

son granted—not an useless place created—but an act enrolled in the first year of Ireland's independence, that after ages will venerate with gratitude. Lord Temple has positively stipulated with the admiralty of England, that the intelligent seaman and active commander, capt. M'Bride, of the Artois frigate, attended by two cutters, should make an actual survey of all the coasts, bays, and harbours, with the cod fishing banks, &c. on the north-west coast of Ireland.

This survey and report to be concluded with every dispatch the magnitude of this national object will admit; the whole to be submitted to parliament, and every support granted that will bring the Irish fisheries to that consequence which must make this country wealthy and respectable as any in Europe.

It is an undoubted fact, that several banks have lately been discovered off the north west coast, that swarm with a finer species of fish, and in vastly greater abundance than any Newfoundland can boast.

Settlement of the GENEVANS in IRELAND.

The proposed emigration of the Genevans being announced to the lord lieutenant and privy council of Ireland, the duke of Leinster addressed the following letter to Monsi. d'Ivernois:

S I R,

IF the Genevan emigrants should make choice of Ireland for their asylum, and if it should suit them to establish their colony in the county of Kildare, in the province of Leinster; I have rich and well cultivated lands, about two miles from Athy and Castle Dermot, and six miles from Carlow, where provisions are extremely plenty, and every necessary of life is cheap. The river barrow communicates with Waterford, which is a sea-port town, and a place of increasing commerce. Your New-Geneva may be built within thirty miles of Dublin, and on the road from Dublin to Corke. I will compliment the emigrants, on their arrival and settlement, with two thousand acres of land in excellent cultivation; and to every four and five hundred acres there shall be allotted a considerable mansion. I also promise you, Sir, the reversion of fifteen hundred acres, in addition to the two thousand, after the demise of two persons who hold them for their respective lives; I mean an absolute gift of a whole of this territory to the Genevan emigrants, for ever, without reserving to myself a quit-rent or any rights of feigniority. In the mean time, Sir, until your new city shall become habitable, I will undertake to procure a number of convenient houses near Athy, and, with the greatest pleasure, I offer you Leinster Lodge, my country seat, which is sufficiently large to answer every purpose.

The sole motive which actuates me in this business, is a desire of co-operating with the views of government, in providing for the oppressed Genevans a comfortable asylum; an asylum in which they may experience that liberty, enjoyed by this in preference to any other nation in the universe. For my own particular part, be assured, Sir, that I shall feel a most sensible pleasure in convincing your unfortunate companions, that the sacrifices they have made to liberty, entitle them to the protection of every friend of virtue. I have the honour to be, &c.

LEINSTER.

A short time afterwards, lord Ely wrote to Monsieur d'Ivernois in the following style:

S I R,

THE persecutions sustained by the Genevans impress horror on my mind; and in proportion as their sufferings have been extreme, the efforts of every friend to civil and religious liberty should be exerted in their favour. My anxious wish is, that the Genevans should settle in Ireland; and if I have any land which in your and their opinions will afford them a comfortable retreat, I shall be happy to accommodate them, having an ambition to be considered the protector of a body of men whom I regard with the greatest reverence.

Perhaps Ireland does not afford a more convenient or pleasurable situation than is to be found on my estate in the county of Wexford, where a profusion of the necessaries of life may be purchased at the cheapest rate; where all is tranquillity, and where it shall be my constant study to make your people a more rich, free, and happy colony, than ever the city of Geneva could boast.

My desire, Sir, is not to increase my own fortune by your means, I am abundantly rich; but it is the impulse of my heart which prompts me to accommodate, protect, and render the Genevan emigrants, as happy a people as the first protestant colony upon earth. This is my desire, and should I accomplish it, when called on to quit this transitory life, I shall repose my being in perfect tranquillity, conscious, that by having rendered a deserving people happy, I shall have erected a more durable monument to my memory, than marble can boast or the most skilful artist devise.

I will add no more, Sir, but a desire that you will assure your fellow-citizens of the high respect which I entertain for their virtues. Their conduct entitles them to every praise. A generous body of men, whom no charms of climate, beauty of situation, or local attachment, can persuade to a belief, that happiness is to be found where liberty is banished; who by their conduct afford the noblest proof, that they consider that part of the globe only as the country of freemen, where law is liberty, and probity is esteemed the greatest good!

For your and their prosperity, accept, Sir, my sincerest wishes, and believe me to be, with profound esteem, &c.

ELY.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 25.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of four and five, there was a violent squall of wind and rain in this town and harbour, accompanied with lightning, which continued about fifteen minutes, and blew down two houses in New-Charles town, on the Palisades, and several others were considerably damaged, though no lives were lost, nor any other mischief done, that has come to our knowledge.

Many persons in this town affirm, that during the short tempest which happened yesterday morning, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, which lasted a few seconds, but happily did no damage.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire) July 12.

Sunday last his Most Christian Majesty's ship America, commanded by the chevalier Macarty, sailed for

France. In her went passengers, M. de Valvais (late consul for France, in the eastern department) his lady and family, &c.

S A L E M, July 17.

By a computation which has been made, (says a writer in the last Boston gazette) there are in the dominions of the United States, three hundred and sixty millions of acres of unlocated land; which, at six-pence two farthings sterling per acre, will pay our national debt; allowing the debt to be nine millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling. This singular and vast advantage Providence hath given to our nation—such a privilege as no other nation in the world enjoys. By the improvement of this one advantage, in time, the whole national debt may be paid.

WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) July 14.

A correspondent observes, that the letter from his excellency general Washington to his excellency our governor (occasioned by his determination to resign his command, the glorious object for which he engaged in the service of his country being obtained) and which is published in this day's paper, ought, if possible, to be printed in letters of gold, and kept close to the heart of every American. The letter is circular, and has been sent by the illustrious commander in chief of our armies to the several governors in the United States.

NEWPORT, July 19.

Extra of a letter from Paris, April 13.

Last Tuesday Dr. Franklin, minister from the United States of America, had the honour of presenting to the king, the medal struck here by order of the commissioners of the congress, on occasion of the independence of their country. This medal will transmit to the remotest ages the epoch of one of the most remarkable revolutions in the history of mankind.

PROVIDENCE, July 19.

Tuesday last captain Macey, in the brig Manila, arrived here from London, after a passage of seven weeks. He touched at Nantucket, where his papers were left, but says they do not contain any material intelligence. On the 20th ult. in lat. 44, long. 33, he spoke a fleet of French transports, from the West-Indies, with troops, bound for France, under convoy of the frigate la Nymphe.

HARTFORD, June 29.

By a vessel just arrived from Bermuda we are informed, that a French sloop of war which lately left Philadelphia, bound to Martinico, run on the rocks off Bermuda, and beat to pieces—the crew with much difficulty were saved.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The late excessive hot weather has occasioned much sickness in the neighbouring state of New-Jersey; one of the most respectable families (Mr. Aarent Schuyler's) has experienced it in a high degree; his eldest of two children, and five negroes, have lately been buried, and the youngest and only remaining child, with ten negroes, are in so bad a state, as their lives have been despaired of.

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Island, that Mr. James Nixon, formerly an inhabitant of that town, who last week went there in order to recover payment for a vessel he lately sold to a person belonging to that place, was, on his landing, immediately seized and committed to gaol. Three other persons whose business required their visiting that town, have lately been taken up and sent to prison, where they must remain till the governor issues his warrant for sending them off.

A correspondent observing the intelligence of the arrival of part of the Massachusetts line of the American army in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which lately appeared in the gazettes, desires the public to be informed, that since their entry there, they have found the most compliant and hospitable reception from the citizens, and that the utmost harmony subsists between the troops and the inhabitants, of which the former entertain a grateful sense.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

A gentleman from New-York, which he left a few days ago, informs us, that it was not then publicly known, whether the definitive treaty was brought by the Mercury frigate, or not; but it was thought that some piece of news of importance had been received, as the troops were ordered some miles nearer the city than their former station.

A duel was lately fought in New-York, between colonel Campbell and major Coffin, both belonging to refugee corps. The latter received a ball in the groin, which proved mortal. We are informed of the following particulars by a gentleman from New-York: The colonel having cast some reflections on the character of the major, produced a challenge, which being declined, the major publicly posted him as a coward. They soon after met in the street, and being both armed, discharged a brace of pistols at each other, but without effect. They met by appointment next morning, and the matter ended as above related.

August 5. Several transports have lately arrived at New-York from Jamaica, St. Augustine, and Turk's-Island.

We hear that Sir Guy Carleton is dismantling the fortifications at Kingsbridge, and calling in the posts from Long-Island; but there does not appear a sufficient number of transports to take off the whole garrison and stores.

The honourable the general assembly of Virginia having, by a resolution, invited the honourable the congress to make the city of Williamsburg, in that state, the place of their future residence; the inhabitants of that city and its neighbourhood lately met and resolved, that they would willingly submit to such jurisdiction as might be compatible with their political welfare, and worthy of generous minds either to demand or yield.

The ship Grange, captain Roberts, left Liverpool the 8th of July, when it was generally understood that every matter relative to the peace was settled; consequently we may expect the first arrival from Europe will bring us the definitive treaty.

Saturday last a detachment of continental troops, belonging to the Pennsylvania line (about 300) arrived here from Charles town, South-Carolina. In the afternoon they marched through the city, and, by their veteran appearance, justly excited the admiration and ap-

plause of the citizens. We are told that two companies of Pennsylvania artillery remained in South-Carolina when the above came away, but they are shortly expected here.

The brig Ferret, captain Ewing, arrived at New-York last Tuesday from Liverpool. On the 9th of June, in lat. 47, long. 13, he spoke the ship St. James, from Philadelphia, bound to Breit, with French troops on board.

The New-York paper of Saturday last contains nothing new.

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated the 30th ult.

You may rely that 47 sail of the line, which were paid off, are put into commission again in England since the peace, 13 of which are 3 deckers.

The address of the citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties thereof, to his Excellency the president and congress of the United States.

Most honourable Sirs,

FROM the commencement of the late ever memorable contest for liberty, and the honour and happiness of the human race, the citizens of Philadelphia and of the liberties thereof have, in an essential manner, distinguished themselves by every exertion which principle could inspire, or fortitude support.

Neither have they been free with their lives only as militia, but with their fortunes as citizens; as instances of these we need only appeal to facts.

The progress of the war has fully confirmed the one, and the monthly return of taxes from this state, of which the city and liberties form so great a part, has not been exceeded by any; and we with they had been proportionably equalled by every state in the union. To which we may add the establishment of the bank, which has extended its usefulness to the public service, and acquired a permanency as effectual, and in some instances superior, to those of older nations.

The government of this state has likewise ever distinguished itself, by adopting and passing, and its citizens by supporting, all such laws recommended by congress, as were necessary to be passed throughout the continent, for bringing the war to an happy issue, and for the raising such monies as the expense of it required.

The act for laying a duty of five per cent on imported articles, though it would have found its richest mine in the commerce and consumption of this city and state, yet struck with the propriety and equity of raising money from the channel in which it most circulates, and impressed with the necessity as well as the bounden duty of maintaining the justice and honour of America, we cheerfully gave it our best support. And as we have ever been, so we mean ever to continue to be, among the foremost to establish the national character of America, on the firm basis of inviolable faith and sacred honour.

In thus expressing our minds to congress, we are likewise compelled to say, that from your residence among us, we have been witnesses to the uncommon difficulties you have had to struggle with; we have beheld them with concern, and oftentimes with heartfelt anxiety. We have participated in your cares, and partook of your burdens; while our chiefest consolation under them was, that they did not arise from any unwillingness or backwardness in the government of this state, to adopt proper measures for removing them, nor from any narrow views in the citizens to counteract them.

We do not amuse the world with calling on congress to do justice to the army, and to the creditors of America, and at the same time withhold the means by which that justice is to be fulfilled. On the contrary, we freely offer ourselves to bear our share in any national measure to effect those purposes, and to establish the character of America equal to her rank.

Though we do not enter into the reasons or causes which might have suggested to your honourable body the propriety of adjourning at the particular time you did adjourn, from your long accustomed residence in this city, we beg leave to assure congress of the affection of the citizens of Philadelphia to that union, which has so happily succeeded in accomplishing the freedom and independence of America; and that if either now, or at any future time, until the residence of congress shall be permanently established, it should appear to your honourable body, that the situation of Philadelphia is convenient for transacting therein the affairs of the United States, that congress may repose the utmost confidence in the patriotism of its inhabitants, not only to prevent any circumstance which may have a tendency to disturb the necessary deliberations of congress, but to aid in all measures to support the national honour and dignity.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, July 28, 1783.

An address from the citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties thereof having been received and read.

Resolved, That the president inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its liberties, in answer to their respectful and affectionate address, that the United States in Congress assembled, have great satisfaction in reviewing the spirited and patriotic exertions which have been made by the government and citizens of Pennsylvania in the course of the late glorious war; and that they are highly pleased with the resolution expressed by the citizens of Philadelphia, to aid in all measures which may have a tendency to support the national honour and dignity.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

S I R, Princeton, July 30, 1783.

I LATELY had the honour of laying before congress a very respectful and affectionate address from the citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties thereof; in answer to which, I am instructed by congress to inform those worthy gentlemen, "that the United States in Congress assembled have great satisfaction in reviewing the spirited and patriotic exertions, which have been made by the government and citizens of Pennsylvania, in the course of the late glorious war; and that congress is highly pleased with the resolution expressed by the citizens of Philadelphia, to aid in all measures which may have a tendency to support the national honour and dignity."

As the honourable delegates of Pennsylvania resident in the city are expected here before this can reach you, and I observe that your name is the first subscribed to the address, permit me, Sir, to beg the favour of you to make this answer known to the respectable citizens

who are among your time to assure them, highly honoured, in the of the United States, erions of the govern in the common cause. I have the honour of sideration and esteem, humble servant,

THOMAS WILLIAMS

A N N A

On Monday last captain N. Richardson, the seventh of June fifth, but they contain several passengers, and governor of Maryland. Yesterday the brig Braddock, arrived in the Braddock informs, treaty was signed a fo

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A VERY valuable Anne-Arundel Annapolis, containing 400 of which is wood so acres of meadow be made; a large pr rich, and suitable gra's, and a body of ate and early is equal in quality to preferable to most, vells of considerable which affords an ea due to Baltimore, ket on Chesapeake are taken in great land.

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