

## ST. JOHN'S GAZETTE,

AND NOVA-SCOTIA INTELLIGENCER:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1784.

The DEFINITIVE TREATY  
between Great-Britain and the United  
States of America, signed at  
Paris, the 2d day of Sept. 1783.

(Concluded from our last.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and  
Undivided Trinity.

The United States of America, in  
Congress assembled.

To all to whom these Presents shall  
come, send Greeting.

**W**HEREAS these United  
States, from a sincere desire  
of putting an end to the  
hostilities between his Most Christian  
Majesty and these United States on  
the one part, and his Britannic Ma-  
jesty on the other, and of terminat-  
ing the same by a peace founded on  
such solid and equitable principles as  
reasonably to promise a permanency  
of the blessings of tranquility, did  
heretofore appoint the honorable  
John Adams, ~~was~~ Commissioner or  
the United States of America at the  
Court of Versailles, late Delegate in  
Congress from the State of Massachu-  
setts, and Chief Justice to the said  
State, their Minister Plenipotentiary,  
with full powers general and special  
to act in that quality, to confer, treat,  
agree, and conclude with the Am-  
bassadors or Plenipotentiaries of his  
Most Christian Majesty and of his  
Britannic Majesty, and those of any  
other Princes or States whom it  
might concern relating to the re-est-  
ablishing 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  
honorable 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 honorable Benjamin Franklin,  
our Minister Plenipotentiary at the  
Court of Versailles, and the honorable  
John Jay, late President of Congress,  
and Chief Justice of the State of New-

York, and our Minister Plenipotenti-  
ary at the Court of Madrid, and the  
honorable Henry Laurens, formerly  
President of Congress, and com-  
missionated and sent as our Agent to  
the United Provinces of the Low  
Countries, and the honorable Tho-  
mas Jefferson Governor of the com-  
monwealth of Virginia, have nomi-  
nated constituted, and appointed, and  
by these presents do nominate, con-  
stitute and appoint the said Benjamin  
Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens,  
and Thomas Jefferson, in addition to  
the said John Adams Benjamin Frank-  
lin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and  
Thomas Jefferson, or the majority of  
them, or of such of them as may as-  
semble, or, in case of the death, ab-  
sence, indisposition, or other imped-  
iment 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 est-  
ablishment of peace; and whatsoever  
shall be agreed and concluded, for us  
and in our Name to sign, and there-  
upon 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 ma-  
jority of them or of such of them as  
may assemble, or in case of the death,  
absence, indisposition, or other im-  
pediment 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 part. In  
witness whereof we have caused these  
presents to be signed by our Presi-  
dent, 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 Inde-  
pendence by the United States  
in Congress assembled.

(Signed) SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,  
President

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WE certify the foregoing copies  
of the respective full powers to be  
authentic.---PARIS SEPT. 3, 1783.  
(Signed)

GEORGE HAMMOND, Secre-  
tary to the British Commission.  
W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary  
to the American Commission.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of  
August 30.

PETERSBURGH, August 1.

The following is a translation of the  
manifesto published by order of  
the Empress, upon the entrance of  
her troops entering the Peninsula  
of the Crimea, the Cuban, and  
the island of Taman; which coun-  
tries are thereby declared to be  
annexed to her Imperial Majesty's  
dominions.

WE Catherine the Second, by  
the grace of God, Empress  
and sole Monarch of all the  
Russias, &c. &c. &c.

**O**UR last war against the Ottoman  
empire having been attended  
with the most signal successes, we  
had certainly acquired the right of  
re-uniting to the territories of our  
empire the Crimea, of which we  
were in possession: we, however,  
hesitated not to sacrifice that, with  
many other conquests, to our ardent  
desire of re-establishing the public  
tranquility, and of confirming the  
good understanding and friendship  
between our empire and the Otto-  
man Porte. This motive induced  
us to stipulate for the freedom and  
independence of the Tartars, whom  
we had reduced by our arms; hoping  
to remove for ever, by this means,  
every cause of dissention, and even  
of coolness, between Russia and the  
Ottoman Porte, exposed too often  
to these inconveniences by the form  
of government which then subsisted  
among the Tartars.

Great as were our sacrifices and  
our efforts for realizing those hopes,