AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE. GENERAL WASHINGTON'S FAREWEL OR-DERS to the ARMIES of the UNITED STATES.

Rocky Hill, near Princeton, Nov. 2, 1783. The United States in Congress assembled, Luster giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the foedral armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country, for their Jong, eminent, and faithful service --- having thought proper, by their proclamation bearing due the 18th of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furlough to retire from service from and after to-morrow, which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and govern. ment of all concerned; -it only remains for the Commander in Chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed individuals who composed them may be) and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewel.

But hesore the Commander in Chies takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a flight review of the past,—he will then take the liberty of exploring, with his Military Friends, their future prospects, of advising the general line of conduct, which in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the Address, by expressing the obligations he feels himself under sor the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object for which we contend ed, against so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with assonishment and gratitude. Tie disidvantageous circumstances on oui part, under which the war was undertaken can never be forgotten. The singular interposkions of Providence in our teebe con itien, were fuch as could fearcely e.c.pe the attention of the most unoberving---while the unparalleled perseverance or the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discourage sent, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing mi-

It is not the meaning, nor within the compass of this address, to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the diffeesses, which in several instances, have result-d from the extremes of hunger and nakeanels, combined with the rigours of an inclement season; nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our palt affairs. Every American officer and soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon s. enes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part: and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness; events which have feldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw materials? Who that was not a witness could imagine, that the most violent local prejudices would cease so foon, and that men who came from the different parts of the Continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education, to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who that was not on the spot, can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effested, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged that the enlarged prospects of happiness, opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almast exceeds the power of description 1-and shall not the brave men who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the sield of war to the field of agriculture, participate in all the bleffings which have been obtained? In such a Republic, who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labors? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce, and the cultivation of the soil, will unfold to industry, the certain road to competence. To those hir dy soldiers, who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the fisherics will afford ample and profitable employment; and the extensive and tertile regions of the Well, will yield a most happy afylum to those, who, fond of demestic enjoyment, are feeking for personal indepen dence. Nor is it possible to conceive that any one of the United States, will preser a national bankruptcy, and diffolution of the Union, to a complian e with the requisitions of Congress, and the payment of its just debts, in that the officers and soldiers may expect contiderable assistance, in recommencing their civil occupations, from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and to remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of the States, it is earnellly recommended to all the troops, that, with strong attachments to the union, they should carry with them into civil society, the most conciliating dispositions; and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been persevering and victorious as soldiers.-What : hough there should be some envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet let such unworthy treatment produce no invective, or any instance of intemperate conduct; -- let it be remembered, that the unbiassed voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause;-let it he known and remembered, that the reputation of I

the foederal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence, and let the consciousness of their atchievements and fame, still excite the men who composed them, to honorable actions, under the persuasion, that the private virtues of oeconomy, prudence, and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valour, perseverance, and enterprize, were in the field:—every one may rest assured that much, very much of the future happiness of the officers and men, will depend upon the wife and manly conduct which shall be if adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And altho' the General has to frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that unless the principals of the foedral government were properly supported, and the powers of the union encreased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the nation would be lost for ever: yet he cannot help repeating on this occasion, so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavours to those of his worthy fellow citizens, towards effecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially de-

The Commander in Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the soldiers to change the military character into that of a citime in but that steady and decent tenour of behaviour, which has generally dillinguished not only the army under his immediate command, but the dif. ferent detachments and separate armies, through the course of the war; from their good sense and prudence he anticipated the happiest consequences: and while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their ser vices in the field no longer necessary, he wish is to express the strong obligations he feels himseif under, for the assistance he has received from every class, and in every instance. He pictents his thanks, in the most serious and af-Filionare manner, to the General Officers, as well for their council on many interesting occations, as for their ardour in promoting the fuccess of the plans he had adopted; to the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to Fany new work, and while it was likely the Docthe staff, sor their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience in suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action; to various branches of the army the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power, that he was really able to be useful to them all in future lise. He flatters himself, however, they will do him the judice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done.-And being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave, in a thort time, of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies He has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer, in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's savors, both here and hereafter attend those, who, under the divine auspices have secured innumerable blessings for others! With these wishes, and this benediction, the Commander in Chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will foon be drawn-and the military icene to him will be closed for ever!

LDWARD HAND, Adjutant-General.

Extrast of a Litter from Philadelphia, dated 18th

of the 10mo 1783. "The people called Quakers, in America, having been long impressed with a sense of the iniquity of the Slave Trade, at length enjoined the members of their society to liberate all such as they held in bondage, but finding a disposition in some still to continue and carry on this un-ighteous traffic, believed it to be their religious duty, at their late anniversary meeting, to pre ent an address to the United States in Congress, which was favorably received, and a Committee thereupon appointed by Congress take the same into consideration. The Ad-

dress is as follows: To the United States in Congress assemb. led, the Address of the People called Qua-

KERS. " Being, through the favor of Divine Providence, met as usual at this season, in our anaual assembly, to promote the cause of picty a d virtue, we find with great satisfaction our well-meant endeavours for the relief of an oppressed part of our fellow-men have been so far blessed that those of them who have been held in bondage by members of our religious society, are generally restored to freedom, their natural

and just right. " Commiserating the afflicted state into which the inhabitants of Africa are very deeply involved by many professors of the mild and be. nign doctrines of the gospel, and affected with a fincere concern for the essential good of our country, we conceive it our indispensible duty to revive in your view the lamentable grievance of that oppressed people, as an interesting subjest, evidently claiming the serious attention of those who are entrusted with the powers of government, as guardians of the common rights of mankind, and advocates for liberty.

" We have long beheld with forrow the complicated evils produced by an unrighteous commerce, which subjects many thousands of the human species to the deplorable state of slavery. "The restoration of peace, and restraint to he effusion of human blood, we are persuaded,

excite in the minds of many, of all Christian denominations, gratitude, and thankfulnelt 19.1 the all wise Comtroller of human events; but ! we have grounds to fear, that some, forgetful of the days of diarefs, are prompted by avaricious motives to renew the trade for flaves to the African coasts, contrary to every humane and righteous confineration, and in oppolition to the solemn declarations often repeated in favor of universal liberty, thereby increasing the too general torrent of corruption and licenticulness, and laying a foundation for future calamities.

" We, therefore, earnessly solicit your Chris tian interpolition, to discourage and prevent so obvious an evil, in such manner as, under the lit not being kept in the high. influence of Divine Wisdom you shall see

"Signed in and on behalf of our yearly meeting, held in Philadelphia, for Penn Glvannia, New Jerscy, and Delaware' and the western parts of Maryland and Dated the 4th of 10mo. Virginia. (Signed by 535 members.")

There are five enormous estates in England; three of them were quite clear a few years ago, at present only one of them.

. State of the Smuggling Trade. Ships, Sloops, -Seamen, Men by land, 14,700 - £. 16,703,000 Value of goods, Duties suffer by, 3.410,000 1 Whole circulation of their trade,

25,000,000 From the labors of the Committee on smuggling hitherto, it seems to appear clearly, that the only effectual remedy is to convert various articles of the cultoms into excise.

Anecdotes of the late Dr. Goldsmith, never published .--- One great point in the Doctor's pride was to be liberal to his poor countrymen, who applied to him in distress. The expression pride is not improper, because he did it with some degree of ostentation: one that was artful never failed to apply to him as foon as he published tor would be in eish. He succeeded twice, but very often found that all the copy money was gone before his works faw the light. The Doc tor, tired of his applications, told him he should write himself, and ordered him to draw up a description of China, interspersed with political reflections, a work which a bookseller had applied to Goldsmith for at a price he despised, but had not rejected. The idle careletiness of his temper may be collected from this, that he never gave himfelf the trouble to read the manuscript, but sent to the press an account which made the Emperor of China a Mahometan, and which supposed India to be between China and Japan. Two sheets were cancelled at Goldsmith's expence, who kicked his newly created authordown stairs. While this ingenious man was in the pay of Newbury, and lived in Green Arbour court. He was a tolerable oeconomist, and lived happily; but when he emerged from obscurity, and enjoyed a great income, he had no p in ciple or idea of faving or any degree of care; was dreadfully necessious ten months of every year, and never at that period was fo quiet and free from demands, he could not pay as when the excess of the evil roused him; he retired at times into the country to a farm-house in Hampshire, where he lived for little or nothing, letting nobody know where he was, and employing almost the whole day in writing, did not return to London till he was so well stocked with finished manuscripts a; to be able to clear himself. These intervals of labor and cetire ment he has declared were among the happiest periods of his life. Some years before his death he was much embittered by disappointed expectation. Lord L---- had promised him a place; the expectation contributed to involve him, and he often spoke with great asperity of his dependance on what he called moonthine. Ae enjoyed brilliant moments of wit, festivity, and convertation, but the bulk of all his latter days were poisoned with want and auxiety.

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury, Dec. 18. "The tragedy of the Revenge was performed a second time in Mr. W. Fector's private theatre on Tuesday the 16th instant, at Dover, with great eclat! Mr. Fortler's Zanga is unrivalled: his burlt of perfidy in the 5th act was the most astonishing display of treatric powers, that ever was, or perhaps, ever will

be exhibited. "Alonzo in many parts was capital, but he excelled more in the middle of the character, than at the beginning or cuding. Indeed, we may venture to fay he was great in his leene with Zanga in the 4th act, and his voice was sufficiently loud throughout the whole part. Don Carlos was better acted, if we believe report, than the first time; Leonora was very pathetically represented, and more particularly so in the beginning; Isabella and Alvarez, as well as those trisling characters would admit

" Mr. W. Forster's delivery of the prologue, which was written on the occasion, and was a most excellent one, was as fine a declamation as we have ever heard."

Extract of a letter from Salifbury, Dec. 15. "About a fortnight fince a clergyman was arrested by a special original writ, at Devizes, and brought to Fisherton goal, upon the penalty of a bond of 10,000l. which he had given to relign a living of bool. in Liecestershire, and which he refused to do when called upon; and on Thursday he was, by an order of Mr. Justice Willes, liberated upon common bail for his appearance at our next assizes, when the merits of the case will be investigated before a jury."

Monday, on account of St. Thomas's Day annual election of the Common-Council took place in the several wards of this city. There were as tew contells as for many years aft, there not being more than fix alterations in the whole of that body.

On Friday evening the wellry room, of St. .. Mary's church, Rotherhithe, was broke open by some villains, who took away the pulping cushion and ornaments, with we fornices, &c. They are supposed to becong 21 ame gang that broke open Wools ich hurc come time fince, and the old character Destroid very lately. They wiffret of the commission plate,

There have been little for my audacious foot-pad robberies com et ted in St. James's Park and the avenues to the that orders have been issued to double the contries; and for a Serjeant's guard to patrell every half-hour.

On Sunday night, bhut lix o'clock, John Adams, servant to a far her at Knightsbridge, was storped by two for pais on Constitutionhill, who cut him in a barbarous manner on the head and arms, and robbed him of his hat, buckles, and some filver, with which they got clear off. About seven o'clock the same evening Dorothy Jennings was stopped by two fellows near the Palace, in St. James's Park, who robbed her of a black filk cloak. Immediately after they attacked Benjamin Taylor, whom they robbed of a bundle of cloaths, thir s, &c. but a soldier coming up, the villains were pursued, and one of thein taken, by the activity of Taylor, after a stout resistance. He was examined at the Public Office in Bow-street on Mouday, before -- Gilbert, Esq. and proves to be William Bell, an old offender. He was committed to take his trial on the oaths of Mestrs. Jennings and Taylor. Adams was so ill of his wounds, that he could not attend the examination.

Yellerday the following numbers were drawn prizes at Guildhall, viz. No. 46,649, a prize of 5,000l.; No. 21 145, anrize of 2,000l.; No. 5,696, a prize of 1,000l.; No. 5,239, a prize of 500l.; Nos. 22 924, 35 021, 19,803, 32,256, 10,526, 27,361, 19.477. and 26,431, prizes of 1001 each; Nos. 16 143, 46,794, 5,736, 32,4(18, 42.359, 1,323, 35,143, 6,915, 13,424, and 14,337, prizes of 500 each.

The honorable society of Ancient Britons have appointed the Rev. Mr. J. a Dyer, M. A. their chaplain, in the roll a ci the Rev. Mr.

Evan Evans, lately deceased

On Monday, the remains of Sir William ames. But, were intered a Elth m church, in the same vault with his beloved and affectionate friend and relation, the brave General Goddard, late Commander in Chief of the forces of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Malabar Coast.—Sir William was, himself, early in the service of the Company, first as commander of the Guardian floop of war, afterwards as Commedore in the Protextor, a frigate of 44 guns, against Angrica that very formidable pirate, who had many years alarmed all the European states, particularly the Dutch, from whom he had taken, in one engagement, three thips of force, 50, 352 and 16 guns each- This Affatic robber, hid secured himself in the fortress of Genish, which was deemed impregnable, when Sir Williams James, in concert with Admiral Watson, have ing, immediately before, reconnsitered, and taken the soundings of the coult, lead the attack, which proved victorious. The capital, the country, and large navy of that desperate depredator were subdued and destroyed, and the most dangerous nest of pirates, that ever infelted any part of the globe entirely extirpated. Sir William afterwards returned to England and was dillinguished by the generous propries tors, who repeatedly and constantly honored him with their approbation of his conduct, on frequent elections, to the important office of a director. He was several times in the chair, and had the happiness to plan, and recommend to administration, the last expedition against Pondicherry, which was executed with so much secrecy and celerity, that it was conquered before the French had an account that it was invested. For this important service Sir William received the thanks of the Company and a fervice of plate; and his affection, gratitude and fidelity, to his mafters and benefactors, remained unshaken till the last moment of his life. Sir William was an elder brether, and deputy matter of the honorable corporation of the Trinity House, a Governor of Greenwich Hospital, a member of the Royal Jociety, and representative in the present and last parliament, for West Looe. He is succeeded in title and ellate by his only son, now 3'r Edward William James, Bart. a minor. Extract of a letter from Deal, Dec. 22.

"Remain in the Downs the Middlesex and Foulis East Indiamen, the Ann and Elizabeth transport, and Nimble catter. Wind S. W."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 22. " Passed by his Majesty's ships Carnatic and Powerful, with a number of outward bound

from the Downs " Remain at Spithead his Majesty's ships as before."

Sunday morning died, at his apartments, at the King's Mews, Mr. Ingram, one of his Majesty's coachman.

On Saturday morning died Mrs. Burnett, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

Those admirable articles for beautifying the ladies, to much esteemed at the different Courts of Europe, and univerfilly acknowledged to succeed beyond conception, are Olympian. Dew, Olympian Wash Balls, Chinese Gloves, Serviette Rouge, Carnation of Lillies, and Liquid Bloom of Roses;—they are the sole property of Mr. Sharp, Perfumer, Fleet-street.