

money out of the treasury, and pay it to him, and that he would deliver up my bond when he came of age. But to elucidate this matter the more clearly, I must beg this young gentleman's permission to insert part of his letter to me on the subject, dated the 17th of February, 1783, to wit: "Nothing would be more disagreeable to me, than to give out building my ship, after being at the most trouble, and advancing her to the present flourishing state; was you to consider but a moment, you would conclude with me, that nothing could happen more prejudicial to any person's character, in the state of life that I am now in, than an affair of this kind; it is not only for my own, but the public good, for which I would wish to complete the vessel; and shall always esteem it as a particular act of friendship, your advancing me money when in want, and more especially when I consider it has been in your power to pay it off at not one fifth part of its value, but you chose not to take that advantage. I am now without money, and beg you to advance to the amount of your bond. As a favour almost too much to ask; but was you a gentleman of low circumstances, or one with a large family of children, for fear of accidents, I would not request it, and as neither of these are the case, I hope you will befriend me; and if it should please God to spare my life but *thirteen months longer*, if I have any honour, you may depend your bond shall be delivered up to you with pleasure, and I shall always consider myself under endless obligations."

Can the Examiner after this state, insinuate that any advantage has been taken of this young gentleman, who I must do the justice to acknowledge thus publicly, that he has behaved with the strictest honour in complying with his promise. It is well known, that at the time I advanced this red money, any sum of it might have been lent out as specie on the best security. Every person knew, from the state of the funds, that it must appreciate faster than it had depreciated; for notwithstanding all the arts made use of by the speculators, it had never got lower than two for one; and I would cheerfully take the money back, and pass my bond for specie, payable when the law admits of process being issued for the recovery of old debts.

Perhaps the Examiner would have thought it more advisable to have paid off the widow and orphan with continental money, or lodged it in the treasury in its depreciated state, to pay foreign debts, than to have paid red money, with the risk of the payment's not exonerating the debtor from his obligation.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

July 27, 1783.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

WE are informed a gentleman lately arrived from England mentions, that he saw a letter in London from his grace the duke of Manchester, ambassador from Great-Britain at the court of Versailles, intimating that the definitive treaty was not signed on the 16th of May.

Accounts (said to be of a later date) from France, brought yesterday from Philadelphia, declare, the treaty was actually signed.

We are told that the Mercury frigate (which, it is said waited purposely to bring over the definitive treaty to New-York) failed for this port seven weeks ago.

CHATHAM, July 16.

At Morris-town, on the Sabbath of the 13th instant, between five and six o'clock, P. M. a heavy gulf that came out of the southwest, in a seemingly direct course to the town, was provisionally met, within a quarter of a mile from the town, with another from the east, with thunder and rain, which turned its course to the northward, and which occasioned surprizing agitations in the atmosphere and clouds, and dismal in its effects, scattering fences, twisting off sturdy oaks, tearing up trees by the roots, and almost some whole orchards, and carrying the trees to a considerable distance, blowing down some houses and barns, unroofing others, to the amount of fifteen; unhorsing some, taking up others, and carrying them to a considerable distance, whereby they were very much bruised, but through a kind providence no bones were broke, nor lives lost.

Surely our times are in God's hands, and all our comforts at his disposal, and out of the whirlwind he teaches us to know his name and reverence his power and providence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated July 3, 1783.

"I observe in a Philadelphia paper of the 1st instant, and under the Providence head, an extract of a letter, giving a succinct account of our offer of Annapolis to congress, with local jurisdiction, for their permanent residence, which concludes with, 'what do you think of this kind of auctioneering?'"

"It is a fact, that Maryland had it not even in idea to bid against New-York for the residence of congress, and was solely prevented from making her offers last December, by continual disagreements among her legislators, respecting the proper mode of raising the necessary supplies; therefore, as they did not expect congress would think of removing from Philadelphia until the end of the war, the consideration of the measure was postponed to the subsequent session, when it was unanimously agreed to by both branches of the legislature. It was not then known here, that New-York or any other state in the union, had in contemplation to recommend to congress a place for their future residence.

"The late confusion in your city evinces the absolute and indispensable necessity of congress's possessing ample and supreme local jurisdiction in the spot where they sit; the grand council of the continent ought not in any degree to lie at the mercy, or be subject to the controul of any one state, as they are only amenable to the continent at large. This state was actuated by very liberal principles in making the offer of Annapolis; it being healthy, pleasant, and nearly central to the continent at large, and containing more elegant buildings than any other place in America of thrice its magnitude, so that congress might be comfortably accommodated there much sooner than at Esopus, which contains but few private houses, no public edifices, and is nearly 200 miles distant from the center of the United States."

No foreign vessels can yet be entered at New-York, neither is the American flag suffered to fly in that harbour. The few French and others that arrived hitherto, have either returned and entered some other port, or sailed up the North-river, where it is said they find sure vent for their cargoes.

Late advices from Britain mention, that Arnold has certainly had the government of Bermuda (worth about £. 500 a year) offered to him; but it is thought he will decline it, as he has more than once intimated that he is well convinced of the cursed spite of the New-Englanders against him, and that they would go all lengths to get him off the island to gratify their nefarious designs against his life.

Copy of a letter from the vice-president of the council of New-Jersey, to the president of congress.

SIR, Trenton, June 20, 1783.

THE moment I received your excellency's favour on the 23d instant, I summoned a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, who, being justly alarmed at the daring insult offered to the supreme government of the American union, and being desirous of testifying their zeal in support of the dignity and privileges of congress, immediately entered into the enclosed resolves, which I have the honour to transmit your excellency; and am with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN COX.

His excellency the president of congress.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, at the French Arms, on Tuesday the 24th of June, 1783.

HAVING been informed from undoubted authority that a most gross and daring insult has been offered to congress, the supreme government of the American union, by a number of lawless people in arms, assembled at the state-house, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last:

Resolved unanimously, That we think it our immediate duty to express our resentment and indignation at so flagitious a proceeding.

Resolved unanimously, That we look upon tyranny and anarchy with equal abhorrence, and as we have, at the risk of every thing, opposed the former, we are determined, at the same risk, not to be wanting in our efforts to suppress the latter, on whatever occasion, or under whatever form it may present itself.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the support of civil government, and the majesty of the laws, as one of the first of social duties, and riotous citizens, who disturb the public order and violate the dignity of the union, as the worst of enemies.

Resolved unanimously, That we feel the utmost cheerfulness in pledging our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, in whatever way they may be required, whether in resisting foreign invasion or quelling intestine tumults.

Resolved unanimously, That we deem ourselves highly honoured by the presence of congress, and by an opportunity of testifying our zeal in support of their dignity and privilege, should they in their wisdom think proper to adjourn to, or fix their residence in this state.

Signed by order and in behalf of the inhabitants,

JOHN COX,  
DAVID BEARLY,  
PHILEMON DICKINSON, } committee.  
SAM. TUCKER,  
WM. HOUSTON,  
SAM. W. STOCKTON,

THE inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity being informed that gross indignities have been offered to congress by a number of people in arms, at Philadelphia, do

Resolved unanimously, That we think it our duty to express the warmest indignation and resentment at such insolent proceedings.

That we equally abhor tyranny and anarchy, and as we have always done, so we will continue, at every risk, to oppose both the one and the other, under whatever form they may appear.

That we esteem the support of a good government as the first duty of virtuous citizens, and consider the violators of it as the most pernicious enemies.

That we do, with the utmost cheerfulness, pledge our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, for the protection of congress, in whatever way our services may be required, whether in resisting foreign invasions, or in quelling intestine tumults.

That we esteem ourselves highly honoured by the confidence of congress, in the choice of this town as the place of their residence, and we take the earliest opportunity to testify our zeal in support of their dignity and privileges, and that we will use our utmost exertions for their comfortable accommodation.

Signed in behalf of the inhabitants of Princeton, and its neighbourhood, by

James Deare, James McComb, Rob. Stockton, John Beerein, Geo. Morgan, Chr. Beckman, Tho. Wiggins, Tho. Stockton, En. Kelley, Rob. J. Livingston, Dan. Van Voorhis, Tho. Moody, Sam. S. Smith, John Little, Isaac Anderson, Anth. Joline, And. M. Macker, Joseph Stout, Ben. Hunt, Jacob Schenck, Jno. Harrison, Js. Hamilton, Steph. Morford, Jac. Hyer, Noah Morford, Elias Woodruff, Geo. Bergen, Robert Davidson.

Copy of a letter from governor Livingston to the president of congress,

SIR, Trenton, June 24, 1783.

I JUST this moment received your excellency's letter of yesterday, on my journey to Elizabeth-town. I am greatly mortified at the insult offered to congress by part of the soldiery. If that august body shall think proper to honour this state with their presence, I make not the least doubt that the citizens of New-Jersey will cheerfully turn out to repel any violence that may be attempted against them; and as soon as I shall be informed of the movement of congress to this state, and that there is the least reason to apprehend, that the mutiniers intend to prosecute their riotous measures, I shall with the greatest alacrity give the necessary orders, and think myself not a little honoured by being personally engaged in defending the representatives of the United States against every insult and indignity. I have the honour to be your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

WILL. LIVINGSTON.

His excellency the president of congress.

Address of the governors and masters of the college of Princeton, to his excellency the president of congress.

SIR, Nassau-Hall, June 26, 1783.  
THE governors and masters of the college, happy in an opportunity of paying the congress of the United States, their profoundest and sincerest honours, beg leave to offer them, through your excellency, to that august body.

Convinced how few accommodations this small village possesses, in comparison with those which for several years congress have enjoyed in a large and flourishing city, we wish to offer them every convenience that the college in its present state, can afford. If the hall, or library room, can be made of any service to congress, as places in which to hold their sessions or for any other purpose, we pray that they would accept of them during their continuance in this place. And if in the common flock of our country this institution hath suffered more than other places, both by friends and foes, from its readiness to assist the one, while the public was yet poor and unprovided with conveniences for their troops; and from the peculiar and marked resentment of the other, as supposing it to be a nursery of rebellion, we doubt not but the candour of that honourable body will readily excuse the marks of military fury which it still retains.

Signed in behalf of the governors and masters of the college.

SAMUELS SMITH, professor of divinity and moral philosophy.  
JAMES RIDDLE, prof. math.

To his excellency the president of congress.

Extract of a letter dated Newburgh, June 24, 1783; from his excellency general Washington to the president of congress.

SIR,

IT was not until 3 o'clock this afternoon, that I had the first information of the intamous and outrageous mutiny of part of the Pennsylvania troops; it was then I received your excellency's letter of the 21st by express, and agreeable to the request contained in it, I instantly ordered three complete regiments of infantry and a detachment of artillery, to be put in motion as soon as possible; this corps will consist of upwards of 1500 effectives. As all the troops who composed this gallant army, as well those who were furloughed, as those who remain in service, are men of tried fidelity, I could not have occasion to make any choice of corps; and I have only a regret, that there exists a necessity, that they should be employed on so disagreeable a service. I dare say, however, they will on this and all other occasions, perform their duty as brave and faithful soldiers.

While I suffer the poignant distress in observing the a handful of men, contemptible in numbers and equally so in point of service, (if the veteran troops from the southward have not been seduced by their example) and who are not worthy to be called soldiers, should disgrace themselves as the Pennsylvania mutineers have done, by insulting the sovereign authority of the United States and that of their own; I feel an irrepressible satisfaction, that his behaviour cannot stain the name of the American soldiery, it cannot be imputable to, or reflect dishonour on the army at large; but on the contrary, it will, by the striking contrast it exhibits, hold up to public view the other troops in the most advantageous point of light. Upon taking all the circumstances into consideration, I cannot sufficiently express my surprize and indignation, at the arrogance, the folly and the wickedness of the mutineers; nor can I sufficiently admire the fidelity, the bravery, and the patriotism, which must for ever signalize the unsullied character of the other troops of our army; for when we consider that these Pennsylvania levies who had now mutinied, are recruits and soldiers of the day, who have not borne the heat and burden of the war, and who can have in reality but few hardships to complain of; and when we at the same time recollect, that those soldiers who have lately been furloughed from this army, are the veterans, who have patiently endured hunger, nakedness, and cold, who have suffered and bled without a murmur, and who with perfect good order have retired to their homes, without the settlement of their accounts, or a farthing of money in their pockets; we shall be as much astonished at the virtues of the latter, as we are struck with horror and detestation at the proceedings of the former; and every candid mind, without indulging ill-grounded prejudices, will undoubtedly make the proper discrimination.

The general assembly of Rhode-Island, at their last session, passed an act, laying an impost of two per cent, ad valorem, upon certain articles therein mentioned, for the purpose of paying the annual interest arising upon the public securities of that state.

Extract of a letter from the Banks of the Hudson, dated July 9.

"By the articles of the treaty, the British were to return our slaves, and harbour or conceal no more of them. Agents on our part, from this state in particular, were sent to examine, and see that no slave belonging to us should be detained at New-York, or carried off in the vessels that sailed from thence. Those agents saw several slaves there which they knew ought by the treaty to have been restored to their owners. They acquainted the commander in chief of it—they remonstrated, and protested against their detention or removal, but all in vain, they were not restored, they were carried off or detained. The agents quitted the place.

"A few days ago, Mr. Jacob Duryee, of Dutchess county, went down to New-York in a sloop, and carried with him a negro man, who was to assist in navigating the vessel. When he had done his business, and was coming away, the negro refused to return. On this, with the help of the master of the sloop, he tied the negro, carried him in a cart to the water side, put him on board, and set sail. They had not sailed far before they were boarded by a barge, with a negro colonel and a company of Hessian soldiers, who treated Duryee and the master with great insolence, obliged the sloop to go back to New-York, seized her, released the negro, put the master and Duryee in the provost, where they are to remain, it is said, till tried by a court martial. Large bail was offered for them, but refused. The sloop was permitted to come up the river to discharge her cargo, on giving 300l. security

to return her in 20 account we have her great speculation an

The above account who were in the city heard that Mr. Dur been tried by a court yet transpired.

There seems to be removal of the Brit there has been for of flour, and all ported thither from which has not only ticles, but greatly e given too much rea enormity.

The unnecessary quit the city of Ne the spirit and reser ality, which, inste rise and be more de among us; intom cluded to stay, no dangerous to be t which indeed is th

Anne-

To be sold, at

A LOT of one fifth dwelling house, 3 floor, very conven under one room, of ground. Any view the same a the terms of sale.

1783

Anne-

To be sold, on Wednesday

fair, if not th afternoon,

THE subscriber county, noted branch C four miles from of rich level la other streams, tobacco, Indian land is loaded stuff, and pine w house, 20 feet tobacco houses, apple orchards trees. The te on the day of purchaser, by

George-to THIS is to petition of Maryland part of a t by the nam as an addit THOM

I HERE it may

ply by peti bly of the peal of an session, 17 power Ca real estate husband, tioned.

ALL Mr. Prince-G requested mediately desired to proved, FIEL JOH

RAN a point fellow nam 3 or 4 incl and took linen shir is suppos ever takes be had a reasonable

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