

jeff, and: hope of any other princes or states whom it might concern, relating to the re-establishing of peace and friendship: And whereas the flames of war have since that time been extended, and other nations and states are involved therein: now know ye, that we still continuing earnestly desirous, as far as depends upon us, to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to convince the powers of Europe, that we wish for nothing more ardently than to terminate the war, by a safe and honourable peace, have thought proper to renew the powers formerly given to the said John Adams, and to join four other persons in commission with him; and having full confidence in the integrity, prudence, and abilities of the honourable Benjamin Franklin, our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, and the honourable John Jay, late president of congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and the honourable Henry Laurens, formerly president of congress, and commissioned and sent as our agent to the United Provinces of the Low Countries, and the honourable Thomas Jefferson, governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, have nominated, constituted, and appointed the said Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson, in addition to the said John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson, or the majority of them, or of such of them as may assemble, or, in case of the death, absence, indisposition, or other impediment of the others, to any one of them, full power and authority, general and special, conjunctly and separately, and general and special command to repair to such place as may be fixed upon for opening negotiations for peace, and there for us, and in our name, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude with the ambassadors, commissioners, plenipotentiaries of the princes and states whom it may concern, vested with equal powers relating to the establishment of peace; and whatsoever shall be agreed and concluded, for us and in our name to sign; and thereupon make a treaty or treaties, and to transact every thing that may be necessary for completing, securing, and strengthening the great work of pacification, in as ample form, and with the same effect, as if we were personally present, and acted therein, hereby promising in good faith that we will assent, ratify, fulfil, and execute, whatever shall be agreed, concluded, and signed by our said ministers plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, or of such of them as may assemble, or in case of the death, absence, indisposition, or other impediment of the others, by any one of them; and that we will never act nor suffer any person to act contrary to the same in whole or in any part. In witness whereof we have caused these presents to be signed by our president, and sealed with his seal.

Done at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of our independence, by the United States in congress assembled.

(Signed) SAM. HUNTINGTON, president.
CHA. THOMSON, secretary.

We certify the foregoing copies of the respective full powers to be authentic.

Paris, Sept. 3, 1783.
(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND, secretary to the British commission.
W. T. FRANKLIN, secretary to the American commission.

NEW-HAVEN, November 19.

Extra of a letter from an American gentleman, dated London, August 25, 1783.

PEOPLE here groan under their taxes, and curse their rulers—Our country is the happiest in the world—Pray use your little influence to support the government, by paying your taxes and mine, early, &c. Our enemies here watch our halting. The affair at Philadelphia has been magnified, and I suppose misrepresented; it gives them great pleasure. Our friends, who are more numerous, I believe, than we ever supposed, make the best of every thing, though they severely condemn our unreasonable ill grounded jealousy of congress, &c."

HARTFORD, November 25.

A correspondent abroad makes the following remark, in a letter to his friend in this town: "I observe in the papers that your governor and delegates in congress have resigned—So extraordinary a circumstance naturally excites curiosity. Is it commutation that causes such a ferment? When the resolution of congress promising half pay to the army passed, little or no objection was made, but the service performed, and the war over, now the impropriety of the measure appears very clear to the good people of Connecticut."

WINDSOR, (Vermont,) October 30.

On Wednesday night, last week, we had a most heavy storm of rain, which, with the melting of the snow that had fell a few days before and was lying six or eight inches deep in the woods and on the heights of land, raised the streams to such a degree as produced the greatest flood ever known since the settlement of this country. Several mills and mill dams in this town and its vicinity were carried away: a number in Claremont were destroyed; and indeed no town in this part of the country, on either side of Connecticut river, has escaped losing several. The bridges likewise all over the country were so universally washed away, that there has been but little travelling since, especially before the streams lowered. The grist-mills are rebuilding and repairing with all possible expedition; and we are happy in observing, that it is the general opinion, people will not suffer so much for want of bread as was at first feared.

ALBANY, November 3.

A few days ago, the ferry-boat belonging to Still-Water ferry, was by the force of the current carried over the falls. There were in the boat nine or ten persons, a waggon and five horses, some bedding, chest of cloaths, and several articles of value. Happily no lives were lost except those of the horses; all the people and the boat got safe to shore, but the waggon, horses, and every other article were lost.

NEW-YORK, November 26.

Yesterday in the morning the American troops marched from Haerlem, to the Bowery-lane. They

remained there until about one o'clock, when the British left the posts in the Bowery, and the American troops marched into, and took possession of the city, in the following order, viz.

1. A corps of dragoons.
2. Advanced guard of light infantry.
3. A corps of artillery.
4. Battalion of light infantry.
5. Battalion of Massachusetts troops.
6. Rear guard.

After the troops had taken possession of the city, the GENERAL and GOVERNOR made their public entry in the following manner:

1. Their excellencies the general and governor, with their suites, on horseback.
2. The lieutenant-governor, and the members of the council, for the temporary government of the southern district, four a-breast.
3. Major general Knox, and the officers of the army, eight a-breast.
4. Citizens on horseback, eight a-breast.
5. The speaker of the assembly, and citizens, on foot, eight a-breast.

Their excellencies the governor and commander in chief, were escorted by a body of West Chester light-horse, under the command of captain Delavan.

The procession proceeded down Queen-street, and through the Broad way, to Cape's tavern.

The governor gave a public dinner at Fraunces's tavern; at which the commander in chief and other general officers were present.

After dinner the following toasts were drank by the company.

1. The United States of America.
2. His most Christian majesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The king of Sweden.
5. The American army.
6. The fleet and armies of France which have served in America.
7. The memory of those heroes who have fallen for our freedom.
8. May our country be grateful to her military children.
9. May justice support what courage has gained.
10. The vindicators of the rights of mankind in every quarter of the globe.
11. May America be an asylum to the persecuted of the earth.
12. May a close union of the states guard the temple they have erected to liberty.
13. May the remembrance of THIS DAY be a lesson to princes.

The arrangement and whole conduct of this march, with the tranquillity which succeeded it, through the day and night, was admirable! and the grateful citizens will ever feel the most affectionate impressions, from that elegant and efficient disposition which prevailed through the whole event.

To his excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq; Governor of the State of New-York, commander in chief of the militia, and admiral of the navy of the same:

The ADDRESS of the CITIZENS of NEW-YORK, who have returned from exile, in behalf of themselves and their suffering brethren.

S I R,

WHEN we consider your faithful labours at the head of the government of this state, devoid as we conceive every free people ought to be of flattery, we think we should not be wanting in gratitude to your vigilant and assiduous services in the civil line.

The state, Sir, is highly indebted to you in your military capacity. A sense of your real merit will secure to you that reputation, which a brave man, exposing himself in defence of his country, will ever deserve.

We most sincerely congratulate you, on your happy arrival at the capital of the state. Your excellency hath borne a part with us in the general distress, and was ever ready to alleviate the calamities you could not effectually remove. Your example taught us to suffer with dignity.

We beg leave to assure your excellency, that as prudent citizens, and faithful subjects to the people of the state of New-York, we will do every thing in our power to enable you to support order and good government in the community, over which you have, by the suffrages of a free and discerning people, been elected to preside.

Signed, at the request of the meeting,

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| THO. RANDALL, | W. GILBERT, jun. |
| DAN. PHOENIX, | FR. VAN DYCK, |
| SAM. BROCKS, | JEREMIAH WOOL, |
| THO. TUCKER, | GEO. JANEWAY, |
| HENRY KIPP, | ABRA. P. LOTT, |
| PAT. DENNIS, | EPH. BRASHIER. |
| W. GILBERT, sen. | |

New-York, Nov. 23, 1783.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my most sincere thanks for your very affectionate and respectful address. Citizens who like you, to vindicate the sacred cause of freedom, quitted their native city, their fortunes and professions, and sustained with many fortitude the rigours of a long and painful exile, superadded to the grievous calamities of a vengeful war, merit, in an eminent degree, the title of patriots, and the esteem of mankind; and your confidence and approbation are honours, which cannot be received without the utmost sensibility, or contemplated without gratitude and satisfaction.

To your sufferings, and to the invincible spirit with which they were surmounted, I have been witness; and while I sympathize in your distresses, I have deeply lamented that I had not means to alleviate them equal to my inclination.

The assurances of your firm support in the administration of government, give me singular pleasure. A reverence for the laws is peculiarly essential to public safety and prosperity, under our free constitution; and should we suffer the authority of the magistrate to be violated for the sake of private vengeance, we should be unworthy of the numberless blessings which an indulgent Providence hath placed within our reach. I shall endeavour steadily to discharge my duty, and I flatter myself that this state will become no less distinguished

for justice and public tranquillity in peace, than it has hitherto been marked in war, for vigour, fortitude, and perseverance.

GENTLEMEN,

Your kind congratulations on my arrival at this metropolis after so long an absence, are highly acceptable; and I most cordially felicitate with you on the joyful events which have restored us to the free and uncontrollable enjoyment of our rights. While we regard with inviolable gratitude and affection all who have aided us by their council or their arms, let us not be unmindful of that Almighty Being, whose gracious Providence has been manifestly interposed for our deliverance and protection; and let us shew, by our virtues, that we deserve to partake of the freedom, sovereignty and independence, which are so happily established throughout these United States.

GEO. CLINTON.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1783.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; general and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America:

The ADDRESS of the CITIZENS of NEW-YORK, who have returned from exile, in behalf of themselves and their suffering brethren.

S I R,

AT a moment when the arm of tyranny is yielding up its fondest usurpations, we hope the salutations of long suffering exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute.

In this place, and at this moment of exultation and triumph, while the ensigns of slavery still linger in our sight, we look up to you, our deliverer, with unusual transports of gratitude and joy. Permit us to welcome you to this city, long torn from us by the hard hand of oppression, but now, by your wisdom and energy, under the guidance of Providence, once more the seat of peace and freedom. We forbear to speak our gratitude or your praise—we should but echo the voice of applauding millions; but the citizens of New-York are eminently indebted to your virtues, and we, who have now the honour to address your excellency, have been often companions of your sufferings, and witnesses of your exertions—permit us therefore to approach your excellency with the same dignity and sincerity of freemen, and to assure you, that we shall preserve with our latest breath, our gratitude for your services, and veneration for your character; and accept of our sincere and earnest wishes, that you may long enjoy that calm domestic felicity which you have so generously sacrificed; that the cries of injured liberty may never more interrupt your repose; and that your happiness may be equal to your virtues.

[Signed as in the address to governor Clinton.]

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the CITIZENS of NEW-YORK, who have returned from exile.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you sincerely for your affectionate address, and treat you to be persuaded that nothing could be more agreeable to me than your polite congratulations: permit me, in turn, to felicitate you on the happy restoration of your city.

Great as your joy must be on this pleasing occasion, it can scarcely exceed that which I feel at seeing you, gentlemen, who, from the noblest motives, have suffered a voluntary exile of many years, return again in peace and triumph, to enjoy the fruits of your virtuous conduct.

The fortitude and perseverance which you and your suffering brethren have exhibited in the course of the war, have not only endeared you to your countrymen, but will be remembered, with admiration and applause, to the latest posterity.

May the tranquillity of your city be perpetual. May the ruins soon be repaired, commerce flourish, science be fostered, and all the civil and social virtues be cherished, in the same illustrious manner, which formerly reflected so much credit on the inhabitants of New-York. In fine, may every species of felicity attend you, gentlemen, and your worthy fellow-citizens.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1783.

Nov. 27. Accounts from London by the Lord Hyde packet assert, that there were on the first of October no less than thirty-one vessels loading in the river Thames for the American states, viz. twelve for South-Carolina, seven for Virginia and Maryland, seven for Philadelphia and North-Carolina, and five for Salem and Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.

Mr. Maddison, secretary to the British commissioners at Paris, died two days before he was to have set off with the definitive treaty for England.

Thursday his excellency M. de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary from the court of his most Christian majesty, with his suite, set out from this city for New-York.

On Saturday night last, about a quarter after ten o'clock, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in and about this city; and about one o'clock on Sunday morning another, less violent, was felt by many people in the city and suburbs. Most of the houses were very sensibly shaken, so that in many, the china and pewter, &c. were thrown off the shelves, and several persons were waked out of their sleep.—We hope that the country has sustained no damage by this convulsion of nature, which brings fresh to our memory the late calamities of Italy, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, December 11.

The honourable Jeremiah T. Chase and John Hall, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this state in Congress, in addition to the four gentlemen heretofore appointed.

THERE is at the plantation late of Jacob Lusby, deceased, taken-up as a stray, a red and white yearling, marked with a crop and under cut in the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

On Tuesday the next fair if not sooner displayed.

DAVID, in Lower THE subscribers within three said, and near to of very valuable range for stock; tobacco to any half is covered with timber in large quantities through the land a large proportion easily be converted into improvements are, sary out-houses, houses, all in town been built within also two good timber-able fruit trees. warranty will be possession immediately view the premises who lives adjoining kind, except those before the 16th payment, and such will be made known by

Anne-Ar

TO

A VALUABLE BALTIMORE-TOWN containing seven hundred and small grain and with hickory. quantity of rich pleasure, and meadows; the range for stock chaise money; failure whereof suit brought in above conditions

Intendant's

To be SOLD

nap

ACOM

a medicine

of the state

liquidated

tion certified

diets certified

away, the

use, and

specie. P

delivery of

DAN.

intend

P. S.

have been

tified by h

J U

In the ship

SHA

at the hou

NE A

A looki

boards, tea

boxes, dec

backgamme

glazed, and

N. B. In

piano forte

TAK

living

county, a

both hind

in his face

in tolerabl

years old,

him again

WH

hunt and

subscriber

manor, is

as the f

warn all

from such

as the law