

Important Intelligence of PEACE! Between America and Great-Britain, and all the European Powers at War.

SURE and CERTAIN.

NEW-YORK, March 26.
A GENERAL PEACE.

LATE on Monday night, arrived an express from New-Jersey, which brought the following account:—That on Sunday last the 23d inst. a vessel arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz, with dispatches to the Continental Congress, informing them, That on TUESDAY the 21st of JANUARY, the PRELIMINARIES to a GENERAL PEACE, between Great-Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America, were signed at Paris, by all the Commissioners from those powers; in consequence of which, hostilities, by sea and land, were to cease in Europe, on Thursday the 20th of February; and in America, on THURSDAY the 20th of March, in the present year, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

This very important intelligence was on Monday night announced by the firing of cannon, and great rejoicings at Elizabeth-Town.

Late last night arrived Lewis Morris, Esq; express from Philadelphia, who brought a printed paper, from which the following are copied.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.

Yesterday arrived after a passage of 32 days from Cadiz, a French sloop of war, commanded by M. du Quefine, with the agreeable intelligence of PEACE.

The particular articles respecting this happy and glorious event are as follows:

The principal ARTICLES of the PRELIMINARIES of PEACE, of the 21st of January 1783.

FRANCE to retain Tobago and Senegal. France to restore to Great-Britain, Grenada, Saint Vincents, Dominica, and Saint Christophers.

St. Eustatia, Demerara, Barbice, and Isequeibo, to be restored to the Dutch.

Great-Britain to restore to France, Goree, St. Lucia, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

The Fishery of France and England, on the Coast of Newfoundland, to remain on the same footing on which they were by the Treaty of 1763, except that part of the Coast of Bonavilla, at Cape St. John's, shall belong to the English.

France to be re-established in the East-Indies, as well in Bengai, as on the East and West Coast of the Peninsula, as regulated by the Treaty of 1763.

The Articles of the preceding Treaties, concerning the demolition of Dunkirk, to be suppressed.

Spain to retain Minorca and West-Florida. Great-Britain cedes East-Florida to Spain.

An agreement to be entered into between

Spain and Great-Britain, about the cutting of wood in the bay of Honduras.

Great-Britain to retain the Dutch settlement of Negapatnam, in the East-Indies.

Great Britain to restore Trinquevale to the Dutch if not retaken.

St. Eustatia, Demarara, and Isequebo. to be restored by the French to the United Provinces.

Great-Britain acknowledges the *Sovereignty and Independence of the Thirteen United States of America.*

The limits of the United States to be as agreed upon in the Provisional Articles between them and Great Britain; except that they shall not extend further down the river Mississippi than the 32d degree of North latitude from whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the river St. Mary.

Along the middle of that river down to its mouth.

WORCESTER, April 1, 5 o'Clock, P. M. 1783.

We have this moment received the above truly interesting and pleasing intelligence by a Gentleman directly from Boston. The intelligence arrived ~~at~~ yesterday in four days from the City of New-York.

Great rejoicing ~~has been manifested~~ wherever the above glorious intelligence came.

The preliminaries with America nearly as published last Thursday.

Copy of a letter from Elias Boudinot, Esq; President of the Continental Congress, to William Livingston, Esq; Governor of New-Jersey.

"An express has just arrived from on board a sloop of war in the river, which left Cadiz February 14.—She announces that the definitive treaty, having been signed by all the belligerent powers, on the 21st of January, all hostilities had ceased in Europe; and that the same happy event was to take place in this country on the 20th of March instant. The Count d'Estaing, who was ready to sail with sixty ships of the line, a very formidable armament, had given up the attempt, and was dispersing his fleet to the different ports. This ship does not bring us official dispatches, having been sent by the Count d'Estaing, and the Marquis de la Fayette; in hopes that she might by accident (as she has done) be the fortunate medium of the earliest communication.—Although the stage goes to-morrow morning, I could not with satisfaction to my own mind, suffer your Excellency and my friends in Trenton, to be deprived of the knowledge of so happy an event, one moment longer than absolute necessity required.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

LAUS DEO.