splendid scene, and, like another morning star, promises the approach of a brighter day than hath hitherto illuminated the western hemisphere. On such a happy day, which is the harbinger of peace, a day which completes the eighth year of the war, it would be ingratitude not to rejoice; it would be insensibility not to participate in the general felicity.

The commander in chief, far from endeavouring to stifle the feelings of joy in his own bosom, offers his most cordial congratulations on the occasion to all the officers of every denomination; to all the troops of the United States in general; and in particular to those gallant and persevering men who had resolved to defend the rights of their invaded country, so long as the war should continue. For these are the men who ought to be considered as the pride and boast of the American army; and who, crowned with well earned laurels, may soon withdraw from the field of glory to the more tranquil walks of civil life.

While the commander in chief recollects the almost infinite variety of scenes through which we have passed, with a mixture of pleasure, astonishment and gratitude; while he contemplates the prospects before us with rapture, he cannot help wishing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have shared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution; of rescuing millions from the hand of oppression, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impressed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act, under the smiles of Providence, on the stage of human affairs; for happy, thrice happy! shall they be pronounced hereafter who have contributed any thing; who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous fabric of freedom and empire on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions. The glorious task for which we first flew to arms being thus accomplished; the liberties of our country being fully acknowledged and firmly secured by the smiles of heaven on the purity of our cause, and the honest exertions of a feeble people, determined to be free, against a powerful nation, disposed to oppress them; and the character of those

who have persevered through every extremity of hardship, suffering and danger, being immortalized by the illustrious appellation of PATRIOT ARMY: nothing now remains but for the actors of this mighty scene to preserve a perfect unvarying consistency of character through the very last act to close the drama with applause, and to retire from the military theatre with the same approbation of angels and men, which have crowned all their former virtuous actions. For this purpose no disorder or licentiousness must be tolerated. Every confederate and well disposed soldier must remember it will be absolutely necessary to wait with patience until peace shall be declared, or congress shall be enabled to take proper measures for the security of the public stores, &c. As soon as these arrangements shall be made, the general is confident there will be no delay in discharging, with every mark of distinction and honour, all the men enlisted for the war, who will then have faithfully performed their engagements with the public. The general has already interested himself in their behalf, and he thinks he need not repeat the assurance of his disposition to be useful to them on the present, and every other proper occasion. In the mean time he is determined that no military neglects or excesses shall go unpunished while he retains the command of the army.

The adjutant-general will have such working parties detached, to assist in making the preparations for a general rejoicing, as the chief engineer with the army shall call for; and the quarter-master general will, without delay, procure such a number of discharges to be printed, as will be sufficient for all the men enlisted for the war; he will please to apply to head-quarters for the form. An extra ration of liquor to be issued to every man to-morrow to drink, "Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America."

### PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

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 McGrady, 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 or ever? 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 forty votes.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the Emerald frigate, having on board count Rochambeau, general Chastelleux, and many other officers of distinction, is arrived at Nantes, after a long and dangerous passage. A gentleman on board mentions the following particulars:

"Leaving the Chesapeake we were chased for 20 hours by a 64 gun ship, which had waited for us at the Capes; being a very good sailer she came up with us twice, and gave us a whole broadside; seeing ourselves just between her and the coast, we had no other means to escape but by throwing our change of masts and our guns off the fore-castle overboard, which gave us a superiority of sailing.

"Some days after we were dismasted by thunder and a most violent storm, which rendered our voyage extremely difficult, having thrown our spare masts overboard; however, by the skill and attention of our captain, we are fortunately arrived here."

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

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

April 29. A late New-York paper says, that the number of souls embarked in the last fleet for Nova-Scotia amounts to 9000.

Yesterday morning the cutter Free Mason, captain Lambert, arrived at Gloucester point from Oxford. We have not learnt what passage she had.

Saturday last the sloop Polly, captain Walker, arrived here in 17 days from St. Kitt's.

Same day arrived a brig, and yesterday a sloop, from New-York.

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.

In another paper is published a letter from lord George Gordon to the lord mayor of London and bank directors, dated December 30, 1782, on the subject of the Scots militia bill: this letter ends with the following sentence: "One more silly speech, read or said, in either route of parliament, may involve and overwhelm your lordship and the bank directors in a war with Scot and."

The following paragraphs are taken from a London paper of the 28th of February last.

Wednesday week, an order was issued by the council, to lay an embargo on all ships, which were loading for North-America, and to prevent their sailing before

nothing can be felt in the kingdom and the want whether con... their ports on the... some days since a... ande frigate, at... no marines: one of... under the other... the coroner's inqu... The agree... upon delivered... at the next affize... During the admin... 39 per cent. tha... of lord Shelbur... from 54 to 93... Emigration, the... country, espe... gin its frightful... land.

### ANNALS

On Monday 1... HAMMOND, a gentl... and whole death i... neighbours, and a... On Thursday the... of fifty guineas... Marlborough, heat... John Bowie's bay... gen's bay horse L... back horse Slipper... Earl Wynnot, fou... On the day follow... sweeper, beat Mr... over the same co... guineas, heats thr...

RECEI... from the State... pursuance of... ions from the... 11th day of 1... For the m... arrived 1000... BENJ A... ceiver of... Maryle... May 1, 1... \* \* The... J... n... o... o...

To... ASCH... an ex... carry abou... has a good... be given... To be l... terman, w... bay. For... W... NOT... such... liberated... inhabitant... immediat... conform... into wh...

NOT... pre... Maryland... of the real... county, d... charge th... of which... to take n... 70... TAK... Th... a dark ro... nor bran... 241 han... have her...