

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1783.

LONDON, November 29.

THE articles of peace, supposed to be settled here, are said to be as follow:

On the part of England. 1st. An acknowledgment of the independence of the Thirteen United States. 2d. Gibraltar to be given up to the Spaniards. 3d. The French and Dutch possessions in the East-Indies to be restored. On the part of the allies. 1st. Spain to cede Porto Rico to Great-Britain, and to give up West-Florida. 2d. To suffer the English to cut wood at Campeachy, the bay of Honduras, as before the war. 3d. France to give up St. Christophers, Nevis, Montserrat, Tobago, St. Vincents, and Dominique.

The Grenades to remain to France, and St. Lucia to England; France and Spain guarantee to England, Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the two Floridas. The Newfoundland fishery to be free to all nations; no forts to be built there.

By a particular article between Great-Britain and the United States, liberty is given to the loyalists to remain in America without molestation, or to dispose of their property, if it has not already been confiscated.

HALIFAX, January 21.

Yesterday dropped down to the Beach, and will sail the first fair wind for England, his majesty's ships Palms and Caton, with several transports, under convoy of Sir Andrew Hammond, the late very worthy lieutenant governor of this province, with his lady and family, for England in this fleet.

NEW-YORK, February 19.

O R D E R S.

Head-Quarters, New-York, February 18, 1783.

SHOULD there be any persons, at present within the lines, whose houses or lands have been withheld from them on account of offences or supposed offences against the crown, they are desired to make their respective claims to the offices of police in New-York, on Long-Island, or on Staten-Island, who will report the same to the commander in chief.

All persons without the lines, who have abandoned estates within, are desired to send their claims to the offices of police aforesaid, and all persons occupying estates within the above descriptions, are strictly enjoined to take due care thereof, as they will be made answerable for any damage, waste, or destruction, that may henceforward be committed on the same. They will likewise permit any person authorized from either of the above mentioned offices, to visit the said estates, and take inventories of all effects thereunto belonging.

OL. DE LANCEY, adjutant-general.

Copies of letters from France, respecting peace or war, intercepted on board the Ranger, captain Boyce, brought into this port, on the 6th inst. by the Eagle privateer, captain George Bennison.

Copy of a letter, dated Nantes, December 5, 1782, from Mr. ———, to Messrs. ——— and ———, at Baltimore.

"Negotiations at Paris have of late been resumed, and with apparent seriousness, if we are to credit the universal talk, which is, that peace will shortly take place, nay, some go so far as to say, that the preliminaries are actually signed. Whether an implicit faith is to be given to these reports, I cannot pretend to determine, but certain it is, that the British negotiators, or Messrs. Oswald and Fitzherbert, now at Paris, agents, have frequent and long conferences with the French and American ministers, and every appearance seems to indicate a speedy termination of the dispute, or a vigorous prosecution of hostilities. I had almost forgot to mention, that Messrs. Gerard and Raynval, are now at London, deputed from the court of Versailles. From these circumstances, I am induced to request you will make the most speedy sale in your power of the goods I have shipped you per the Dauphine and Speedwell (in case they arrive safe). I fear that the sensation, which an expectation of peace may cause, will render sales rather dull with you."

From the same.

Nantes, December 7, 1782.

"This day's post confirms the accounts brought by the last, and all the letters from Paris agree in concluding peace to be near, some maintain the preliminaries to be signed, what they are we know not yet. As soon as any thing further transpires, I shall hand it you by the first opportunity which presents. In the mean time I give you, on the other side, a copy of the secretary of state's letter to the lord mayor of London, which evinces the seriousness of the negotiations, but does not speak in the most positive terms what will be their issue."

"Business has been entirely at a stand here for some days past: all the shippers of goods to America, are much concerned."

From Mr. ——— to Messrs. ———, and ——— at Philadelphia.

Painbeuf, December 2, 1782.

"On my return from Ostend I stopped a few days at Paris, was several times at Passy; dined with Mr. A. Mr. J. and others; a meeting on public matters undoubtedly occasioned their being together, what will be the result a few days will inform us; and I am in hourly expectation of an express, to acquaint me whether any thing has been done. We had lately a current report, that preliminaries for a general peace were actually signed; again it was denied, and the king's

speech must be our criterion to judge by; Monf. Gerard, &c. are returned from England; I am informed orders were immediately sent to Brett, &c. for the departure of ten sail of the line; and a number of transports with troops for the West-Indies; whence our politicians say, we shall not have peace; at least from the present negotiation."

From the writer of the first of these epistles, to Mr. ——— merchant at Baltimore.

Nantes, December 9, 1782.

"The negotiations for peace which had been for some time carrying on at Paris, but suspended during an interval, have of late been resumed with such success, as to promise either a speedy termination of hostilities, or an obstinate continuance of them; if we are to credit the universal report, the issue will be shortly known, which the major part of the people conclude to be a peace. What are the preliminaries, what the conditions of this important event, I cannot advise you, they being not yet promulgated; but rumour says, it hinges upon a single article, the concession of which is required of this court by that of Great-Britain; a short time will I hope, relieve us from that anxious state of suspense, the hopes and tears, by which you may readily suppose all are agitated, on the eve of an occurrence big with importance. The two British negotiators now at Paris, are Messrs. Oswald and Fitzherbert, and on the part of the United States, are convened Messrs. Franklin, Jay, Adams, and Laurens, from whose united abilities, I form the highest expectations; to their demands I presume no violent opposition will be made, unless it be on the chapter of the restoration of tory and proprietary estates, which I devoutly pray may not be ceded. Indeed I scarcely see how such a measure is possible."

The following notification is addressed to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war, and other cruisers:

By a cartel from Rhode-Island, which she left the 5th inst. we learn, that the following small privateers were to sail this day, to cruise off Sandy-Hook: Schooner Washington, ——— Wanton, of 6 guns. Schooner Rochambeau, ——— Reid, 6 guns. Sloop Tartar, ———, 6 guns. And two schooner galleys.

That the services of the venerable old Garland may be rendered as conspicuous as possible, the following paragraph from Halifax is given the public:

"Last Tuesday evening arrived here his majesty's frigate Garland, Richard Calcott, Esq. commander, in 12 days from New-York. In her passage she took the rebel brig Eulice, loaded with rum, sugar, and salt, from St. Croix, bound for New Haven. This brig is one of the most elegant of what is called the new models, pierced for 16 guns, and deemed, without exception, the fastest sailer belonging to the continent of America. She had been so often chased by the Chatham, Centurion, and several of the frigates on this station, without effect, that the matter of her thought himself in no danger from the cruisers; but when, to his utter astonishment, he observed the Garland coming up with him, he exclaimed, 'this must certainly be the frigate that took the Fair American!'; and he seems to console himself with the idea, that no other vessel could have taken him."

His majesty's armed brig Observer, commanded by lieutenant Crymes, arrived here last Friday from Halifax, brought in with him the brig Reptil, captain Desmar, from the Havana, for Old York, in Malla-chuetts-Bay, loaded with sugar.

Captain Desmar has been only 18 days out, and sailed in company with a number of vessels, 16 of which were bound for Virginia, and a ship for Bolton, that mounted twenty 9's and carried two men. She had on board a cargo of sugar, and a large sum of money.

Before the above vessels sailed, there had been an embargo at the Havana for six months, and it was only taken off for three days, to admit of their sailing.

There lay at the Havana, 20 days ago, 12 sail of the line and two frigates, waiting for a favourable opportunity to sail for Cape Francois, in order to join a French fleet expected there, but were informed two British squadrons were cruising to intercept them.

On Friday was sent in here by his majesty's frigate Amphitrite, Rupert George, Esq. commander, the ship Apollo, captain Mackay, from Cape Francois, for Virginia, but belongs to Mr. Denny, of Bolton; her cargo consists of sugar, coffee, rum, and some Bohea tea.

By the above vessel we are told, that the French fleet under the command of Monsieur Vaudreuil, that sailed from Boston the latter end of December last, had put into Porto Rico, in their way to Cape Francois.

There were no French men of war at the Cape, when captain Mackay sailed from thence.

Captain Barry, in the Alliance frigate, sailed from the Cape early in January, for the Havana, in order to take under his convoy the vessels that might be at that place bound to America.

Extra of a letter from one of the principal inhabitants in Halifax, to his friend in this city.

"The account which I formerly gave you of this country and its advantages, was far short of what it deserves. I am of opinion that nothing can prevent the speedy growth of it, except its being given up,

† The famous privateer Fair American was taken by the Garland.

which God forbid! The many thousands which have left their homes, during this war, and will never return to them again, may here find a safe and advantageous asylum. Should a good number of wealthy and industrious inhabitants settle at Roseway, it will soon become one of the first places in America; it has more natural advantages than any seaport between Casco-Bay and Philadelphia. The very lords which you seem to shudder at, are a convincing proof of the wealth with which the coast abounds; for the banks which occasion them, are the feeding grounds of the fish. I intend to be, at least, a proprietor there, and I advise you to be one."

Another extra of a letter, dated Halifax, January 2.

"Nothing material has occurred here since I wrote you last, except the arrival of commissioners from New-York, in behalf of the refugees. They, I believe, have received every encouragement they could wish for from the people in power here, and have obtained an extensive grant of land at Port Roseway. It is about 35 leagues to the westward of this place, and has a much superior harbour, at the head of which is a capacious bay, near which the settlement is to be formed. Many people here have signed the association, amongst them Sir Andrew Hammond, who is now going home, with a determination to give them every assistance in his power. His excellency governor Parr is determined to exert himself in facilitating the settlement, and does not scruple to say, that Port Roseway will be the capital of this province. I think, from several corroborating circumstances, that the settlements eventually must be ranked amongst the first in America."

Feb 20. Yesterday was sent in here, by his majesty's ship Bonetta, ——— Keats, Esq. commander, the polacre St. Joseph, laden with fruit and salt; she had been fifty-two days out from Cadiz when taken, last Sunday forenoon, off Cape Hatteras. The Bonetta also captured, on the same day, a brig from Turk's Island, which has not yet arrived.

It was reported last evening, that a brig named the Hannah, captain Wilson, from the West-Indies, for this port, during the thick fog which happened in the morning, ran ashore near Rockaway beach; the crew were saved, but, it was imagined the vessel and great part of the cargo would be lost.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

Although it is very confidently asserted in the New-York paper of the 12th inst. that France had not acceded to the preliminary articles between America and Great-Britain, on the 22d of December; yet we are assured by a person who came to town last Tuesday evening from New-York, (where he arrived in the brig Ranger, from Nantes, which she left the 22d of December) that the preliminary articles for a general peace were signed on the 30th of November, by the powers of France, America, and Great-Britain; but the gentleman does not give us any further satisfaction on this important subject, except that every body at Nantes daily expected a conclusion of the war, and were accordingly making every preparation for an uninterrupted commerce: gentlemen in France had wrote their friends in America, desiring them to pursue the like measures.

He also informs us, that the fleet of men of war, &c. mentioned under the New York head, had returned to Brett soon after their sailing, when it was said they were bound for the West-Indies.

Feb. 25. Saturday morning last, the schooner ———, captain Burrows, arrived here from Grenada, which she left the 5th inst. when no accounts had been received from Europe, which could ascertain that a peace would shortly take place. Three days before captain Burrows's departure, a frigate arrived at Martinique from France, in twenty-one days passage, but had nothing had transpired. The Alliance frigate, captain Barry, had arrived at Martinique, after narrowly escaping capture; and it was reported, that the Hague frigate, captain Manly, was run ashore on Guadaloupe, by British ships of the line.

Captain Burrows had very rough weather on his passage; a sea having carried away some of his upper works, and washed off one of his men. Off Cape Henry he was chased by a brig, and in the bay exchanged some shot with three refugee boats, but they did not attempt to board him. In the latitude of Bermudas he left the ship Hero, captain Trefadden, from Grenada, bound eastward.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th day of February, 1782.

For the month of February, 1783, received 2500 dollars.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

"Hear my words, O ye wise men, and give ear unto me ye that have knowledge."

Job, ch. xxiv. ver. 2.

BY a pamphlet circulating amongst us, entitled, The Revolution of America, by the Abbe Raynal, it appears, that the academy of Lyons last year proposed for the discussion of the public the following important subjects:

"Has the discovery of America been useful or hurtful to mankind?"
"If advantages have resulted from it, what are the means to preserve and increase them?"
"If disadvantages, what are the means to remedy them?"

Now as this subject seems to offer a good opportunity to a Christian (who has not only the interest of America but of the whole world at heart) to give his sentiments concerning the present revolution: As such a man, I undertake to give my solution of these grand questions.

In answer to the first, I say, the discovery of America has been useful to mankind. Because it has given the present generation of people in America, and all other friends to mankind, an opportunity to make it an asylum for truth and liberty, those two great jewels, absolutely necessary to promote the happiness of the world.

In answer to the second question, my opinion is, that the best and only true means to preserve and increase this advantage is, for the people of America immediately to withdraw their hearts and affections from the alluring and corrupting vanities of the world, and fix them principally and steadily on their all lovely and omnipotent God. I say, if they will do this in earnest, study his all righteous laws, and teach them diligently to one another; this will be the best and surest means to preserve this great advantage, and would make America shine out to the world as a grand luminary of truth, liberty, and happiness. This I give as a religious solution to these great questions; as to the secular solution of them, I leave that to men who are better acquainted with worldly politics than I profess to be.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Maryland, February 1, 1783.

AN EASTERN ANECDOTE.

A slave of Amrou Letis ran away, but being pursued, was brought back; and that king's grand vizier, who hated the slave, solicited Amrou to put him to death, suggesting to him, it would be an instance to deter others. Hereupon the slave casting himself on the ground before the king, said, "Whatever your majesty will be pleased to order as to my destiny, must be done; for a slave cannot find fault with his lord and master; but because I have been brought up in your palace, as a mark of my gratitude, I could wish you might not be a witness for my blood at the day of judgment; and therefore if you desire I should be killed, let it be under pretence of justice." Amrou asked him what he meant by that pretence? "Suffer me (answered the slave) to kill the vizier, and then you will be in the right in taking away my life to avenge his death." Amrou laughed at the conceit, and asked the vizier what he thought of it? The vizier answered, "I advise your majesty to forgive the wretch; he might draw some misfortune upon me; I have deserved that answer, not considering when we design to kill another, we expose ourselves to be killed, as much as him whom we intend to murder."

To be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk, A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, sulkey, large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES McCULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

February 16, 1783.

THE UPPER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

WILL commence on Thursday the first day of May next, when a PURSE of fifty guineas will be run for, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the best two in three four mile heats. An aged horse to carry nine stone, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, five years old eight stone, four years old seven stone seven pounds, and three years old a feather.

On the day following a PURSE of twenty-five guineas, on the same terms as aforesaid, the winning horse the preceding day only excepted, the best two in three three mile heats.

The horses to be entered the day preceding each race with the clerk of the turf. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes, and the horses to start precisely at half after two o'clock each day. Subscribers to pay one guinea entrance for the first and half a guinea for the second day; non subscribers double the sum.

February 16, 1783.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles-town, Cecil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public use.

Signed by order of the commissioners,
EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

February 24, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees for Charlotte-Hall school, intend to meet at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract and agree with some person to build a school house sufficient to accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

Signed per order,
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

THIS is to notify, that the next assembly will be petitioned to direct an immediate sale of the house of the late Lloyd Dulany, Esq; at Annapolis; also a final settlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order that his creditors may be satisfied in their just demands, at least as far as his property will admit. 2 8 w

Baltimore county, February 1783.

THE subscribers give notice, that they intend to petition the general assembly of this state, at the next session, for an act to empower them to sell all the land conveyed by William Butler, deceased, to Robert Christie, formerly sheriff of Baltimore county, on a trust not executed by him, or such part of the said land, as may raise money sufficient to satisfy a debt due on a mortgage of the said land made by the deceased, and afterwards all the creditors of the deceased, according to their respective claims. w 8

EDWARD STEVENSON,
MARY BUTLER, mother of the deceased,
SARAH BUTLER, widow of the deceased.

February 4, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Shrewsbury parish, in Kent county, purpose preferring a petition to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to have a law passed to empower them to dispose of the glebe belonging to the said parish. Signed per order of the vestry,

EBENEZER RYNER, register.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Sarah Mansbridge, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to tend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

And all persons having claims against the subscriber for dealings either on his own account, or of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; are desired to make immediate application to

JOHN MEARA.

THERE is at the plantation of John Manning, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a gray mare, she is about thirteen hands high, and appears to be branded on the off buttock with something like the letters IB. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783. Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the first day of April next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be surveyed and laid off in convenient farms and lots for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingbury turnpike stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

THERE is at the plantation on which Tyler Baldwin lives, near Annapolis, a red and white spotted cow, small and low in flesh, appears to have a crop and swallow fork in the right ear, and a bit out of the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

To be sold at public sale, on the third Tuesday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable tract of land called Lockheaden, and most of that other valuable tract called Padjet; these two parcels of land adjoin each other, and form a most beautiful farm, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Herring-creek; the soil exceedingly rich and well watered; it is capable of producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, to as great advantage as any other settlements in the state; one hundred acres of meadow, equal to any in the state, may be made with very trifling expence, the greater part being already cleared. The most of this valuable plantation is formed in a delightful plain, with small streams of water running through it; there is a most beautiful eminence formed on one part for a gentleman's country seat; it commands an extensive prospect of the bay, and affords a pleasing view of the fertile plains and meadows; Herring-creek, on which it lays, has delightful harbours and landings; it abounds with fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl, all excellent in their seasons; add to those, a polite and agreeable neighbourhood, which makes this farm equal to any in the state; the whole will be sold together or in lots, as may be most advantageous; part of the purchase money to be paid down, bond, with approved security, will be taken for the rest; any person may be shown the premises, by applying to John Weems, Herring-creek.

JOHN WEEMS,
JOHN WEEMS, jun.
WILLIAM CHEW.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawson, deceased, so far as it relates to possessing the real estate of the deceased.

JAMES DAWSON.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm; without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been laid with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1781.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

February 11, 1783.

CHATHAM shall run with any horse, mare, or gelding, in America, for five hundred pounds, on the following terms:

To run over the course at Alexandria, on the first Tuesday in May ensuing. An aged horse to carry ten stone; a six years old to carry nine stone, seven pounds; a five years old to carry nine stone; a four years old to carry eight stone, seven pounds; a three years old to carry a feather. The best two in three four mile heats. Play or pay.

HUMPHRY BELT,

T. HANSON.

N. B. If any gentleman inclines to accept this challenge, it is expected notice will be given to the subscribers by the twentieth of March, or else the challenge will not be considered as binding.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stony-creek, whereon there is an excellent good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph. N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

Office of Finance, November 3, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant;" which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Calvert county, January 30, 1783.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Hance, deceased, for cash, or bond with approved security if required, with six months credit.

SUNDY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, lads, and children; also horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and household furniture, by

DANIEL RAWLINGS, } executors,
SAMUEL HANCE, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceased, intend to make application to the next general assembly for an act to empower them to dispose of Mr. Anthony Stewart's estate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1783.

L O N D O N.

From the courier de l'Europe, November 22, 1782.

Extra of a letter from the baron de Viomenil, to the marquis de Segur, dated September 17, 1782.

THE officers, passengers in the two frigates, l'Aigle and la Glorie, were landed on the starboard shore of the Delaware. Being at the distance of three leagues from their frigates, the baron de Viomenil sent back the boats, with an invitation to send the treasure contained in the two frigates to him. Notwithstanding they were in greater danger than before, yet by the activity of Monsieur de la Rochelle and de Villongue, this business was effected, though attended with great difficulties. Two boats of refugees, containing 100 armed men each, attempted to take those who had the money in charge, and had it nearly in their power; but by the gallantry of the officers, and the intrepidity of lieutenant le sieur Gourgues, who came up with the boats of l'Aigle, struck such a damp to the enemy, who, though they had not 20 men to engage, sheered off with precipitation. The money was sent to Philadelphia under the care of the aids de camp and six officers of the royal regiment of artillery, and the legion de Lauzun, commanded by le sieur Sheldon, who acquitted himself in this service with zeal and integrity. Les sieurs de Erbanes, Montelquieu, Lomenie, and Mellort, were of the greatest service in the most critical time of distress. Les sieurs de Brenano, Rice, Talleyrand, Lameth, Fleury, Vaudreuil, Frederick de Chabannes, Montmort, and de Viomenil's son, have demonstrated the most disinterested ardour on this occasion, having done duty as private gentlemen every night; les sieurs de Laval, Tisseul, and Brentano, have exerted themselves in a most extraordinary manner in recovering the 500,000 livres, which were thrown overboard at the time of the refugees attack on our boats. Les sieurs de Segur, and de Broglie, after having from the beginning acquitted themselves in every instance with great zeal and honour in this service, being entrusted with dispatches from the ministry to les sieurs de la Luzerne, Rochambeau, and de Vaudreuil, have carried them to Philadelphia. The duc de Lauzun, who had been ill of a fever about 20 days at sea, and is but just beginning to recover, never quitted the baron de Viomenil in any of these great difficulties, and it was entirely owing to his address, that some militia of the country were assembled, who assisted in saving the money.

Nov. 19. The Salisbury, of 50 guns, the Resistance, of 44, and the Syren, of 32, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the East Indies, with the merchant fleet of that company, who are to depart in the course of next month. The civil officers of the company expect to get a passage in this fleet: these two years past no person, except in the military line, have had permission to embark in any of the vessels for that destination. The Salt Spring, captain Jones, bound from Jamaica to London, and the Anne, captain McNeil, from Jamaica to Glasgow, are taken by the Americans and carried into Salem. The Vigilant, of 74 guns, the Crown, and the Samson of 64 guns each, with the frigates Minerva and Andromache, are the vessels left to cruise off Cape St. Vincent, to protect the Lisbon trade, the arrival of which is hourly expected. It is said they are to join commodore Elliot's squadron cruising off Lisbon, which will then consist of nine vessels. The Dispatch, captain Sealon, bound from London to Fowey, and another ship from Ipswich for Plymouth, were taken the 10th instant by a French privateer between the Start Point and the Brawley, who sent them to France. The Marquis de Tallad, a French privateer of 20 guns, fitted out at Havre de Grace, is taken by the marquis of Rockingham and another privateer called the Fly, and carried into Kinsale. Le Weler, captain Schomaker, of Peterburgh, was cast away near Calais, but the crew saved. Five other vessels shared the same fate, at the same time, near the same harbour. The Vreghed, captain Zwartje, bound from St. Maloes for a Dutch port, loaded with bale silks, and other valuable goods, is taken and carried into Guernsey: a French sloop in company left her as soon as she perceived her in danger.

The Amphitrite, captain Tupper, bound from Guernsey for London, is taken by a Dutch privateer and carried into Cherbourg. The Fort Louis, a Dunkirk privateer of eight guns, is taken by the Mercury privateer, captain Williams; the Frenchman had just before made prize of a ship which she sent for France, and which captain Williams immediately went in quest of. The ship Freepport, bound from Ostend to Brest, loaded with pitch, tar, &c. is taken and carried into Plymouth by the Friendship privateer, belonging to Penzance. The Role, captain Wermel, is taken on her passage from Montserrat to Ostend, by a Dutch privateer, in the latitude of Bermudas, and was entirely lost on the coast of Holland: the captain and crew are arrived in the Texel.

S A L E M, February 6.

A vessel from Halifax, with a quantity of fresh provision on board, prize to a privateer belonging to this port, was lately cast away near Penobscot, and the prize master and one other man drowned.

The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer last Sunday evening, as observed by a gentleman in this town, had descended to 10 degrees below 0, which denoted

a greater extreme of cold than has been known here since 1773.

N E W P O R T, February 15.

This morning arrived the privateer schooner Rochambeau, captain Reed, from a cruise, and brought in with him a valuable brig, mounting 10 six pounders and 25 men, laden with rum, sugar, &c. from Jamaica bound to New-York. Captain Reed fought her three glasses, and then boarded her; he had his sailing master and one man wounded; the brig had one man killed and seven wounded.

The above brig was lately the privateer Lady Greene, from Connecticut river.

N E W - L O N D O N, February 21.

Last Monday arrived here the ship Fanny, captain Barker, in 28 days from St. Croix, and 21 from Turk's Island. On the 6th instant John Benton, of Wethersfield, one of the hands, fell from her main-shrouds, and striking his head on the gunwale killed him instantly.

P R O V I D E N C E, February 15.

Last week a refugee boat from New-York, with eight men on board, came up the bay; the crew landed at Hope-Island, where they remained some days; they afterwards landed at Warwick-neck, and one man was put ashore from her at Populquash-point; but as they did not attempt to rob or plunder, the boat got safe out of the bay, though not without being suspected, which perhaps hastened her departure. It is this morning reported, that the above boat has retaken a brig laden with rum, prize to the privateer Modesty of this port.

On Monday the brig Comet, captain Pardon Sheldon, of this port, arrived in the river in 24 days from Cape Francois.

Sunday evening last arrived in the river, a brig from Liverpool, taken on her passage for the West-Indies by captain Billings, in the letter of marque ship Fortune, lately arrived at Bolton from Amsterdam. The brig has on board a large quantity of beef and pork, 400 firkins of butter, 350 boxes of candles, a considerable quantity of dry goods, &c. The invoice of her cargo amounts to about six thousand pounds sterling.

F I S H - K I L L, February 27.

On the 20th instant, a detachment of the 2d regiment of dragoons, under the command of lieutenants Rhea and Hawley, added to captain Brewster's command of boats, boarded and took one of the enemy's privateers in the sound, mounting eleven carriage guns and four twelves, 25 stand of arms, and navigated by 21 men. Her captain was killed, it is said his name was Johnson, late of New-Haven; several of the prisoners are wounded; not a man of the detachment was hurt. It was an affair exceeding well conducted.

N E W - Y O R K, February 21.

Various have been the reports circulated in this city, within these few days, of a general peace, but the printer hereof assures the public, that from what he can collect from the latest rebel papers, it appears, that a formidable naval and military armament is ordered to be got ready immediately to the West Indies.

Yesterday was sent in here by his majesty's ship Lion, the ship from the West-Indies, bound to Philadelphia.

We also learn that a number of other prizes, supposed to be part of the fleet that sailed from the West-Indies, some time ago, bound for Philadelphia, under convoy of the rebel frigate Alliance, are taken by his majesty's cruisers and sent into the Hook, but the wind and tide being unfavourable we are prevented from learning the particulars.

Feb. 22. By the brigantine —, prize to the cruiser Fair American, captain Burton, which arrived here yesterday, we are told, that the former left Cadiz on the 14th of December, when accounts were received at that city, declaring the commissioners for treating on a general pacification, had broke off their conferences, and separated; the two ministers on the part of the court of Spain, having already returned to Madrid. The reasons for this event, are said to be, that the terms stubbornly insisted upon by Great-Britain, were pronounced inadmissible by the plenipotentiaries of France. In consequence of this determination, dispatches had been received from court, ordering an immediate embarkation on board the fleet in the harbour; troops were marching for that purpose, four thousand of the number had already arrived in Cadiz; they were to be commanded by the enterprising prince of Nassau, who behaved with great spirit on the unsuccessful attempt made with the formidable gun batteries, and narrowly escaped with his life, at Gibraltar. The combined fleet were under the count d'Estaing; on their arrival in the West-Indies, the troops were to be commanded by the fortunate and elegant count Bouille, governor of Martinique; the object of attack pronounced to be the British island of Jamaica. The count d'Estaing was ordered to sail on this service with all possible dispatch.

The above detail, asserted with confidence by gentlemen on board the prize, is presented without any colouring, for every reader to decide upon; we will not presume to suggest any thing respecting it, but patiently wait the arrival of a mail from England, which in all probability will determine the great, the important question, "big with the fate of Britain and of America."

The above lucky fairst of all the fair, has taken another tight little damsel from Bahama, that will serve to pay the portage bill, and thus realize the net proceeds of her last cruise.

Sunday last arrived the sloop Jane, captain Irvin, in 32 days from Antigua. The day captain Irvin left that place, he saw a fleet of 15 to 20 sail standing into the harbour, but knew not who they were.

On Thursday arrived the Parragon, captain Adams, a new ship, of 16 guns, in ballast, from Boston for Chesapeake for a lading of tobacco, prize to his majesty's ship Lion, captain Figot and the Terrior sloop of war, captain Morris. This pretty prize ship, built on the model of the Bellifarius, was becalmed in Lynhaven-bay, which caused the boats of the king's ships to be manned, and with oars, the Terrior was towed and rowed into a full possession of her.

Feb. 16. L'Aimable Catichette, captain Stephen Pattie, from Guadaloupe, for Virginia, prize to his majesty's ships Amphion and Cyclops, ran on shore last Friday night, back of Staten Island, and on Sunday vessels were sent down to endeavour to get her off. About 8 o'clock in the evening five of the enemy's whale boats attacked the vessel; a gun-boat belonging to the Keppel armed brig opposed them with great spirit, but being overpowered by numbers, was compelled to surrender, after a long and very gallant conflict. Two pettiawgers were also taken at the same time.

The polacre Joseph left Cadiz the 24th of December, but brought us intelligence that the count d'Estaing was not prepared to sail at that time; from which circumstance, and the name of the frigate, with the time of her leaving France, being omitted in the last of the two following letters, there is reason to believe that the information they contain is not founded in truth; we, however, have inserted them, for the perusal and better judgment of our readers.

Extra of a letter from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, to a gentleman at Baltimore, in Maryland, dated Jan. 27, found on board l'Aimable Catichette, prize to his majesty's ship Cyclops.

"We are waiting every moment the arrival of Mons. d'Estaing, with 56 ships of the line and 30,000 men, to be commanded by Don Galvez, the baron de Viomenil, and the marquis de la Fayette. All the forces sailed from Cadiz for the West Indies the 18th or 20th of last month."

Extra of another letter, dated the 18th.

"This moment a frigate arrived from France, which informs us of the departure of Mons. le comte d'Estaing for these seas, with a squadron of 36 sail of the line from Cadiz, having under his convoy an army of 30,000 men, commanded by Don Galvez (the Spanish general), the baron de Viomenil, and the marquis de la Fayette; this formidable expedition is designed against Jamaica, but will make a feint in this vicinity to endeavour to catch some of the 15 sail of the enemy's vessels, who are very troublesome here. The prospect of peace, with which we have flattered ourselves these two months past, is now entirely at an end."

Saturday morning was sent in by his majesty's ships Amphion and Cyclops, a large French ship of 16 guns, called the Lambalet; and the brig Charming Betty, from Guadaloupe for Virginia, with rum, sugar, coffee, &c.

The Bonetta sent in the same day the brig Fanny, captain Tyson, from Turk's Island for Philadelphia, with salt, &c.

The same day was brought in, taken by some oystermen at Blue point, the sloop Dolphin, captain Scranton, of 6 guns and 20 men, from Bolton.

On Sunday was sent in here, by three whale-boats, a small sloop called the Victory, loaded with wheat.

Also arrived the ship Diana, of 18 guns, from Bolton, bound for Philadelphia, captured by the tender of his majesty's ship Chatham.

R U M O U R S of the DAY.

Last Monday it was asserted, by persons lately from the southward, that two or three (some accounts say six) French line of battle ships, were seen by the British cruisers, near the middle ground in Chesapeake; and that three or four frigates of that nation were advanced further up the bay.

It is also reported, that rear-admiral lord Hood had fallen in with the French fleet from Boston, under the command of count Vaudreuil, gained signal advantages, dispersed those not taken, and some most credulous, who listen to these suggestions, conjecture, that the above named French ships, in Chesapeake, may prove to be those who eluded after the action. The ships appeared much larger than one of 64 guns; all of them had two decks, a poop, and every appearance of a powerful squadron.

We are informed that his majesty's ship Bellifarius, captain Richard Graves, having fallen in with two privateers, a fierce action commenced, in which the former was much injured in the bowsprit and fore-mast; but it terminated most honourably to captain Graves, who severely beat his antagonists, one of whom escaped by flight, the other was taken, and proves to be the Tartar, of 22 nine pounders on a deck. The Bellifarius a few days ago spoke with the Tartar, his prize in company, standing in for Sandy Hook.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 1.

A well informed correspondent observes, that the paragraph under the New-York head, asserting that the

m'nig of Spain had left the negotiation at Paris, must be false, as Spain had not appointed any special commissioners for that purpose, but authorized the count d'Aranda, her ambassador at Versailles, to assist in that great work. As this minister always resides at Paris, it is not to be supposed he would leave the court of France without a difference between the two nations, which is not probable at this juncture.

The New-York paper of Monday last contains the following list of prizes lately arrived there:

Ship Diana, from Bolton, bound to Philadelphia; ship Lambuzet (a large French vessel); Brig Betley and Polly, Folger, from Rhode-Island; brig Lark, from Virginia, bound to Nantes; brig Charming Betley, from Guadaloupe; brig Fanny, Tryon, from Turks-Island. Sloop Dolphin, Skranton, from Boston.

March 6. By a gentleman from North-Carolina we are informed, that a large three decked ship, which mounted 18 guns (but had thrown ten of them over-board in a storm) bound from Jamaica to New-York, arrived at Wilmington (Cape-Fear) about the 25th of January. A number of American prisoners on board, with the assistance of some of the crew, on their coming near the American coast, rose upon the officers, and took the ship, which was before that commanded by Oswald Eve, late of Philadelphia, and had on board 500 hog-heads of rum and 50 of sugar, besides lord Montague, his family, and several officers of rank.

The resignation of the superintendent of finance having occasioned much conversation, the printer is happy in being able to furnish his customers with copies of Mr. Morris's letters on that subject to congress.

SIR, Office of Finance, January 24, 1783.

AS nothing but the public danger would have induced me to accept my office, so I was determined to hold it until the danger was past, or else to meet my ruin in the common wreck. Under greater difficulties than were apprehended by the most timid, and with less support than was expected by the least languine, the generous confidence of the public accomplished more than I presumed to hope.

Congress will recollect, that I expressly stipulated to take no part in past transactions. My attention to the public debts, therefore, arose from the conviction, that funding them on solid revenues was the last essential work of our glorious revolution. The accomplishment of this necessary work is among the objects nearest my heart, and to effect it, I would continue to sacrifice time, property, and domestic bliss.

Many late circumstances have so far lessened our apprehensions from the common enemy, that my original motives have almost ceased to operate; but other circumstances have postponed the establishment of public credit in such a manner, that I fear it will never be made. To increase our debts while the prospect of paying them diminishes, does not consist with my ideas of integrity. I must therefore quit a situation which becomes utterly insupportable: but lest the public measures might be deranged by any precipitation, I will continue to serve until the end of May. If effectual measures are not taken, by that period, to make permanent provision for the public debts of every kind, congress will be pleased to appoint some other man to be the superintendent of their finances. I should be unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens, if I did not explicitly declare, that I will never be the minister of injustice. With perfect esteem and respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

SIR, Office of Finance, February 26, 1783.

A number of those who have contracted engagements with me, will, I know, place a personal reliance on me for the fulfilment of them. As the time approaches very fast, when I am to quit this office, it is proper for me to make the necessary preparations. Among these I must place the due and seasonable information, which, as an honest man, I must convey to those who have confided in me. I am therefore to pray that the injunction of secrecy contained in the order of the 24th of January last, may be taken off. At the same time I take the liberty to suggest to congress, that the early appointment of my successor will give him opportunity to take such measures as may prevent many inconveniences that might otherwise happen. With perfect respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

His excellency the president of congress.

ANNAPOLIS, March 13.

"Last Monday night died in this city the honourable EDWARD GILES, Esq; one of the delegates to Congress from this State. With a liberal education, he imbibed the principles of integrity, honour, and love of country. In the dawn of manhood, soon after the commencement of the present war, he quitted the college, and as a volunteer bore arms in defence of his native country, and for his services received honorary rewards from Congress. Having greatly impaired his health by a military life, he resigned his commission of major in the continental service, and re-assumed the character of the citizen, after the capture of lord Cornwallis, and for his patriotism and abilities was appointed to a seat in Congress. He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, benevolent and humane, a safe companion, and a steady friend. His acquaintance were numerous, and his friends his death is deeply lamented, and to them irreparable. The public has lost a virtuous citizen, whole natural and acquired talents and firmness of mind promised an able servant and eminent services. His virtues were many, his foibles very few. In possession of many of the real blessings of this world, and in certain expectation of obtaining the summit of his wishes, in the prime of life, he was called to pay the great debt of nature. With uncommon fortitude he met the King of Terrors, and with patience and resignation to the divine will he quitted life, and the plighted partner of his heart, in humble and awful hope of eternal happiness, through the merits and mediation of his blessed Redeemer. Such was the character and death of this excellent young man."

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

To be run for, over the course near this city, on Wednesday the 23d day of April,

A PURSE OF SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 24th, **A PURSE OF FORTY POUNDS,** free for any horse, mare, or gelding, four years old or under; heats two miles each; three years old to carry a feather, and four years old seven stone; the winning horse the first day to be excluded from starting the second.

Any horse winning two clear heats shall be entitled to the purse. The horses to start each day at eleven o'clock. Three horses to start each day or no race.

Entrance for the first day three pounds, for the second thirty five shillings.

The horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the Tuesday preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post.

Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

N. B. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths without leave from the clerk of the course.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1783. Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, on the 24th day of April next, at the town of Vienna,

SEVERAL thousand acres of fertile lands, beautifully situated on the river Nanticoke, generally known by the name of the Indian Lands (it having been granted to a tribe now extinct). It will be surveyed and laid off into convenient farms, and proper persons will attend on the premises for several days before the sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to purchase. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days; another third in two years, and the remaining third in three years; bond and security will be required.

On the day of sale, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, will be sold, a number of valuable slaves; consisting of men, women, and children; late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Annapolis, March 13, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A N elegant assortment of LADIES APPAREL, consisting of silk, satin and calico gowns, and other dresses; also petticoats, cloaks, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. being the effects of Mrs. Mansbridge, late of this city, deceased; which will be sold cheap, for ready money, at the request of the administrator, by

ELIZABETH OWEN, residing at the free-school.

Mrs. Owen, having been used to the mantua-making business in London, can, if required, alter the dresses into what form ladies please.

February 26, 1783.

THE UPPER MARLBOROUGH RACES,

WILL commence on Thursday the first day of May next, when a PURSE of fifty guineas will be run for, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the best two in three four mile heats. An aged horse to carry nine stone, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, four years old seven stone, and three years old a feather.

On the day following a PURSE of twenty-five guineas, on the same terms as aforesaid, the winning horse the preceding day only excepted, the best two in three three mile heats.

The horses to be entered the day preceding each race with the clerk of the turf. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes, and the horses to start precisely at half after two o'clock each day. Subscribers to pay one guinea entrance for the first and half a guinea for the second day; non subscribers double the sum.

To be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, sukey, large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUARI, } executors,
JAMES McCULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783. Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the first day of April next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be surveyed and laid off in convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceased, intend to make application to the next general assembly for an act to empower them to dispose of Mr. Anthony Stewart's estate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

To be sold at public sale, on the third Tuesday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A LL that valuable tract of land called Lockheaden, and most of that other valuable tract called Padjet; these two parcels of land adjoin each other, and form a most beautiful farm, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Herring-creek; the soil exceedingly rich and well watered; it is capable of producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, to as great advantage as any other settlements in the state; one hundred acres of meadow, equal to any in the state, may be made with very trifling expence, the greater part being already cleared. The most of this valuable plantation is formed in a delightful plain, with small streams of water running through it; there is a most beautiful eminence formed on one part for a gentleman's country seat; it commands an extensive prospect of the bay, and affords a pleasing view of the fertile plains and meadows; Herring-creek, on which it lays, has delightful harbours and landings; it abounds with fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl, all excellent in their season; add to those, a polite and agreeable neighbourhood, which makes this farm equal to any in the state; the whole will be sold together or in lots, as may be most advantageous; part of the purchase money to be paid down, bond, with approved security, will be taken for the rest; any person may be shewn the premises, by applying to John Weems, Herring-creek.

JOHN WEEMS,
JOHN WEEMS, jun.
WILLIAM CHEW.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawson, deceased, so far as it relates to possessing the real estate of the deceased.

JAMES DAWSON.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant," which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whithon sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

February 16, 1783.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles-town, Cecil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

Signed by order of the commissioners,
EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1783.

LONDON, November 25.

EVESON GOWER, first captain to Lord Howe, is to command the next convey to the West-Indies, which is to consist of seven ships of the line and three frigates.

New. 28. In the treaty of peace now carrying on between Great-Britain and other belligerent powers, the former has taken care to stipulate for a provision for the unfortunate loyalists and refugees; it is generally understood that a very large tract of land, bordering upon Canada, is to be ceded to these unfortunate people, who are to remain under the protection of the British nation; and to have guaranteed to them, both by congress and this country, such tracts of land as may be given to them. As soon as they are thus provided for, it is said that Lord Shelburne intends to propose that they shall all remove from England, New-York, and other parts, to the country assigned to them; and that in order to enable them to plant and cultivate their lands, they shall receive annually, for five years, from Great-Britain, 60,000*l.* the amount of the present American pension list, which is then to cease and determine.

Canada and Nova-Scotia are also stated as part of the empire, to continue under the dominion of England; but whether any other or what part of America shall be permitted to remain under the protection of the parent state, is not known; but this much is certain, that the greatest difficulties in the way of peace, arise not from America, but from India. The allies find us sufficiently humbled in the west; but our power is still paramount in the east; it is the wish, as it is the interest of France to reduce it there; and having once effected her purpose on that head, she can have no objection to sheath the sword; to weaken, not to ruin the power of England, was the sole end that France could have in view on entering into a war; the end once answered, hostilities would cease of course.

It is said, that when the negotiations between Great-Britain and France were first agitated, the court of Versailles proposed a cessation of arms till the last day of February, which was refused by the court of London; the minister assigning for the cause of refusal, that Great-Britain had already determined upon ways and means for raising the supplies to answer the current year, which must be laid before the representatives of the people previous to Christmas. This had a proper effect at Versailles, and a courier was immediately dispatched to London with a reply, that a determination for peace or war should certainly be immediately entered upon; in consequence of which the parliament was prorogued to the 4th of December.

A private letter from the Hague has the following article: "An express is just arrived here with dispatches from our ambassador at Paris, by which we are informed that a peace is near concluded on, which has given great pleasure to all people here; whatever the terms are is not known; but they appear to be pleasing to their high mightinesses; so that there is no doubt but the preliminaries are by this time settled by all the powers at war, as the affair was to be finally determined in a few days."

It is strongly reported, that an answer has been received from the French court, requiring nine days longer to consider the ultimatum of our court, and that the parliament will in consequence be again prorogued.

One of the great objects in dispute in the affair of peace, is said to be with respect to the limits of Nova-Scotia, which the French wish to have settled in such a manner as to take from our dominion the province of Mayne; from which province we principally procure timber for masts of shipping.

A private letter from Bourdeaux says, that the owners of privateers have received orders from Paris, to call in immediately their privateers, and that they do not commit any more hostilities on the English till further orders, which gives great joy to the people there, who conjecture that peace is nearly concluded on.

New. 29. An evening paper says, the royal commission constituting Lord Howe first lord of the admiralty, is now preparing, and expected to pass the great seal, in the course of the week.

Six thousand troops are ordered to be immediately got ready to be sent to the West-Indies, by the first convey that will sail.

New. 30. It is reported, that the earl of Shelburne is to be made an English duke, and that his grace of Leinster is to be made an English duke.

NEW-LONDON, February 21.

We learn that the brig Delight, from this port, (late commanded by captain Samuel Johnson) which was carried into New-York, had been sent from thence to St. Lucia, and that in the night, soon after her arrival, William Wignal, of this town (who belonged to the brig when she sailed from this port, and who went in her from New-York) persuaded two or three of the hands to join him in running off with the vessel; this they accomplished after securing the other people on board, and got safe with her into Guadaloupe, where they sold her for 400*l.* Johannes.

We likewise learn by the post, that on Monday last, the sheriff of Newport county, with three others, went in pursuit of some British goods which they had intelligence of; and on searching a gentleman's house in

Newport, they found to the amount of 1,21*l.* lawful money, perappurpal.

PROVIDENCE, February 22.

Last Sunday afternoon a packet-boat from Newport, bound for this place, having freight on board to a considerable amount, was taken near the north end of Providence, by a refugee boat from New-York. Intelligence being received of this affair at Newport, captain Nicholas Webster, with 17 volunteers, embarked on board a small sloop, and went in pursuit of the enemy, who next morning perceiving her approach, and finding it impossible to avoid her or gain the sound, desired the owner, Mr. Calson, to refuse the command; the packet (towing the armed boat) was accordingly conducted to the south ferry at Narraganset, when the refugees, eight in number, got on shore, and attempted to escape; five of them were however soon taken, and the others were secured next day. Great merit is due to captain Webster and his crew, as well as to the people on board another small boat that put out from Newport, for the alacrity and expedition with which they pursued the refugee plunderers.

Thursday evening captain Daniel Aborn arrived here in 17 days from Grenada. He sailed in company with the ship Hero, captain Trefethen, of Portsmouth, and parted with her on the 18th instant.

Captain Folger, in a brig from this port for Virginia, was lately captured by an enemy's cutter, and retaken by the General Greene privateer, of Newport. The brig, in attempting to come into Rhode Island in a fog, was cast away at Point Judith on Wednesday last.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, March 4, 1783.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that last night major William Crang, Twigg, and six others, went to New-York with a whale boat, boarded and took possession of a 20 gun ship, being aground under the old battery, and likewise a sloop with 120 puncheons of government spirits, and 12 nine pounders and small sails belonging to the ship; they were so fortunate as not to be discovered until they had got without the reach of the enemy's cannon, and finally succeeded in conveying the sloop, with her cargo and other appurtenances, near the point, where we have been busily employed throughout the day in discharging her of the spirits, and using every means to lighten her. I am in hopes the sloop will be got off to night. They brought off 20 prisoners, with the captains of the ship and sloop. They were decoyed by being told that it was a boat belonging to the Chatham man of war, who came in search of some of their people; this stratagem was plausible, as it has been long the practice of the British to board small craft and press the hands; so that on this information they concealed themselves below deck, and rendered her an easy acquisition."

Extract of a letter from Newbern (North-Carolina) dated February 22, 1783.

"About the first of January a ship of 18 or 20 guns, from Martinique for Philadelphia, was lost on Cape Hatteras; the officers and some of the crew perished, and but a small part of the cargo was saved."

"A brig from Madeira, with wine and 3000 bushels of salt, bound to Charles-town, supposing it to be possessed by the English, was captured off the bar by a small privateer sloop."

"The brig James, Ritch, belonging to Boston, arrived some weeks ago at Beaufort, in this state, from St. Martin's, with salt; the ship —, Coakly, from St. Croix, at the same place; a schooner, captain Cochran, arrived a few days ago at Wilmington from St. Thomas."

"On the first instant a ship of 600 tons, from Jamaica for New-York, with 300 hogheads of rum, some sugar, &c. was carried into Wilmington by her crew. Lord Montague and other officers were passengers on board."

"A brig and schooner are arrived at Savannah, in Georgia, from the Havanna."

"The inhabitants of St. Augustine are fitting out galleys and small privateers to annoy the trade of Georgia and South-Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Charles-town (South Carolina) dated February 2, 1783.

"The only news we have at present is, that we have had several prizes since our entering the capital, and they prove of a very great value. We have had several arrivals from different ports, but I cannot at present be particular. We have this day had an account, that a large transport with 150 invalids, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, having been out six weeks, appeared off our bar, greatly distressed, having sprung a leak and in great want of provisions; several of the officers are now here, and some privateers are gone to bring in the vessel. We have also had an arrival from the Havanna."

"Our assembly is now sitting, and every thing quiet. On Tuesday next we chuse our governor. It is said the constitution act will be repealed; but should this event take place I dread the fatal consequences that will arise from it."

ANNAPOLIS, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia of the 12th instant.

"Captain Barney arrived here this morning from France, he left l'Orient the 17th of January, under a British passport, and brought dispatches for congress."

The enclosed is a copy of the provisional articles, signed by our ministers and Mr. Oswald on the 30th of November."

ARTICLES agreed upon between Richard Oswald, Esq; the commissioner, &c. &c. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, Esquires, four of the commissioners &c. to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which is not to be concluded until terms of peace shall be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

ART. 1. His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. (naming them) to be free and independent states; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof, and that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are, and shall be their boundaries, viz.

ART. 2. From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 43rd degree of north latitude, from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraugy, thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, thro' the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phillipspeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of the said Long Lake and the water communications between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 41st degree of north latitude; south, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of 31 degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which shall fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

ART. 4. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

ART. 5. It is agreed that the congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in the lines in the possession of his Britannic majesty's arms, and who have not born arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmo-

ministers of Spain had left the negotiation at Paris, must be false, as Spain had not appointed any special commissioners for that purpose, but authorized the count d'Aranda, her ambassador at Versailles, to assist in that great work. As this minister always resides at Paris, it is not to be supposed he would leave the court of France without a difference between the two nations, which is not probable at this juncture.

The New-York paper of Monday last contains the following list of prizes lately arrived there:

Ship Diana, from Bolton, bound to Philadelphia; ship Lambuzet (a large French vessel). Brig Betley and Polly, Folger, from Rhode-Island; brig Lark, from Virginia, bound to Nantes; brig Charming Betley, from Guadaloupe; brig Fanny, Tryon, from Turks-Island. Sloop Dolphin, Skranton, from Boston.

March 6. By a gentleman from North-Carolina we are informed, that a large three decked ship, which mounted 18 guns (but had thrown ten of them over-board in a storm) bound from Jamaica to New-York, arrived at Wilmington (Cape-Fear) about the 25th of January. A number of American prisoners on board, with the assistance of some of the crew, on their coming near the American coast, rose upon the officers, and took the ship, which was before that commanded by Oswald Eve, late of Philadelphia, and had on board 500 hog-heads of rum and 50 of sugar, besides lord Montague, his family, and several officers of rank.

The resignation of the superintendent of finance having occasioned much conversation, the printer is happy in being able to furnish his customers with copies of Mr. Morris's letters on that subject to congress.

SIR, Office of Finance, January 24, 1783.

AS nothing but the public danger would have induced me to accept my office, so I was determined to hold it until the danger was past, or else to meet my ruin in the common wreck. Under greater difficulties than were apprehended by the most timid, and with less support than was expected by the least sanguine, the generous confidence of the public accomplished more than I presumed to hope.

Congress will recollect, that I expressly stipulated to take no part in past transactions. My attention to the public debts, therefore, arose from the conviction, that funding them on solid revenues was the last essential work of our glorious revolution. The accomplishment of this necessary work is among the objects nearest my heart, and to effect it, I would continue to sacrifice time, property, and domestic bliss.

Many late circumstances have so far lessened our apprehensions from the common enemy, that my original motives have almost ceased to operate; but other circumstances have postponed the establishment of public credit in such a manner, that I fear it will never be made. To increase our debts while the prospect of paying them diminishes, does not consist with my ideas of integrity. I must therefore quit a situation which becomes utterly insupportable: but lest the public measures might be deranged by any precipitation, I will continue to serve until the end of May. If effectual measures are not taken, by that period, to make permanent provision for the public debts of every kind, congress will be pleased to appoint some other man to be the superintendent of their finances. I should be unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens, if I did not explicitly declare, that I will never be the minister of injustice. With perfect esteem and respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

SIR, Office of Finance, February 26, 1783.

A number of those who have contracted engagements with me, will, I know, place a personal reliance on me for the fulfilment of them. As the time approaches very fast, when I am to quit this office, it is proper for me to make the necessary preparations. Among these I must place the due and seasonable information, which, as an honest man, I must convey to those who have confided in me. I am therefore to pray that the injunction of secrecy contained in the order of the 24th of January last, may be taken off. At the same time I take the liberty to suggest to congress, that the early appointment of my successor will give him opportunity to take such measures as may prevent many inconveniences that might otherwise happen. With perfect respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

His excellency the president of congress.

ANNAPOLIS, March 13.

"Last Monday night died in this city the honourable EDWARD GILES, Esq; one of the delegates to Congress from this State. With a liberal education, he imbibed the principles of integrity, honour, and love of country. In the dawn of manhood, soon after the commencement of the present war, he quitted the college, and as a volunteer bore arms in defence of his native country, and for his services received honorary rewards from Congress. Having greatly impaired his health by a military life, he resigned his commission of major in the continental service, and re-assumed the character of the citizen, after the capture of lord Cornwallis, and for his patriotism and abilities was appointed to a seat in Congress. He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, benevolent and humane, a safe companion, and a steady friend. His acquaintance were numerous, and his friends many and respectable. By his relatives and friends his death is deeply lamented, and to them irreparable. The public has lost a virtuous citizen, whole natural and acquired talents and firmness of mind promised an able servant and eminent services. His virtues were many, his foibles very few. In possession of many of the real blessings of this world, and in certain expectation of obtaining the summit of his wishes, in the prime of life, he was called to pay the great debt of nature. With uncommon fortitude he met the King of Terrors, and with patience and resignation to the divine will he quitted life, and the pledged partner of his heart, in humble and awful hope of eternal happiness, through the merits and mediation of his blessed Redeemer. Such was the character and death of this excellent young man."

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

To be run for, over the course near this city, on Wednesday the 23d day of April,

PURSE OF SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 24th, **A PURSE OF FORTY POUNDS,** free for any horse, mare, or gelding, four years old or under; heats two miles each; three years old to carry a feather, and four years old seven stone; the winning horse the first day to be excluded from starting the second.

Any horse winning two clear heats shall be entitled to the purse. The horses to start each day at eleven o'clock. Three horses to start each day or no race.

Entrance for the first day three pounds, for the second thirty five shillings.

The horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the Tuesday preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post.

Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

N. B. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths without leave from the clerk of the course.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1783. Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, on the 14th day of April next, at the town of Vienna,

SEVERAL thousand acres of fertile lands, beautifully situated on the river Nanticoke, generally known by the name of the Indian Land (it having been granted to a tribe now extinct). It will be surveyed and laid off into convenient farms, and proper persons will attend on the premises for several days before the sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to purchase. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days; another third in two years, and the remaining third in three years; bond and security will be required.

On the day of sale, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, will be sold, a number of valuable slaves; consisting of men, women, and children; late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Annapolis, March 13, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A N elegant assortment of **LADIES APPAREL**, consisting of silk, satin and calico gowns, and other dresses; also petticoats, cloaks, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. being the effects of Mrs. Mansbridge, late of this city, deceased; which will be sold cheap, for ready money, at the request of the administrator, by ELIZABETH OWEN, residing at the free-school.

Mrs. Owen, having been used to the mantua-making business in London, can, if required, alter the dresses into what form ladies please.

February 26, 1783.

THE UPPER MARLBOROUGH RACES,

WILL commence on Thursday the first day of May next, when a **PURSE** of fifty guineas will be run for, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the best two in three four mile heats. An aged horse to carry nine stone, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, four years old seven stone, and three years old a feather.

On the day following a **PURSE** of twenty-five guineas, on the same terms as aforesaid, the winning horse the preceding day only excepted, the best two in three three mile heats.

The horses to be entered the day preceding each race with the clerk of the turf. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes, and the horses to start precisely at half after two o'clock each day. Subscribers to pay one guinea entrance for the first and half a guinea for the second day; non subscribers double the sum.

To be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, sukey, large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES McCULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783. Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the first day of April next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be surveyed and laid off in convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceased, intend to make application to the next general assembly for an act to empower them to dispose of Mr. Anthony Stewart's estate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

To be sold at public sale, on the third Tuesday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A LL that valuable tract of land called Lockhedden, and most of that other valuable tract called Pad-jet; these two parcels of land adjoin each other, and form a most beautiful farm, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Herring-creek; the soil exceedingly rich and well watered; it is capable of producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, to as great advantage as any other settlements in the state; one hundred acres of meadow, equal to any in the state, may be made with very trifling expence, the greater part being already cleared. The most of this valuable plantation is formed in a delightful plain, with small streams of water running through it; there is a most beautiful eminence formed on one part for a gentleman's country seat; it commands an extensive prospect of the bay, and affords a pleasing view of the fertile plains and meadows; Herring-creek, on which it lays, has delightful harbours and landings; it abounds with fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl, all excellent in their seasons; add to those, a polite and agreeable neighbourhood, which makes this farm equal to any in the state; the whole will be sold together or in lots, as may be most advantageous; part of the purchase money to be paid down, bond, with approved security, will be taken for the rest; any person may be shewn the premises, by applying to John Weems, Herring-creek.

JOHN WEEMS,
JOHN WEEMS, jun.
WILLIAM CHEW.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawson, deceased, so far as it relates to possessing the real estate of the deceased.

JAMES DAWSON.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant;" which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

U PWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

T HIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

February 16, 1783.

T HIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles-town, Cecil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

Signed by order of the commissioners,
EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 20, 1783.

L O N D O N, November 25.

Newport, they found to the amount of £381. lawful money, per appraisal.

P R O V I D E N C E, February 22.

Last Sunday afternoon a packet-boat from Newport, bound for this place, having freight on board to a considerable amount, was taken near the north end of Providence, by a refugee boat from New-York. Intelligence being received of this affair at Newport, captain Nicholas Webster, with 17 volunteers, embarked on board a small sloop, and went in pursuit of the enemy, who next morning perceiving her approach, and finding it impossible to avoid her or gain the sound, desired the owner, Mr. Calhoun, to resume the command; the packet (towing the armed boat) was accordingly conducted to the south ferry at Narraganset, when the refugees, eight in number, got on shore, and attempted to escape; five of them were however soon taken, and the others were secured next day. Great merit is due to captain Webster and his crew, as well as to the people on board another small boat that put out from Newport, for the alacrity and expedition with which they pursued the refugee plunderers.

Thursday evening captain Daniel Aborn arrived here in 17 days from Grenada. He failed in company with the ship Hero, captain Trefethen, of Portsmouth, and parted with her on the 8th instant.

Captain Folger, in a brig from this port for Virginia, was lately captured by an enemy's cruiser, and retaken by the General Greene privateer, of Newport. The brig, in attempting to come into Rhode Island in a fog, was cast away at Point Judith on Wednesday last.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 8.

Extra of a letter from Elizabeth-town, March 4, 1783.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that last night major William Crane, Twigg, and six others, went to New-York with a whale boat, boarded and took possession of a 20 gun ship, being aground under the old battery, and likewise a sloop with 120 puncheons of government spirits, and 12 nine pounders and small sails belonging to the ship; they were so fortunate as not to be discovered until they had got without the reach of the enemy's cannon, and finally succeeded in conducting the sloop, with her cargo and other appurtenances, near the point, where we have been busily employed throughout the day in discharging her of the spirits, and using every means to lighten her. I am in hopes the sloop will be got off to night. They brought off 20 prisoners, with the captains of the ship and sloop. They were decoyed by being told that it was a boat belonging to the Chatham man of war, who came in search of some of their people; this stratagem was plausible, as it has been long the practice of the British to board small craft and press the hands; so that on this information they concealed themselves below deck, and rendered her an easy acquisition."

Extra of a letter from Newbern (North-Carolina) dated February 22, 1783.

"About the first of January a ship of 18 or 20 guns, from Martinique for Philadelphia, was lost on Cape Hatteras; the officers and some of the crew perished, and but a small part of the cargo was saved.

"A brig from Madeira, with wine and 3000 bushels of salt, bound to Charles-town, supposing it to be possessed by the English, was captured off the bar by a small privateer sloop.

"The brig James, Ritch, belonging to Boston, arrived some weeks ago at Beaufort, in this state, from St. Martin's, with salt; the ship —, Coakly, from St. Croix, at the same place; a schooner, captain Cochran, arrived a few days ago at Wilmington from St. Thomas's.

"On the first instant a ship of 600 tons, from Jamaica for New-York, with 500 hogheads of rum, some sugar, &c. was carried into Wilmington by her crew. Lord Montague and other officers were passengers on board.

"A brig and schooner are arrived at Savannah, in Georgia, from the Havana.

"The inhabitants of St. Augustine are fitting out galleys and small privateers to annoy the trade of Georgia and South-Carolina."

Extra of a letter from Charles-town (South Carolina) dated February 2, 1783.

"The only news we have at present is, that we have had several prizes since our entering the capital, and they prove of a very great value. We have had several arrivals from different ports, but I cannot at present be particular. We have this day had an account, that a large transport with 150 invalids, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, having been out six weeks, appeared off our bar, greatly distressed, having sprung a leak and in great want of provisions; several of the officers are now here, and some privateers are gone to bring in the vessel. We have also had an arrival from the Havana.

"Our assembly is now sitting, and every thing quiet. On Tuesday next we chuse our governor. It is said the confiscation act will be repealed; but should this event take place I dread the fatal consequences that will arise from it."

A N N A P O L I S, March 20.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia of the 12th instant.

"Captain Barney arrived here this morning from France, he left l'Orient the 17th of January, under a British passport, and brought dispatches for congress.

The enclosed is a copy of the provisional articles, signed by our ministers and Mr. Oswald on the 30th of November."

ARTICLES agreed upon between Richard Oswald, Esq; the commissioner, &c. &c. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, Esquines, four of the commissioners &c. to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which is not to be concluded until terms of peace shall be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

ART. 1. His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. (naming them) to be free and independent states; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof, and that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are, and shall be their boundaries, viz.

ART. 2. From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraugy, thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, thro' the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phillipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of the said Long Lake and the water communications between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude; fourth, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of 31 degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouchi; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which shall fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

ART. 4. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

ART. 5. It is agreed that the congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in the lines in the possession of his Britannic majesty's arms, and who have not born arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested.

EVESON GOWER, first captain to lord Howe, is to command the next convoy to the West-Indies, which is to consist of seven ships of the line and three frigates.

New. 28. In the treaty of peace now carrying on between Great-Britain and other belligerent powers, the former has taken care to stipulate for a provision for the unfortunate loyalists and refugees; it is generally understood that a very large tract of land, bordering upon Canada, is to be ceded to these unfortunate people, who are to remain under the protection of the British nation; and to have guaranteed to them, both by congress and this country, such tracts of land as may be given to them. As soon as they are thus provided for, it is said that lord Shelburne intends to propose that they shall all remove from England, New-York, and other parts, to the country assigned to them; and that in order to enable them to plant and cultivate their lands, they shall receive annually, for five years, from Great-Britain, 60,000l. the amount of the present American pension list, which is then to cease and determine.

Canada and Nova-Scotia are also stated as part of the empire, to continue under the dominion of England; but whether any other or what part of America shall be permitted to remain under the protection of the parent state, is not known; but this much is certain, that the greatest difficulties in the way of peace, arise not from America, but from India. The allies find us sufficiently humbled in the west; but our power is still paramount in the east; it is the wish, as it is the interest of France to reduce it there; and having once effected her purpose on that head, she can have no objection to sheath the sword; to weaken, not to ruin the power of England, was the sole end that France could have in view on entering into a war; the end once answered, hostilities would cease of course.

It is said, that when the negotiations between Great-Britain and France were first agitated, the court of Versailles proposed a cessation of arms till the last day of February, which was refused by the court of London; the minister assigning for the cause of refusal, that Great-Britain had already determined upon ways and means for raising the supplies to answer the current year, which must be laid before the representatives of the people previous to Christmas. This had a proper effect at Versailles, and a courier was immediately dispatched to London with a reply, that a determination for peace or war should certainly be immediately entered upon; in consequence of which the parliament was prorogued to the 5th of December.

A private letter from the Hague has the following article: "An express is just arrived here with dispatches from our ambassador at Paris, by which we are informed that a peace is near concluded on, which has given great pleasure to all people here: whatever the terms are is not known; but they appear to be pleasing to their high mightinesses; so that there is no doubt but the preliminaries are by this time settled by all the powers at war, as the affair was to be finally determined in a few days.

It is strongly reported, that an answer has been received from the French court, requiring nine days longer to consider the ultimatum of our court, and that the parliament will in consequence be again prorogued.

One of the great objects in dispute in the affair of peace, is said to be with respect to the limits of Nova-Scotia, which the French wish to have settled in such a manner as to take from our dominion the province of Mayne; from which province we principally procured timber for masts of shipping.

A private letter from Bourdeaux says, that the owners of privateers have received orders from Paris, to call in immediately their privateers, and that they do not commit any more hostilities on the English till further orders, which gives great joy to the people there, who conjecture that peace is nearly concluded on.

New. 29. An evening paper says, the royal commission constituting lord Howe first lord of the admiralty, is now preparing, and expected to pass the great seal, in the course of the week.

Six thousand troops are ordered to be immediately got ready to be sent to the West-Indies, by the first convoy that will sail.

New. 30. It is reported, that the earl of Shelburne, is to be made an English earl, and that his grace of Leinster is to be made an English duke.

N E W - L O N D O N, February 21.

We learn that the brig Delight, from this port, (late commanded by captain Samuel Johnson) which was carried into New-York, had been sent from thence to St. Lucia, and that in the night, soon after her arrival, William Wignall, of this town (who belonged to the brig when she sailed from this port, and who went in her from New-York) persuaded two or three of the hands to join him in running off with the vessel; this they accomplished after securing the other people on board, and got safe with her into Guadalupe, where they sold her for 400 johannees.

We likewise learn by the post, that on Monday last, the sheriff of Newport county, with three others, went in pursuit of some British goods which they had intelligence of; and on searching a gentleman's house in

lefted, in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail; and that congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights, and possessions, of each last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any person who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the confiscation; and it is agreed, that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

ART. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions to be discontinued.

ART. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other: wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease, all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour, within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

ART. 8. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States.

ART. 9. In case it should so happen, that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, November 30, 1783.

We have no certain intelligence by captain Barney later than the 25th of December; from the information under that date, there were some apprehensions that matters between the other powers would not be very soon concluded, but the hopes and expectations on the contrary were most prevalent. France had made some progress in her negotiations, Spain and Holland but little.

The king of Sweden has given powers to his minister, at Versailles, to enter on a treaty of amity and commerce with the American minister.

An eulogy on the death of major Edward Giles is received, it came too late for this week's paper, but will be in our next.

February 24, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees for Charlotte-Hall school, intend to meet at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract and agree with some person to build a school house sufficient to accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

2 Signed per order,
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

THIS is to notify, that the next assembly will be petitioned to direct an immediate sale of the house of the late Lloyd Dulany, Esq; at Annapolis; also a final settlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order that his creditors may be satisfied in their just demands, at least as far as his property will admit.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Sarah Manbridge, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

And all persons having claims against the subscriber for dealings either on his own account, or of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; are desired to make immediate application to

3X JOHN MEARA.

THERE is at the plantation of John Manning, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a gray mare, she is about thirteen hands high, and appears to be branded on the off buttock with something like the letters *IB*. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Shrewsbury parish, in Kent county, purpose preferring a petition to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to have a law passed to empower them to dispose of the glebe belonging to the said parish.

3 Signed per order of the vestry,
BENEZER RYNE, minister.

Baltimore county, February 1783.
THE subscribers give notice, that they intend to petition the general assembly of this state, at the next session, for an act to empower them to sell all the land conveyed by William Butler, deceased, to Robert Christie, formerly sheriff of Baltimore county, on a trust not executed by him, or such part of the said land, as may raise money sufficient to satisfy a debt due on a mortgage of the said land made by the deceased, and afterwards all the creditors of the deceased, according to their respective claims.

EDWARD STEVENSON,
MARY BUTLER, mother of the deceased,
SARAH BUTLER, widow of the deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next sitting, by the executors of Elic Vallette, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, for a law to enable them to sell his real estate for the payment of his debts.

January 1, 1783.
To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.
N. B. The plantation contains 300 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

Office of Finance, November 3, 1782.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant," which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

16X ROBERT MORRIS.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whithon sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 3, 1782.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatism, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles-town, Cecil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

3 Signed by order of the commissioners,
EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer, hereof a lad who can read and write well.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.
To be run for, over the course near this city, on Wednesday the 23d day of April, A PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.
On Thursday the 24th, A PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, four years old or under; heats two miles each; three years old to carry a feather, and four years old seven stone; the winning horse the first day to be excluded from starting the second.
Any horse winning two clear heats shall be entitled to the purse. The horses to start each day at eleven o'clock. Three horses to start each day or no race.
Entrance for the first day three pounds, for the second thirty five shillings.

The horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the Tuesday preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post.

Proper judges will be appointed for the race.
N. B. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths without leave from the clerk of the course.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1783.
Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, on the 14th day of April next, at the town of Vienna, SEVERAL thousand acres of fertile lands, beautifully situated on the river Nanticoke, generally known by the name of the Indian Lands (it having been granted to a tribe now extinct). It will be surveyed and laid off into convenient farms, and persons will attend on the premises for several days before the sale, to show the different lots to any person who may incline to purchase. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days; another third in two years, and the remaining third in three years; bond and security will be required.

On the day of sale, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, will be sold, a number of valuable slaves; consisting of men, women, and children; the property of Alexander Hamilton.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Annapolis, March 11, 1783.
FOR SALE, A elegant assortment of LADIES APPAREL, consisting of silk, satin and calico gowns, and other dresses; also petticoats, cloaks, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. being the effects of Mrs. Manbridge, late of this city, deceased; which will be sold cheap, for ready money, at the request of the administrator, by ELIZABETH OWEN, residing at the free-school.

Mrs. Owen, having been used to the mantua-making business in London, can, if required, alter the dresses into what form ladies please.

February 26, 1783.
THE UPPER MARLBOROUGH RACES, WILL commence on Thursday the first day of May next, when a PURSE of fifty guineas will be run for, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the best two in three four mile heats. An aged horse to carry nine stone, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, four years old seven stone, and three years old a feather.
On the day following a PURSE of twenty guineas, on the same terms as aforesaid, the winning horse the preceding day only excepted, the best two in three mile heats.

The horses to be entered the day preceding each race with the clerk of the turf. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes, and the horses to start precisely at half after two o'clock each day. Subscribers to pay one guinea entrance for the first and half a guinea for the second day; non-subscribers double the sum.

To be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. ropemakers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, sulkey, large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES McCULLOCH, } of James Dick, deceased.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.
Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the first day of April next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be surveyed and laid off in convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to show the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceased, intend to make application to the next general assembly for an act to empower them to dispose of Mr. Anthony Stewart's estate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.

IS Most Christian Majesty's Cutter the Triumph, commanded by the Chevalier Duquesne, arrived this morning, in thirty-six days from Cadiz. By her we have the following very agreeable and important intelligence.

WE, Cesar Anne de la Luzerne, Chevalier of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, marshal des camps and armies of the king, minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States of North-America, &c. MAKE KNOWN to all those whom it may concern, that the Chevalier Duquesne, lieutenant commanding his majesty's cutter the Triumph, who arrived this day at this port, has communicated to us orders, in form of a passport, which he received from Count d'Estaing, vice-admiral of France, of which the following is a copy.

"CHARLES HENRY COUNT D'ESTAING, vice-admiral of France, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, knight of his orders, &c.

"IT is ordered that Monsieur the Chevalier Duquesne, lieutenant commanding his majesty's cutter Triumph, do sail as soon as possible from the bay of Cadiz, and inform all vessels that he may meet of the happy re-union of the belligerent powers. It is ordered, in the name of his majesty, and by me, to all ships of the line, frigates, and other vessels belonging to his majesty, that he may meet, that they abstain from all hostilities against the ships of war and merchant vessels of his Britannic majesty; but, on the contrary, that they give them all necessary aid and succour, and every testimony of a union re-established under the most happy auspices, by the preliminaries which were signed the 20th of the month of January, in the present year. It is ordered also, in his majesty's name, that all vessels armed for war and on a cruise, do return into port. After having given them a copy of this order, he shall take their names, likewise the date of the day that he shall have furnished it, and shall notify to them that they shall answer personally for every deed which they may commit contrary thereto.

"Monsieur the Chevalier Duquesne, in virtue of the present order, which serves him for a passport, shall carry a flag of truce; he shall particularly reside in those latitudes where he presumes to find the greatest number of French privateers, and shall endeavour to overtake them. If the events of the sea shall conduct him to any of the French colonies, or upon the coasts of the United States of America, he shall communicate the present orders, to the governor of the place, and to the armed vessels of the different nations that may be then there; he will likewise shew the present passport to all vessels of war belonging to his Britannic majesty with whom he shall speak, and give them a copy signed by him, if they should desire it. He shall likewise pay them every respect, which the first moments of a re-union demands; the object of his mission, (for the good of humanity, and as much as is in my power) being to hasten its happy effects.

Cadiz, the 10th of February, 1783.

Signed D'ESTAING.

By order, MARTIN.

And desiring to give all necessary authenticity and notoriety to these orders, We certify by these presents, that the above is a true copy.

We likewise certify, that M. le Chevalier Duquesne has informed us, that M. le Comte d'Estaing directed him to desire all vessels that he should find ready to sail in the different ports where he should have occasion to go, to delay their departure from said ports, until the arrival of official accounts of the signing the preliminaries, the news of which cannot fail to arrive soon on this continent.

Given at Philadelphia, in our Hotel, this 24th of March, 1783.

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27.

It is with inexpressible pleasure we assure our readers, that, on the 20th of January last, the preliminaries of peace were signed, at Paris, by the minister plenipotentiary of all the belligerent powers. The principal heads of those articles are,

1. Great-Britain acknowledges the sovereignty and independence of the Thirteen United States of America; and their limits are agreed upon as in the articles signed the 30th of November, except only, that they shall not extend further down the Mississippi than the 32d degree of north latitude, from whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the river St. Mary, and along the middle of that river to its mouth.
2. Great-Britain to restore to France, Goree, St. Lucia, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.
3. France to restore to Great-Britain Grenada, St. Vincent's, Dominique, and St. Christopher's.
4. France to retain Tobago and Senegal.
5. France to be re-established in the East-Indies, as well in Bengal, as on the east and west coast of the peninsula, as regulated by the treaty of 1763.
6. The fishery of France and England on the coast of Newfoundland to remain on the same footing as they were left by the treaty of 1763, except that part of the coast from Cape Bonaville to Cape St. John's which shall belong to the English.
7. The articles of the preceding treaties, concerning the demolition of Dunkirk, to be suppressed.

8. Spain to retain Minorca and West-Florida.

9. Great-Britain cedes East-Florida to Spain.

10. Great-Britain to restore Trincomalee to the Dutch, if not retaken.

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

12. St. Eustatia, Demerara, Berbice, and Ilesquibo, to be restored to the Dutch.

13. An agreement to be entered into between Spain and Great-Britain, about cutting wood in the Bay of Honduras.

This important intelligence was brought to Philadelphia, last Sunday, by his Most Christian Majesty's cutter, the triumph, commanded by the Chevalier Duquesne, in thirty-six days from Cadiz, from whence she was dispatched, on the 10th of February, by Count d'Estaing, "to inform all vessels of the happy re-union of the belligerent powers, and to order all French cruisers to return into port." We cannot but remark the moderation and magnanimity of France, in this treaty; she has obtained nothing for herself, but the immortal honour of securing independence and peace to America. Can such unexampled and disinterested conduct be ever effaced from the minds of our people? Every sentiment of virtue, honour, and gratitude, must be eradicated, before we forget, that, under the Divine Providence, we owe the blessings of freedom and independence to the illustrious monarch of France. We are well assured that hostilities were to cease in America the 20th of this month.

The distresses of the American prisoners, at New-York, have for several years claimed the attention of Congress, and the legislatures of the several states. Numbers of these unfortunate people perished, and many were compelled, by the extremity of their sufferings, from hunger, nakedness, and disease, to enter into the service of the enemy. It was not in the power of Congress to liberate them from their captivity, or alleviate their wants. The calamity for the last four years was chiefly confined to those of our citizens, who were captured on board of our merchant-vessels; a brave and most useful set of men. It being represented to our governor and council, that a number of naval prisoners belonging to this state (many of them the sons and brothers of gentlemen of respectable characters, fortune, and influence) were suffering all the horrors of captivity, on board the prison ship, at New-York, they resolved to send, under sanction of flags of truce, a small quantity of corn and flour to that place, for sale, to relieve their distresses. It was previously known, that the enemy would receive flags with those articles. On the 12th of this month, a small bay sloop, with one hundred barrels of flour, and about eight hundred bushels of corn, was sent from this port, with a flag, to Admiral Digby; and on the 17th, off Little Egg Harbour, she was boarded, under British colours, by a small schooner of six guns, belonging to Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island, one Oliver Reed commander; who, after taking out the mate and four sailors (and several articles belonging to the flag (leaving the rest on board), the matter, on board) sent her on to Rhode-Island, under pretence, that this government was trading with the enemy. On the same morning the sloop was boarded by a British barge, her papers and cargo examined, and permitted to prosecute her voyage. There was no other cargo on board but corn and flour, for the benefit of our prisoners, and necessary provisions for the people; and no other papers, but the passport and letters from his Excellency our governor to admiral Digby, and a gentleman in New-York to sell the cargo, and procure clothing and necessaries for our prisoners. The mate of the flag writes, "that the commander of the privateer (or pirate) proposed, on the next day after seizing the flag, to let him and the people on shore on a Beach-Island (near Barnegate-Inlet) and observed, that no inhabitants lived within five or six miles from the main land." It cannot escape notice, that more respect was shewn to this government by a refugee barge, than by a vessel of a sister state, under a commission from Congress. It is well known, that several of the eastern states have frequently exchanged their prisoners, without any application to, or consent of Congress; and it is confidently asserted, that they have often sent provisions to New-York for their support; the news-papers acquaint us, that his Excellency President Dickinson informed the assembly of Pennsylvania, that a flag sent by him, a few weeks ago, with flour, for the naval prisoners of that state in New-York, had been received there. If this sovereign and independent republic patiently submits to this disgraceful insult, it will be deservedly repeated. "Public honour is security."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Feb. 22, 1783.

"I conceive the impatience you have for news from this city, and you expect, perhaps, that I will put an end to your anxiety about the cessation of war, and the conclusion of a final treaty of peace; but I can only communicate to you meer conjectures on this subject; however, having here a better opportunity of getting true informations, because we are nearer to the centre of official correspondence, I shall tell you sincerely what I think of the present situation of affairs.

"The acknowledgment of our independence by England has always been considered as the greatest obstacle to a peace; it seems that, in the course of the negotiations, and since the beginning of the mediation of the two empresses, until the month of October last, this difficulty has continually put a stop to their progress;

but the parliament of England has at last removed it, and the king of Great-Britain thought himself sufficiently authorised to stipulate our independence, and would have wished even (as well as the whole nation) to grant it definitively, by concluding a separate treaty with us. This was the object of the commission of the secretary of general Carleton; this commander, disappointed by the refusal of congress, discouraged by the successive resolutions of the different legislatures, relative to a separate peace, has undoubtedly informed his court of these circumstances, and probably told her, that we are so obdurate, that nothing can be expected from us until the acknowledgment of our independence. These informations at last determined the king of England to surmount his aversion, and to give, on the first of October last, to Mr. Fitzherbert, his minister at Paris, full powers to negotiate with our ministers, as with the plenipotentiaries of an independent nation; in consequence of which they have, on the 30th of November, signed some provisional articles, which will have their effect only when a peace with France is signed.

"His Britannic majesty must gain great advantages by having taken this step, even in case the war should continue; 1st. he will lessen, by the evacuation of Charles-town, and by the probable evacuation of New-York, the enormous expence incurred by the war against the United States; 2d. he will turn against France all the resources formerly employed against us, render serviceable in the West-Indies the useless garrison of New-York, and apply to his navy the immense sums of money formerly buried in New-York and Charles-town; 3d. lastly, he makes no sacrifice, by acknowledging an independence which we already possess in the most extensive manner.

"I allow these advantages to be real; but the king of England probably may expect to procure still another one, which it will not be so easy for him to acquire; I suppose that France would not think proper to make peace on the terms proposed by England; in this case the emissaries of the latter would tell us, it is the ambition of France which prevents the conclusion of a definitive treaty; we have granted you all you requested; conclude a particular and separate peace with us, for the longer you will keep to your alliance with France; the more uncertain will be your independence, and the further you will remove the termination of the war. Would to God that the British emissaries would address us in that stile; it will not be difficult for us to reply, and to prove ourselves in the eyes of all nations to be as religiously attached to our engagements, as we have been prudent and firm in the efforts we have made for our independence. We shall first oppose to these emissaries the eighth article of the treaty of alliance, stating that "neither of the two parties shall conclude either truce or peace without the formal consent of the other first obtained." This article removes every difficulty but if it even did not exist, we would answer them; "the artifice you make use of is too gross; you began by proposing to France great advantages, provided she should abandon us, and make a separate peace; she rejected your offers with disdain, it is now our province to follow her example; our honour, our interest, and our duty, leave us no alternative; our honour, because we should stain it with an eternal blemish, if we betrayed a nation; to whom we are so greatly indebted; our interest, because by admitting you again amongst us, we would expose ourselves to your intrigues, render their former influence to your partisans, and run the risk of seeing you obtain, by your artifices, what your arms were unable to procure; our duty, because the first obligation of nations, as well as of individuals, is to fulfil and to keep inviolably their engagements."

"These sentiments are here generally prevailing, they are the dictates of honesty and of virtue, and I am happy to see that, notwithstanding the depravation so generally complained of, the number of virtuous citizens is by far the greatest. It may be asked, however, why did France consent to our ministers concluding even a provisional treaty with England? and why did she not feel that by that measure she would expose us to the temptation of making a separate peace? Because our generous ally knows our faithful attachment to our obligations; because he is persuaded that he has no reason to fear our defection; because a virtuous prince and a friend to humanity is always ready to facilitate, as much as lies in his power, the measures he thinks adapted to procure a peace; lastly, because our independence is the object this monarch had chiefly in view during this war, and because he knows that the king of England, after having consented to it by a provisional treaty, cannot change his resolution, and that this great point is to be considered as entirely settled with respect to England, from the very time this prince declared it to his parliament, and pronounced a word, which during seven years had appeared to him so horrid, that he preferred to spill the blood of thousands rather than to utter it.

"I cannot forbear, Sir, on this occasion, to recommend to your notice the prayers this humane, generous, peaceable, and religious monarch, addresses to the Almighty, for our prosperity and our happiness. What punishment has he then prepared for a Howe, a Cornwallis, a Rawdon, and for all the other executioners and incendiaries he has sent against us? What will be the treatment of the commissioners, Carleton, Clinton, Eden, for having declared that Great-Britain would, by every means in her power, destroy or render useless a con-

negation continued for her ruin, and for the aggrandizement of France; that under such circumstances the laws of self-preservation should direct the conduct of Great-Britain, and if the British colonies were to become an accession to France, the British nation would render that accession of as little avail as possible to her enemy. These United States are not become an accession to France; however, it is but too true that, according to the declaration of the commissioners, they have been during five years the theatre of massacres, robberies, executions, and the violation of the most sacred laws of nature and of nations.

"You will finally ask me, what I think of peace or war. I confess that I believe the conclusion of a peace to be possible in the beginning of this year, but that it will be prudent to keep ourselves in readiness for a continuation of the war; it is not my province to define the military operations proper to reduce our enemy; but there is one point, upon which it is important to be very attentive, and that is *commerce*. This object is so interesting to our enemy, that they will look upon peace as if it was made, in case we accept of their manufactures; but if we persist in rejecting and confiscating them, when imported by fraud, it will become an effectual method of making war against that nation, and we will at last convince her of the necessity of a reconciliation, free from all artifice on the side of England, and from disgrace on our side. The time is come to judge, whether the king of England feels a sincere repentance for his past offences, or if he means only to offer us the bait of peace, and to draw us into a snare, from which we could not escape, but covered with disgrace, entirely addicted to him, and dependent on his pleasure; as a woman, after having lost her honour, depends on the ravisher who had taught her to scorn her duty. If this monarch concludes a solid peace with France, we may hope that hereafter his intentions will be better than before; but if at this moment he has not given his consent to a general and definitive treaty, every proposition of a separate peace is a new injury, to be added to the numerous list of offences we have already experienced."

EULOGY on the death of the honourable Major EDWARD GILES.

—LET the day, the inauspicious day be ever recorded;—let it be marked down in sorrow and lamentation, in which my country so soon was divested of so mature a genius, and mankind of so faithful a friend.—Unhappy! more than thrice unhappy for me to herald forth such unwelcome tidings, or be witness to that tomb which swallowed up such extensive worth. For my sentiments to be regular my heart is too depressed; and for my tongue not to fault my feelings are too much alive. In the hour of distress the affliction will plead for the imperfection, and it is thus warm from my soul, I present this humble tribute;—a tribute far, very far inadequate to the memory of him, who must ever be dear to us all!

"Saw ye him whom my soul loveth," was the pathetic language of the disconsolate lover in the "song of Solomon," and in his "book of wisdom,"—how applicable to our present woe.—Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, or measured by a number of years; but wisdom is the gray hair to men, and an unspotted life old age. He was taken away speedily, left wickedness might alter his understanding, or deceit beguile his soul.—As an instance of the above mentioned facts, I appeal to all who had the honour of his acquaintance; and for the decree, the Omniscience of Heaven is alone sufficient to reconcile it to purblind mortals. This great and good young man early in life devoted himself to science and books.—Possessing a capacity superior to most, and to be excelled by none, he even exceeded Time in the progress of genius.

Having arrived to eminence in his pursuit, and presuming that his country might be benefited by his services, he stepped forth from the closet to the field.

Here we find in him both the soldier and the scholar happily united; and whilst his general was contemplating which most to admire, victory opened the way to glory, and as a singular mark of distinction, he was charged with the first embassy of his laurels. Thus early and thus honourably he acquitted himself to the entire approbation of his country; and this state ever mindful of the services of its subjects, lately appointed him a member in congress.—He had also another engagement of a no less honourable and delicate nature.—But Oh Death!—how cruel was thy triumph;—virtue and merit lie here a victim to thy rage. Instead of the bridal bed, the darksome prison of the grave must now confine the gentle EDWARD; instead of his expected place of rest, the cold earth has become his lodging,—dust and corruption his covering!

His filial affection was equal to his patriotism, and his patriotism equalled in his philanthropy;—never was he seen to turn away from a spectacle of pity;—never did he shut his ears to the voice of distress;—never by an insolent reproach silenced the cries of poverty, nor delayed his bounty to the necessitous.

With resignation he saw the universal terror make its rapid approaches; and after a short struggle yielded to the gloomy conqueror, and with a sympathetic sigh for those he left behind, yielded up his spirit to the Father of Mercies, and the Redeemer of the world.

The angels call, they call'd him from above,
And bid him hasten to the realms of love;
With joy his soul repeats the happy doom;
I come,—ye gentle messengers,—I come!

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county.

Geo. Biggs

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.

By his EXCELLENCY WILLIAM PACA, Esquire, GOVERNOR of MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the house of senate stands adjourned to the first Monday in April, and the house of delegates to the first Monday in May next, and affairs of high importance and concern, proper for the consideration of the General Assembly, requiring a meeting as soon as well may be: I HAVE therefore appointed Monday the twenty-first day of April next, for the meeting and holding of the General Assembly of this State, of which the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the seventh year of our independence.

WILLIAM PACA.
By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.
SO GOD SAVE THE STATE.

By Authority.

At the THEATRE in ANNAPOLIS, on
Saturday, April 19, 1783.

By THE AMERICAN
COMPANY of COMEDIANS,
Will be presented a TRAGEDY, called
The GRECIAN DAUGHTER.

E V A N D E R, Mr. HEARD;
D Y O N I S I U S, Mr. Wall; MELANTHON, Mr. Lewis;
P H O C I O N, Mr. Smith; ARCAE, Mr. Church;
G R E E K H E R A L D, Mr. Davids.

P H I L O T A S, Mr. RYAN.
And the Part of EUPHRASIA, by Mrs. RYAN.

Between the Play and Farce, a COMIC DANCE.
The principal Characters, by Monf. Rouffell, Messrs.
Patterson, Lewis, Tilyard, Smith, Mrs. Elm, Mrs.
Potter, and Mrs. Parsons.

To which will be added, AN ENTERTAINMENT, called
The LYING VALET.

S H A R P, by Mr. RYAN.
J U S T I C E G U T T L E, Mr. Lewis; B E A U T R I P P E T, Mr.
Davids; D R U N K E N C O O K, Mr. Atherton.

G A Y L E S S, by Mr. W A I L L.
M E L I S S A, Mrs. Elm; M R S G A D A B O U T, Mrs. Par-
sons; M R S T R I P P E T, Mrs. Potter.

K I T T Y P R Y, Mrs. RYAN.
The Doors to be opened at Six, and to begin precisely
at Seven o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Mann's, at Mr. Middleton's,
at the Coffee-house, and at Mr. Faris's, near the
Theatre.
B O X, One Dollar.—P I T, Five Shillings.

March 20, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun.
late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to
discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have
any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their
accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by
JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscribers, together with the
heirs of the late James McClean, Esq; intend petition-
ing the next general assembly for the purpose of having
his will confirmed.

JOHN KENNARD, } executors.
JAMES PIPER, }

March 24, 1783.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-
Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the
9th of January last, a likely black negro woman named
HENNY, twenty-five years of age, about five feet six
inches high; she has remarkable large eyes, the whites
of which are very clear; she has been brought up to
plantation work; had on, when she went away, a white
country cloth jacket and petticoat, crocus shift, yarn
stockings, and a pair of shoes with three soles to each;
she likewise carried with her a calico jacket and petti-
coat, with large red flowers on them, a check apron
and handkerchief, a pair of linen mitts, a pair of cal-
skin shoes with high heels and brass buckles; it is sup-
posed she will try to pass for a free woman, as several
have been lately set free in the neighbourhood. Who-
ever takes up said negro woman, and brings her home,
or secures her so that I may get her again, shall be en-
titled to receive twelve Spanish dollars for their trouble.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Baltimore county, February 1783.
THE subscribers give notice, that they intend to
petition the general assembly of this state, at the
next session, for an act to empower them to sell all the
land conveyed by William Butler, deceased, to Robert
Christie, formerly sheriff of Baltimore county, on a
trust not executed by him, or such part of the said land,
as may raise money sufficient to satisfy a debt due on a
mortgage of the said land made by the deceased, and
afterwards all the creditors of the deceased, according
to their respective claims.

EDWARD STEVENSON,
MARY BUTLER, mother of the deceased,
SARAH BUTLER, widow of the deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
preferred to the general assembly, at their next
sitting, by the executors of Elie Vallette, late of the
city of Annapolis, deceased, for a law to enable them
to sell his real estate for the payment of his debts.

THIS is to notify, that the next assembly will be
petitioned to direct an immediate sale of the house
of the late Lloyd Dulany, Esq; at Annapolis; also a
final settlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order
that his creditors may be satisfied in their just demands,
at least as far as his property will admit.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.
To be run for, over the course near this city, on
Wednesday the 23d day of April,
PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS,
fries for any horse, mare, or gelding; heats four
miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five
years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight
stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 24th,
A PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for
any horse, mare, or gelding, four years old or under;
heats two miles each; three years old to carry a feather,
and four years old seven stone; the winning horse the
first day to be excluded from starting the second.
Any horse winning two clear heats shall be entitled
to the purse. The horses to start each day at eleven
o'clock. Three horses to start each day or no race.
Entrance for the first day three pounds, for the se-
cond thirty five shillings.

The horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the
Tuesday preceding the race, or pay double entrance at
the post.
Proper judges will be appointed for the race.
N. B. No person will be permitted to encumber the
course with booths without leave from the clerk of the
course.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1783.
Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state
of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, on the
the 14th day of April next, at the town of Vienna,

SEVERAL thousand acres of fertile lands, beauti-
fully situated on the river Nanticoke, generally
known by the name of the Indian Lands (it having
been granted to a tribe now extinct). It will be sur-
veyed and laid off into convenient farms, and proper
persons will attend on the premises for several days be-
fore the sale, to shew the different lots to any person
who may incline to purchase. One third of the pur-
chase money to be paid in thirty days; another third
in two years, and the remaining third in three years;
bond and security will be required.

On the day of sale, at the same time and place, and
on the same terms, will be sold, a number of valuable
slaves; consisting of men, women, and children; late
the property of Alexander Hamilton.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Annapolis, March 13, 1783.
FOR SALE,
AN elegant assortment of LADIES APPAREL,
consisting of silk, satin and calico gowns, and
other dresses; also petticoats, cloaks, aprons, handker-
chiefs, caps, &c. being the effects of Mrs. Mansbridge,
late of this city, deceased; which will be sold cheap,
for ready money, at the request of the administrator, by
ELIZABETH OWEN,
residing at the free-school,
Mrs. Owen, having been used to the mantua-making
business in London, can, if required, alter the dresses
into what form ladies please.

To be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,
A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-
makers and plantation men; the utensils belong-
ing to the rope-walk; a chariot, sulkey, large scales
and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses,
and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve
months credit will be given upon bond and security.
MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES McCULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.
Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session,
will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Balti-
more-town, on the first day of April next,
SEVERAL thousand acres of land, late the pro-
perty of the Principio company. The lands will be
surveyed and laid off in convenient farms and seats for
gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their conti-
guity to that flourishing town, from which they are
distant but a few miles, render them extremely valu-
able. One or more persons will attend on the premises,
where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days be-
fore the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any
person who may incline to view the same. One third
of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, an-
other third in two years, the remainder in three years.
Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

February 24, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees for
Charlotte-Hall school, intend to meet at the Cool
springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in
April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order
to contract and agree with some person to build a school
house sufficient to accommodate sixty scholars, masters,
and servants.

Signed per order,
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of
Shrewsbury parish, in Kent county, purpose pre-
ferring a petition to the next general assembly for the
state of Maryland, to have a law passed to empower
them to dispose of the glebe belonging to the said parish.

Signed per order of the vestry,
EBENEZER RYNER, register.

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