

to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation.

By order of the United States in congress assembled.  
The recommendations and papers referred to will be transmitted in future papers.

P A R I S, February 20.

FOUR commissioners appointed by the king are gone to Dunkirk to examine if that port, formerly capable of containing 30 sail of the line, sheltered from all winds, can be established upon its ancient footing.

The ministry are also going to re-establish the port of St. Vaery, the bay of which is sufficiently spacious to contain at least 300 sail of men of war.

We are assured that the marquis de la Fayette and the prince de Nassau, are gone to pay a visit to general Elliot at Gibraltar.

The definitive treaties of peace will not, according to all appearance, be signed before the month of July next.

A magazine, containing upwards of 45,000lb. of gunpowder, situated about three leagues from Bourdeaux, blew up on the 10th of February; 39 persons were killed and wounded by this accident; all the windows were broke, and most of the houses damaged for two leagues round.

March 2. On the 5th of last month, the city of Messina, situated on the sea shore, in the vale of Demona, and five villages that surrounded it, were all swallowed up by an earthquake. The citadel, the forts that commanded the sea, the port, the superb edifices and public monuments, have all been overthrown. The earthquake is attributed to a supernatural eruption of Mount Etna. Some persons pretend this disaster is the consequence of a horrid tempest, which has overturned the order of the elements. The sea rose in the different quarters of the town upwards of four fathom. All the houses built on the port have been swallowed up; others are left on the declivity of the precipice, which the overflowing of the sea has filled up. Upwards of 20,000 victims have perished in the waves, and under the ruins of their houses. The inhabitants of Messina experienced, sixty-five years ago, an event almost similar to this, but much less destructive.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25. We are assured that the king has appointed M. de Walerstorff to be his minister to the United States of North-America, and that he will reside at Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, Feb. 28. According to the last advices from Berlin, a courier is arrived at Potsdam, with intelligence that the empress had resolved to declare war against the Turks, and that in consequence thereof prince Potemkin was set off to take the command of the army. This news merits confirmation.

HAGUE, March 4. By the last letters from Paris we are informed that the king nominated the count de Vergennes president of his council of finance; a mark of distinction (the account adds) on a minister so universally admired, which seems to give general satisfaction.

March 5. The States General have approved of the choice made of Mynheer Van Berkel, reigning burgo-master of Rotterdam, as envoy extraordinary from this republic to Philadelphia.

WARSAW, Feb. 16. All our letters from Constantinople, are expressive of the aversion which the grand seignior entertains against a rupture with Russia. That sovereign hearing of the preparations carried on by the czarina, is said to have expressed himself in the following words: "Before I ascended the throne, I had passed the best part of my days in confinement. My only wish therefore, is to spend peaceably the few remaining years allotted to me; and for that purpose I would rather submit to any conditions that equity and convenience might point out, than enter upon a war, which in the present situation of affairs, cannot but prove of the greatest disadvantage to my empire."

L O N D O N, February 25.

The commissioners of the customs, have demanded of the master of the ship lately arrived in the river from Nantucket, eighteen shillings duty per ton upon her oil, with which she is loaded, which has been refused, and a memorial has been presented to them in consequence of this very extravagant price, whereby she is treated as an enemy's ship, and not as an ally. Let ministers beware how they create fresh broils with our American brethren.

March 8. It is said a great personage was so harrassed on Monday last, in attempting to form a new ministry, that he had determined to go in person to the house, and desire them to recommend to him those who possessed the confidence of the people, and were capable of conducting the affairs of the nation. It was with difficulty he was prevailed upon from putting his design in execution, and which he certainly would have done, but for the danger of establishing a precedent that interfered so materially with the royal prerogative.

The treaty with the Dutch is completely settled; but before it can be properly announced, it must pass the different states of that republic, and the provinces must all approve of it previous to its being ratified by the executive power.

March 13. Lord North was yesterday sent for by his majesty, and desired to form an arrangement of administration upon as broad and permanent a basis as possible.

We are well informed that a ministry (so long wanted to this country) is at last formed under the direction of his grace the duke of Portland, to whom his majesty yesterday committed the office of first lord of the treasury, and the nomination of the persons whom he thought most adequate to fill the other departments of the state.

The new arrangement, we are informed, is as follows: Duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Fox, and lord Fitzwilliam, or Mr. Pitt, secretaries of state; Mr. Montague, chancellor of the exchequer.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Pitt will join the above, but it is hoped and believed he will be prevailed upon to take a principal office.

If Mr. Pitt does not continue chancellor of the exchequer, lord John Cavendish is likely to succeed him.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 6.

"The departure of our excellent victor and his lady from this kingdom and government is fixed upon to take place between the 20th and 30th of next month."

March 25. Two merchants of the city who were deeply engaged in the American trade, and had very great arrears owing to them at the commencement of the troubles, have received letters from their correspondents by the way of France, within these few days, wherein they are promised to have considerable consignments sent over as soon as their ports are all open for a trade.

Our readers may rest assured, that though the final hand has not been put to the ministerial arrangements in all the parts of it, yet that the principal departments are actually disposed of, and that the ultimate formation will be announced on Monday next at the levee. The offices already filled are as follow: the duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Fox and lord Stormont, secretaries of state; lord North, member of the cabinet, as warden of the cinque ports; lord Keppel, first lord of the admiralty; lord Carlisle, ambassador to France; Mr. Eden, secretary at war; Mr. Burke, paymaster of the forces; Mr. Sheridan, under secretary of state; lord Foley, postmaster-general.

The chancellorship of the exchequer is not yet finally disposed of.

The three American vessels that came up the Thames from Ostend, with the thirteen stripes flying, immediately on the declaration of the preliminary articles of peace being signed, now lie off the custom-house keys with the broad R upon them, on account of having taken in their lading prior to any commercial treaty being concluded upon between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

Yesterday an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, giving an account of the people of Staffordshire having rose in large bodies near Newcastle; they were upwards of 3000. The militia of the county had been employed, but threw down their arms; the principal inhabitants had formed themselves into committees, but hitherto had not been able to disperse them, their numbers increasing every day, on account of the high prices of the necessary articles of life.

March 18. We are happy to acquaint our readers, that a message from his majesty carried lord North to Buckingham house, on Sunday evening (even o'clock, when a conversation took place between the king and his lordship, which ended in a re-establishment of his lordship's royal commission to form an arrangement of administration; and we have every reason to believe, that we shall have it in our power to congratulate our fellow subjects on the restoration of a government of Great Britain within two or three days at farthest.

B O S T O N, May 7.

Saturday last arrived here the brig Shark (late a privateer) commanded by capt. Ellis, in three days from Halifax. This is the first vessel arrived in port with a British ensign not reverted, since the evacuation of the town by the British troops on the 17th of March 1776. The day before capt. Ellis sailed, three ships arrived there from London (formerly letters of marque) without a gun.

N E W - Y O R K, May 7.

At the moment of this gazette's going to press (four o'clock in the morning) we were saluted with the arrival of the brig Iris, capt. Caldwell, in 39 days from the Downs; by whom we are informed of a new arrangement in his majesty's administration, of which we are told the following are some of the particulars:

The duke of Portland is appointed first lord of the treasury.

Lord stormont, and the honourable Charles Fox, secretaries of state.

Mr. burke, paymaster of the forces.

Colonel North, said to be treasurer of the navy.

Lord Gower, president of the council.

Mr. Pitt, remains chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Temple, stays as viceroy of Ireland.

The seals to be in commission, &c. &c.

This coalition seemed conciliatory to the parties.

Lord Cornwallis had taken leave, to command in the East-Indies, from whence good news had arrived, via Holland, and Mons. Suffren retired to Mauritius.

Difficulties and debates in parliament respecting the treaty of commerce with America, but nothing militating against the independence of this continent.

Colonel Fanning is appointed lieutenant-governor of Halifax.

Sir Charles Gray's departure for America was stopped.

May 12. By capt. Howings, in 9 days from St. Augustine, we learn, that a few privateers belonging to that province, manned with 300 men, landed on the island of New-Providence, about the 7th of April, and surprised the Spanish garrison, consisting of about 600 men, without loss on either side; and the island was immediately surrendered to the English.

The ship Active, capt. Powell, from Liverpool, is arrived here. It is said she cleared out for this port, but was bound to Philadelphia.

C H A T H A M, May 7.

As Hannibal swore never to be at peace with the Romans, so let every whig (we say), by the abhorrence of slavery, by liberty and religion, by the shades of those departed friends who have fallen in battle, by the ghosts of those of our brethren who have been destroyed on board of prison ships and in loathsome dungeons, by the manes of a Hayne and other virtuous citizens whose lives have been wantonly destroyed, by every thing that a freeman holds dear, never to be at peace with those fiends the refugees, whose thefts, murders, and treasons, have filled the cup of woe; but shew to the world that we prefer war, with all its direful calamities, to giving those fell destroyers of the human species a residence among us. We have crimsoned the earth with our blood to purchase peace, therefore are determined to enjoy harmony uninterrupted, without the contaminating breath of a tory.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 10.

Arrivals in this port since our last.

Sloop Betsey, Collins, from Dublin, which she left the 14th of March, when two other vessels were bound for this port from Dublin.

Ship Brazil, Hendrick, from Cape Francois, bound for Ostend, but having sprung a leak, put in here.

Brig Parrey, Poole, from Havanna.

Brabant, Wolf, in 12 weeks from Amsterdam.

Venus, Bonchouse, from l'Orient.

And a brig from New-York.

May 13. It appears by the English prints, that the bill for opening an intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, had been the subject of much parliamentary debate. The following is the substance of a speech of a member of the house of commons on that bill, the 17th of March last:

"In the course of the committee's sitting, the chancellor of the exchequer declared, he had it in his power to say more to the committee respecting the probability of the United States of America being satisfied with the bill, than he had before been able to communicate. He was happy to be enabled to assure the house, that the commissioners of America, now at Paris, had declared expressly, that as far as they were capable of judging from the outline of the bill, as it had been transmitted to them, the bill manifested the liberality of Great-Britain towards the United States in an eminent degree, and in their opinion not only promised to prove fully satisfactory to America, considered as a flag measure, but appeared likely to be the means of creating and cementing a most hearty and cordial conciliation between the two countries."

May 14. Saturday last brigadier-gen. Allured Clarke and several other British officers, arrived here from New-York. Since which upwards of 1000 British prisoners have been liberated and sent to that city.

Sunday last a number of transports with 9000 loyalists sailed from Sandy Hook, for the inhospitable wilds of Nova Scotia. Two divisions more of those wretched people are to follow as soon as vessels can be procured for their transportation.

Tuesday last his Excellency general Washington, accompanied by governor Clinton, &c. met Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby at Tappan, on the subject of the evacuation, and other arrangements: but the result of the interview has not yet transpired; though it is generally expected, that Sir Guy will immediately remove the British troops to Staten Island, where they will remain till their final embarkation. An elegant entertainment was prepared on the occasion, by Mr. Francis whole bill, it is said, amounted to 500l.

The Snow Maria, capt. Lewis, from Dublin for this port, is ashore off Egg-harbour, but it is thought she will be got off without much damage.

Arrivals. Ships: Duches of Parma, Wisdrite, from Martinique; brig Commerce, Lewis, St. Kitts; schooner Active, Sherish, ditto; brig Three Friends, Rich New-York; brig Hussar, Wilton, ditto; sloop Amelia Graham, ditto; sloop Polly, Hyde, Boston; Brewster, ditto; brig Commerce, Patton, Virginia; brig Commodore Hood, Richards, Falmouth, Old England ship —, Lisbon; Snow Bonaventure, Fiquet, ditto.

May 17. Accounts from New-York say, that on Sunday last an order was issued for transports, sufficient to take on board 1000 Hessians, to get ready to sail, as on Monday they fell down to Staten Island.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 7.

"A brig arrived here yesterday in a very short passage from London. The commercial treaty meets with some difficulties, and I understand there was an embargo on all vessels sailing to any American ports, except this place and Halifax."

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.

The following translation of governor Unzaga's notification was received by the last vessels from Havanna.

PEACE having taken place with Great Britain, and consequently his majesty's permission, of admitting into this port vessels belonging to the United States of America, with provisions, &c. ceasing, Don Michael Edwards, interpreter, will accordingly inform thereof the captains and supercargoes of all vessels that shall leave this port, from the day of the date hereof, that they should not return to it with the said articles, until new orders are received from court, agreeable to which will be regulated what ought to be practised in future, which will be made known to the United States of America, for their government. He will also inform of this regulation all the citizens of the said United States, residing in this place, charged with receiving and dispatching vessels, loaded with provisions, that they may inform their correspondents accordingly.

Havanna, May 2, 1783. UNZAGA, governor.

N. B. Since the above notification, we hear an edict was, on the 5th instant, issued, refusing admittance to all foreign vessels whatsoever.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, April 28, 1783.

THE committee appointed to confer with the superintendent of finance, respecting his continuance in office, report, that they have conferred with him accordingly, and that the substance of the conference was on the part of Mr. Morris, as follows, "That his continuance in office was highly injurious to his private affairs, and contrary to his private inclinations; but that he felt the importance of the exertions necessary to be made at the present juncture, towards the reduction of the army, in a manner satisfactory to them and convenient to the public; that therefore, if congress should think his services towards effecting that object of importance, and should desire them, he would be ready to continue them till arrangements for that purpose could be made, and the engagements taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into, could be finally completed. That in this case he should hope for the support of congress;" whereupon, Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be informed that congress are of opinion, the public service requires his continuance in office till arrangements for the reduction of the army can be made, and the engagements that shall be taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into, shall be finally completed.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 2, 1783.

WHEREAS it is the desire of congress when the reduction of the army shall take place, to enable the officers and soldiers to return to their respective homes

with convenience and safety, it will be indispensable to pay before they leave the present juncture there are which the public faith performance of which in the United States, neither be effected without the States in the collection of Resolved, That the in the most earnest manner power to forward the sum may without delay, as will be adequate that congress confidently attention to the disposition of their count those brave men, who much in the cause of the must be extreme should without the payment of but also to enable con reputation of the United only concerned in religious army and fulfilling Resolved, That the referred to take the necessary views of congress assured of their firm engagements he has already public account during

CHAS. We are informed, the superintendent of congress, and informed of the acts of congress and second instant, but their views; but pray that his continuance in effect of fulfilling his which the necessity of form;" and at the to inform congress, sense of their assurance reliance on it, he would for the service of the

B A L T I M O R E, late arrivals in the capt. Channing, and Wilson, from Cape F

N A V A

Entries at the port Market, from North- J. Morain, M. J. Foster, Havanna; lord, Granada; brig Prince; sloop Kefour schooner Cupid, B. C. P. St. Guittier New York; brig Fri

Clearances at the hope, J. Yellott, and dam; sloop Nancy, Pawlon, New-London Gottenburgh.

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A R O U N D to be b month. En

NOTICE petition session of the to enable the Foreman, to sell par Lloya's Fr debts.