

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1783.

BOSTON, November 10.

LAST Thursday evening, a sea faring man by the name of John Johnston, in a fray which happened in Royal Exchange lane, (commonly so called) was inhumanly stab'd, in four different parts of his body (of which wounds he died last Saturday). A number of the inhabitants having collected, immediately pursued the murderers, who appeared to be three in number, but two only were taken. The principal villain appears to be one Corsumo Garfella, a Portuguese seaman, who was overtaken near Cross-street, and committed to gaol. As he ran through the streets, he kept his knife drawn, and thrust at every one who opposed him. Mr. Jones, endeavouring to stop him, received an affecting stab in his groin, though we hope not dangerous. The knife, upon examination, appeared to have been a case knife ground sharp on both sides to a point, and the blade near seven inches long, and one inch wide. A jury of inquest sat on the body last Saturday, and were of opinion, that Mr. John Johnston was wilfully murdered, and from several substantial evidences, it appeared, that Corsumo Garfella, was a principal accomplice.

Extra of a letter from Cape Francois, October 10, 1783. "You will be informed before this reaches you, of the horrible gales that have been between the 12th and 20th of September, and near the latitude 31, and about 28 longitude. As many as eight or ten sail have arrived here dismasted, some of whom saw vessels go down in the gale."

PROVIDENCE, November 8.

Advices from Surinam mention, that the governor of that place lately died there, suddenly. Tuesday last a child about three years of age, son to colonel Christopher Olney, fell into a deep well; his mother with great presence of mind (no other grown person being near) immediately descended the well, and rescued the child after he had been in the water about two minutes.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

By his excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq; governor of the state of New-York, general and commander in chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of the same.

PROCLAMATION.

L. S. WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that his Britannic majesty's forces will be withdrawn from certain parts of the southern district of this state, on Friday the twenty-first, and from the remaining part of the said district (Staten-Island and the post at Dennys's, on Nausau-Island, excepted) on the twenty-second instant; I do, therefore, by these presents, require the council, constituted by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the temporary government of the southern parts of this state, whenever the enemy shall abandon or be dispossessed of the same, and until the legislature can be convened," passed the twenty-third day of October, 1779; to meet at Guion's tavern, at East-Chester, in the county of West Chester, on the said twenty first instant; of which the several members, composing the said council, will take notice, and give their attendance accordingly; and I do hereby strictly enjoin and require the inhabitants within such parts of the said southern district, from which the said forces shall be withdrawn as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, to yield due obedience to the laws of this state, and to be vigilant in preserving the public peace and good order.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the said state, at Poughkeepsie, this fifteenth day of November, in the eighth year of the independence of the said state, 1783.

GEORGE CLINTON.

By his excellency's command, ROBERT BENSON, sec. We hear that their excellencies general Washington and governor Clinton, are expected here on Saturday next.

Last Friday evening Mr. Ephraim Smith, heretofore inspector of the markets, assisted by a party of soldiers, determined that the damned rebels, as that worthy character is pleased to term them, should not enjoy so small a convenience when the infolence of his office should be no more, cut down and carried to his house the bell of the Fly-Market, with threats of prostrating the whole of the erections there: but, it is with great pleasure we inform the public, that the commandant, having been made acquainted with the transaction by a gentleman who happened accidentally to be present, he not only severely reprimanded Mr. Smith for his conduct; but Mr. Smith, by his orders, will have the mortification of replacing the bell in its old station. (Le malheureux Ephraim!)

It is requested of the gentlemen who have served in the American army, now in town, on the arrival of his excellency general Washington, to appear with their union cockades, in compliment to his excellency, and our great and good ally, Louis, the sixteenth.

Nov. 20. His excellency general Washington, is expected in town on Saturday next, when, for the honour, dignity, and justice of the American nation, it is to be hoped every real friend to it will observe that steady, decent behaviour so strongly recommended by this illustrious character; as the adopting his noble

sentiments cannot but be productive of the happiest consequences.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

We have it from a French gentleman of distinction, that the ship America, of 74 guns, (presented by congress to our good ally, the king of France) arrived at Brest, from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, after a fine passage of 22 days. She is an excellent ship, a fine sailer, and is greatly admired by the naval officers at Brest.

Sir Guy Carleton; with the remains of his British legions, will retire to Long Island, and Staten-Island, until the arrival of another division of transports, which is momentarily expected from Europe.

We have been favoured with authentic copies of the following letter and address, which were presented to his excellency general Washington, on the 15th instant.

S I R, West Point, November 15, 1783.

THE officers of the-part of the army who agreed on the inclosed address, having committed to us the honour of presenting it—with great pleasure we now offer to your excellency this testimony of their affectionate attachment and respect. We have the honour to be, with perfect consideration, Sir, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

A. M'DOUGALL, major general, H. KNOX, major-general, T. PICKERING, quarter master-general.

His excellency general Washington.

The address is as follows:

To his excellency general Washington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

WE, the officers of the part of the army remaining on the banks of the Hudson, have received your excellency's serious and farewell address to the armies of the United States. We beg your acceptance of our unfeigned thanks for the communication, and your affectionate assurances of inviolable attachment and friendship. If your attempts to ensure to the armies the just, the promised rewards of their long, severe, and dangerous services have failed of success, we believe it has arisen from causes not in your excellency's power to control. With extreme regret do we reflect on the occasion which called for such endeavours. But while we thank your excellency for these exertions in favour of the troops you have so successfully commanded, we pray it may be believed, that in this sentiment our own particular interests have but a secondary place, and that even the ultimate ingratitude of the people (were that possible) would not shake the patriotism of those who suffer by it. Still with pleasing wonder and with grateful joy shall we contemplate the glorious conclusion of our labours. To that merit in the revolution which, under the auspices of Heaven, the armies have displayed, posterity will do justice, and the sons will blush, whose fathers were their foes. Most gladly would we cast a veil on every act which sullies the reputation of our country; never should the page of history be stained with its dishonour; even from our memories should the idea be erased. We lament the opposition to those salutary measures which the wisdom of the union has planned; measures which alone can recover and fix on a permanent basis the credit of the states: measures which are essential to the justice, the honour, and interest of the nation. While she was giving the noblest proofs of magnanimity, with conscious pride we saw her growing fame, and regardless of present sufferings, we looked forward to the end of our toils and dangers, to brighter scenes in prospect; there we beheld the genius of our country dignified by sovereignty and independence, supported by justice and adorned with every liberal virtue; there we saw patient husbandry fearless extend her cultured fields, and animated commerce spread her sails to every wind; there we beheld fair science lift her head, with all the arts attending in her train; there, blest with freedom, we saw the human mind expand, and throwing aside the restraints which confined it to the narrow bounds of country, it embraced the world. Such were our fond hopes, and with such delightful prospects did they present us: nor are we disappointed. Those animating prospects are now changed and changing to realities; and actively to have contributed to their production is our pride, our glory. But justice alone can give them stability; in that justice we still believe. Still we hope that the prejudices of the misinformed will be removed, and the arts of false and selfish-popularity, addressed to the feelings of avarice, defeated; or in the worst event, the world, we hope, will make the just distinction. We trust the dissingenuousness of a few, will not tully the reputation, the honour and dignity of the great and respectable majority of the states.

We are happy in the opportunity just presented, of congratulating your excellency on the certain conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace. Relieved at length from long suspense, our warmest wish is to return to the bosom of our country, to resume the character of citizens; and it will be our highest ambition to become useful ones. To your excellency this great event must be peculiarly pleasing: for while at the head of her armies, urged by patriot virtues and magnanimity, you persevered, under the pressure of every possible difficulty and disappointment, in the pursuit of the great objects of the war—the freedom and safety of your country—your heart panting for the tranquil enjoyments of peace. We cordially rejoice with you that

the period of indulging them has arrived so soon. In contemplating the blessings of liberty and independence, the rich prize of eight years hardy adventure, past sufferings will be forgotten; or if remembered, the recollection will serve to heighten the relish of present happiness. We sincerely pray GOD this happiness may long be your's; and that when you quit the stage of human life, you may receive from the UNERRING JUDGE the rewards of valour exerted to save the oppressed—of patriotism and disinterested virtue.

Nov. 29. On Saturday last John Haxter, Esq; private secretary to the honourable Mr. Adams, arrived here from l'Orient, via New-York, where he was landed from on board the French packet, the Courier de l'Europe, which left France on the 26th of September. This gentleman comes with official dispatches to congress from their ministers in Europe; and brings the definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, which will not be published until it has been formally laid before the United States in congress assembled. However, we can assure our readers that the articles which compose this treaty are precisely the same as those composing the provisional articles, but with a small difference in the preamble and conclusion. It was signed at Paris the 3d of September last.

The treaty of commerce was not concluded when the packet left France.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 27. Lord Northington, in all his dispatches for six weeks past, has given it repeatedly as his opinion, that disturbances of a very serious nature will break out in Ireland; that the spirit of independence rises every day; and the most alarming determination of the people, that no arts of Government shall be practised in the house of commons to make that body act in contradiction to the sentiments of the associated corps.

Sept. 29. It was generally reported on Saturday, that peace would be proclaimed, in form, with France and Spain, on this day se'nnight.

Accounts were received on Saturday from the Baltic of a violent storm of wind having done considerable damage, and that twelve or fourteen ships had been stranded on the coast of Norway, and several others considerably damaged.

The ratification of the definitive treaties with the French and Spaniards closes our negotiations with those powers, nothing now remains but the Dutch fiat, to secure to us the blessings of peace.

The lords commissioners of the great seal have been pleased to appoint Mrs. Macfarlan, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, a master extraordinary for taking affidavits in the high court of chancery.

There has been more tempestuous weather all over the globe within these fifteen months past than was ever known before during the memory of the oldest man living; to recapitulate the remarkable storms only would be endless; the lots of our shipping on the Atlantic ocean amounts to an incredible sum; and in the East-Indies they have had two perfect hurricanes, whose violence an European can have no conception of, unless he has been in the West or East-Indies, to see their operation.

Extra of a letter from Paris, September 20.

"M. Potemnaut the Russian minister, in a conference lately with some members of this government, has received assurance that France would observe a strict neutrality in the war between the empress and the Porte. The ships of both powers are to be admitted freely into the ports of France.

"Yesterday was tried, according to appointment, the experiment of the acrostatic globe. The greatest concourse of people assembled early, in the first court of the palace at Versailles. A fire-pot was let off to inform the spectators of the time when the air was about to be introduced into the globe; a second fire-pot announced its being filled up, which was done under the direction of Mont. Montgolfier, and lasted about ten minutes, when a third fire-pot gave notice of the cords which tied down the globe being cut off, it instantly flew up in the air, and by its prodigious size struck every beholder with admiration. To its inferior part of a large wicker basket was fastened, containing a sheep, a duck, and a cock. The elevation of the globe was estimated at about 200 fathoms. By the impulse of a brisk south-west wind, it took its course horizontally, which lasted 27 seconds, when it gradually declined towards the earth, and at last fell in the forest of Vaucresson, at a place called Carefour-Marechal, half a league distant from the place of its departure. Mons. Pilaire de Rozier was the first who arrived at the place, and found the balloon separated from the basket by some felled wood that lay on the ground. The sheep was feeding quietly, nor were the cock or duck any way hurt by their aerial excursion. A barometer, which had been placed above the basket, was overturned, but not in the least fractured.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between us, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain, hath been concluded at Versailles on the third day of this instant, September, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the nineteenth instant: in conformity therunto, we have thought fit hereby to command, that the same be pub-

lished throughout all our dominions; and we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in the twenty-third year of our reign.

God save the King.

ANNAPOLIS, December 4.

Last night His Excellency the president of Congress arrived in this city.

GARRISON ORDERS.

West-Point, November 16, 1783.

THE definitive treaty being concluded, and the city of New-York to be evacuated on the 22d instant, His Excellency the commander in chief proposes to celebrate the peace at that place, on Monday the first day of December next, by a display of the fireworks and illumination which were intended to be exhibited at this post, or such of them as have not been injured by time, and can be removed.

JNO. DOUGHTY, Fort Major.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

THERE are some leading politicians, who have decided most pointedly in favour of a new paper emission, and strenuously assert, that if we will make one more trial, it cannot fail of success. It is my intention to examine the arguments used in support of the measure, and in so doing I shall lay down certain principles, which I should have taken at this time of day to be incontrovertible, and which I conceived a little observation must have suggested to every reasonable man; but these the gentlemen either know little about, or suffer them to have no weight in determining a question so very interesting to the public.

That the community deeply feels the want of a circulating medium; that creditors cannot collect debts; that merchants cannot procure money to carry on their business; that the people have not wherewithal to pay the tax; and that a thorough conviction of the necessity of removing these evils, will engage every man in support of a paper emission; is the first though not the most persuasive argument. The scarcity of money I readily admit; whether it is a real or artificial scarcity is little to the purpose; but that the sense of a general evil will engage each individual to act different from what interest shall dictate, I strenuously deny.

The main support of paper money is opinion; which indeed is the grand foundation of all power in government. It is unnecessary to recite those ill-judged acts of the legislature, which have destroyed all confidence between individuals, and that faith which men are naturally disposed to place in a government, constituted by themselves; but it may not be improper to explain what is meant by opinion, when applied to paper money—it is a firm belief, that paper is equal to, and will answer all the purposes of, specie. If that opinion exists, the plan is smooth and easy; that it does not exist at present, and that there should be a certainty of its re-establishment, before we venture on an expedient which has been so often before productive of ruinous consequences, I think no disinterested man will deny.

If we reason from the success of paper money under the old government, and thence form conclusions in favour of the plan, a much juster inference might be drawn from the prejudices occasioned by the ill fate of the various recent emissions. But, say the advocates for the measure, How can you reason from the prejudices of the people, when almost all orders of men, even the merchants of Baltimore, are clamorous for an emission? With me, this consideration has not the least weight to demonstrate the existence of opinion. I can account for the wishes of these men. A dishonest debtor may entertain the fond hopes of another tender law, or another association. An honest man may suppose, that by introducing an abundance of money, he will be enabled with more ease to discharge his debt. Interest may be so strong a bias on the most upright man, as to make him willing to try all experiments. The people find themselves uneasy from the weight of taxes, and would undoubtedly be extremely well pleased to be furnished with the means of paying, with as much ease, as when red money, which they procured at the rate of two for one, was taken at par. As for the merchants, who have experienced the gains arising from the fluctuation of paper to be the most profitable part of their business; as for those who would be willing to give thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. for the use of money for one year, I am not surprised if the plan has their warmest approbation, and if they even consent to borrow it from the state as specie. To come to the point at once. Is there a planter or farmer, who would sell the whole of his crop, at the present price, for this paper? Is there a gentleman, who has just placed his specie at interest, with good security, who would be willing to take it? Would a merchant take it, for an assortment of saleable goods, at the current price? If these questions must be answered in the negative, the legislature should adopt some very effectual measure, to supply the want of opinion, if they expect bills of credit to serve as a circulating medium, to comply with the just requisitions of congress, and, in every respect, to be equal to gold and silver.

I believe, the wit of man can devise no method for the support of paper, where opinion fails, except by creating uses and demands. To talk of ample funds for their redemption at a distant day, betrays a total ignorance of the subject. The truth is, that bills of credit, which have neither opinion, nor demand, for their support, can be considered on no better footing than the notes or obligations of a private person. Let the wealthiest, most reputable man in the state, pass his bond for 100 pounds, or any smaller sum, payable in five years, and it would sell to very few men for more than one half; but only contrive, that this bond shall fulfil every purpose that specie can do, and it will immediately be equal in value. It will be just the same with public bills of credit. If the debtor knows, that he can, without injustice, discharge therewith specie debts; if the merchant is satisfied that he can dispose of

it in other states, as specie; if government will receive it as such for taxes; if it can at any time be exchanged without difficulty for gold and silver; then is it, to all intents and purposes, equal to gold and silver. If there is a single material use which it will not answer, then will a difference be made between it and specie. The government may provide, that it shall be taken for taxes and debts due to the state; it may make it a legal tender between individuals; but as the payment of debts and taxes does not comprehend the greatest uses of money, these provisions will be found inadequate. By creating a single demand, you might indeed make paper of any value you please. For instance—the taxes to be levied in any one year amount to 120,000 pounds specie; you afterwards emit bills of credit to the amount of 30,000 pounds, and ordain, that one dollar shall discharge as much of the tax as two silver dollars. Here then is a hot and pressing demand for 60,000 pounds, to discharge 120,000 pounds specie, and there is but just half enough to answer it fully; there will be a competition among the purchasers, and, probably, about 12/6 specie may be bid for a dollar bill. I do not learn that such a plan of emission as this is in contemplation. I do not think the state could afford to adopt it. It must nevertheless be a scheme somewhat similar at this time, which can make paper equal or superior to specie. To make it exactly equal, would require a nicety of political calculation, not to be found in more than one man belonging to the state.

An attention to the history of red money, will illustrate every position. In the campaign of 1781, the community was destitute of a proper circulating medium, and the state wanted the means of carrying on the war. The sum of 100,000 pounds was directed to be issued in bills of credit, redeemable within four years; (it is needless to mention, how they came into the hands of the people, and how long it was before the whole were emitted.) British property, to the amount of a much greater sum, was appropriated for their redemption, and great part of it immediately sold; private property was likewise mortgaged; to crown all, there was a general association, and men pledged their sacred honour to receive them as specie. Was it possible for a plan so well concerted to fail? To the eternal disgrace of the people of Maryland, and more particularly the merchants of Baltimore, some men will exclaim, it did fail. But I say, that neither the people, nor the merchants, were to blame; it was impossible for it to succeed; opinion was wanted, and the legislature did not create uses and demands to supply the defect. Notwithstanding every provision they had made, it scarcely passed as specie at all between individuals. Some few creditors indeed, who could not violate so recent and solemn an engagement, received it with reluctance. A few merchants, of more than common public spirit, sold goods for it at the old price; others, more prudently, either raised the price, or laid up their most saleable merchandise; and the farmers and planters generally would not sell their commodities at all. After a very little time, the signers of the association considered themselves as absolved from their engagement; there was then but one immediate use for the bills, and that was to pay for the confiscated property already sold for their redemption; and no body would touch them, except a very few speculators, who calculated on the present value of money, payable at a future day, or those who wanted to sell them to the purchasers of the confiscated property, or the purchasers themselves. This demand fixed the price for a little time at two for one, and at that rate they passed, sometimes, as a medium of barter, the uncertainty of the rate, at which they might be received at the treasury, undoubtedly having influenced the price. The memorable dissent of the senate soon took away the only immediate certain use, and they instantly ceased to circulate. Another use was created—a dollar in these bills was to go as far in the payment of taxes as a bushel of wheat, the price of which was between four and five shillings; or twenty shillings would discharge as much as 100 pounds of tobacco, the price of which was between 12/6 and fifteen shillings. The price then of the bills being regulated by the demands of the people, who would not speculate but for advantage, they were again sold at no higher rate than two for one. As the time for collecting the tax approached, or, as wheat and tobacco rose in value, they also rose, and were sometimes sold at the rate of three for two. They are now taken by the treasurer at par, and, as there is a very inconsiderable sum in the hands of the people compared with the demand, they have at length attained a value within 10 per cent. equal to that of specie.

The principles here laid down were more briefly explained by a writer two years ago; they were considered, by some very profound politicians, as the crude notions and wild dreams of a visionary projector. I have, in this essay, endeavoured to be as full and distinct as possible, and I flatter myself, that experience hath set its seal to every one of my positions. By some discerning men, I may probably be thought too prolix, and to have laboured to demonstrate self-evident truths; but if other gentlemen of respectable talents and reputation have proposed a paper emission; if a majority of the people are clamorous for the measure; and if the assembly are already deliberating on the proposition, I conceived it my duty, as well as my right, to offer my opinion. A little reading, with a great deal of reflection, has given me some insight into the nature of public credit; and, without vanity (for I have gained nothing by the science) I have never materially erred in my predictions, respecting that amazing variety of paper money, with which this state has amused and cajoled its citizens; it has enriched men without merit or industry; and impoverished men without a fault. During the war it might be necessary; but it is, at this time, the business of a wise and honest government to repair, not multiply, mischiefs; to restore public credit; to conciliate the affections of its people; and, as far as possible, to do justice to all. When these things are brought about; when obstinate prejudices shall be removed, and injuries totally forgotten; if the exigencies of the state should absolutely require it; there is a possibility, that bills of credit may again become money. Until that period, I confess myself, and I believe every other man, unequal to the task of devising a safe and eligible plan of an emission.

I come now to examine the arguments adduced to demonstrate, that, if even this emission should not be

equal to gold and silver, the public will, nevertheless, derive a benefit, which, in its distressed situation, we ought to forego. Calculations have been made of the demands for the ensuing year, and the amount has been said to be somewhere about 150,000 pounds—a sum ample enough to alarm people, who are unwilling to bear a part of that or any other burthen. It is a sum, which is declared so far beyond the abilities of the people, that it is idle to attempt raising it by taxation; we are not only to contrive means to lessen it, but must throw into circulation some kind of money with which the residue may be paid.—For what purposes are we to raise money at all? Is it not to comply with the requisitions of congress, to pay the interest of our debt, and to defray the expences of our government? However we may treat our own citizens; in whatever odious light we may view the civil list; however weak their claims may be; we cannot pretend to evade the just demands of congress; we cannot thrust paper upon them, nor can they offer it to their creditors. If ever we mean to be a happy respectable people; if we wish not to betray our ingratitude to Providence by wronging those men, who have been its instruments in securing our freedom, we must abandon that narrow system, which the stale arbitrary plea of necessity can no longer support. The requisitions of congress do not greatly exceed 80,000 pounds. There will be an equal demand every year, till the continental debt is diminished. If reasonable duties upon trade, if a variety of other duties, together with a moderate assessment tax, will not furnish this sum, besides what is necessary for our internal government; if we cannot honestly raise it at all; then are we a poor, miserable, contemptible people; and it would be infinitely better to declare a bankruptcy at once, and begin anew, with a firm resolution to be honest for the future, than be constantly driven to the most pitiful shifts, to deceive or abuse our creditors.

But, where is the necessity for alarming our fears with respect to the state debts? Why is the list charged with articles which ought to have been left out, or placed to our credit in the account with congress? The debts due to the state amount to a large sum; confiscated property, to a great value, remains unsold; and I believe men might be found, who would gladly take upon them the whole state debt, provided the legislature would assign them this property, with the bonds lodged in the treasury. Their plan, I conceive, would be this; they would adopt the fair rule of discount; they would sell the remaining confiscated property for any kind of government paper; and I must think, that nothing but a blind resentment against speculators, or some secret motive of interest, can prevent men from seeing the propriety and usefulness of the scheme.

In my apprehension, then, there needs not one farthing to be levied on the people, or raised by any new device, on account of the state debt.

Some little consideration, after all, is due to the civil list. To attend only to the senseless clamour at an election, one would imagine, that every farthing wrested from the "hard hand of the peasant," was applied to the fattening a few lazy officers of government. The plain honest truth is this; the legislature never voted them a bare subsistence; it has frequently violated its engagements with respect to compensation; they have been injured more than any others by depreciation; they have been constantly loathed with the hope of something better at the conclusion of the war; their salaries are now to be diminished; and, for even the poor pittance allowed them, it seems they must wait or receive paper. If there is aught of justice, humanity, or policy, in all this, I have neither sense to perceive, nor candour to acknowledge it.

If, then, bills of credit cannot serve as a medium of trade; if congress will not receive them from the state; if it is unjust to force them on our creditors; and if they cannot be applied to defray the expences of our government; what are the advantages expected from an emission?

I have been reasoning against bills of credit in general; I have not had the honour to peruse the particular plans offered to the house of delegates. I am told, that 300,000 pounds are proposed to be emitted in bills of credit, bearing no interest, and redeemable at the end of five years. There are two ways for it to get into the hands of the people; it is to be let upon interest, or exchanged for certificates; by the first mode the state receives, by the second it loses, interest, and in the five years will gain 90,000 pounds.

It would be an easy matter to expose great errors in the calculation, although I make no doubt a considerable part, if not the whole, might be issued in the one or the other way. The holders of certificates, perceiving no fund provided for paying them either principal or interest in specie, would probably exchange, if even these bills should have depreciated 100 per cent. and many persons would incline to borrow them on the same principles that they wished to borrow red money as specie, when the passing value was only one for two. Is it fair and honest, by not paying creditors their interest, and denying them the right of discounting the principal, to compel them to relinquish both for this trashy paper? Would you court rash enterprising men to embark in the most extravagant ruinous plans? Would you give speculators—the men you have abused so long—would you give them another fair field to display their talents? Will you commit the most flagrant injustice? Will you thrust daggers into the hearts of your creditors? Will you, if it be possible, reduce public credit to a more deplorable state? And will you do all this on the principle of benefit to the public? No project, which is big with many complicated evils, can be salutary to the state; and if instead of 90,000 pounds, it could gain a million, the scheme deserves to be damned.

A REVIEWER.

Annapolis, December 2, 1783.

MR. PRINTER,

THE following plans for discharging the debts due by the state, have been lately circulated in manuscript. They are of different complexions, but both have their advocates. You will oblige some of your readers by publishing them, in order that the people may judge of their respective merits.

Another plan for discharging the debt due by the state. Issue bills of credit to the amount of the debts due by the state to its citizens—lay—£. 441,470.

Let the bra
have the priv
for said money
This plan li
which we shal
It is said th
nominal valu
its value it r
ciates, every
If it be made
If the tax sh
paper, the di
the paper, for
why establish
These posit
good in fact
portations of
exit, we hav
our merchant
country pro
we shall go
is not an out
a situation d
ing without
should certai
secondly, be
hability we
But if the
senses must
gain what it
to one we sh
by a tenth p
With from
be conclusiv
collateral a
At prese
ditors and
ever these
£. 36,488
if we can
value, we
tients.
It has b
per, and
abled for
sitions.
be done n
that are
Indians
continent
suffer con
themselves
who have
danger t
perience
the futu
draw out
among th
the vast
of innoc
serpents
It has
medium
gument
disputes
should
to give
produc
either
that de
but the
stable.
your c
By
with
They
as we
hund
we sh
will t
cent.
us a
lately
pape
it in
In t
the
few
tion
this
and
to
the
M
ini
da
B

Annapolis, December 3, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship NONSUCH, from London, and to be sold at reasonable prices, for cash or good tobacco, by

WILLIAMS & NETH,

at their store on the dock,

BROWN,
Blue,
Stone colour,
Green,
Black, and
Lead coloured superfine
clothes,
Brown,
Blue,
Black, and
Light coloured second
clothes.
Double mill'd drab cloth.
Brown and mixed coat-
ings.
Rose and striped blankets.
Fearnoughts, halfticks.
Striped linety.
Flannels. Shalloons.
Durants. Moreens.
Black princes stuff.
Bombaret.
Calimancoes.
Mens shoes.
Womens calimanco ditto.
Childrens Morocco ditto.
Mohair buttons.
Sewing silk, twist.
White & coloured threads.
Diaper and Holland tapes.
Garters.
Mens and boys fine and
coarse hats.
Soil twine.
7-8 and yard wide Irish
linen.
9 8 and 5 4 wide ditto
sheetings.
9 8 brown and white Ruf-
sa sheetings.
German dowlas.
German and British osna-
brigs.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Linen and lawn pocket-
handkerchiefs.
Crimson collar-velvet.
5-4 wide book muslin.
Jaconet ditto.
Catgut. Black tiste.
Black and white lace and
edging.
Black Barcelona handker-
chiefs.
Black satin pelong.
White, pink, blue half ell
Persians.
Black half ell mode.
Ditto yard wide double
ditto.
Rich black satin Floren-
tine.
China cups and saucers.
Ditto bowls.

An assortment of queen's
ware.
Writing paper.
Ink powder, ink cake, wa-
fers.
Playing cards.
Sweeping & hearth brooms.
Shoe, buckle, and scrub-
bing brushes.
Ivory and horn combs.
Mens and womens white
and coloured gloves.
Silk, cotton, thread, and
worsted hose.
Bottle corks.
Pins.
Whitechapel and common
needles.
Sail needles.
Nails, 4d. 8d. 10d. & 20d.
Chestlocks, padlocks, stock-
locks, cupboard, and
baglocks.
HL hinges.
Double wormed gimblets.
Files and rasps.
Carpenters rules.
Brass cocks.
Elegant brass pillar fire-
dogs.
Polished steel ditto, with
brass heads.
Fire shovels and tongs with
brass heads.
Copper teakettles.
Iron ditto, new make.
Pewter dishes and plates.
Knives and forks, pen-
knives.
Razors, scissars.
White metal table and tea-
spoons.
Plated and common shoe
and knee buckles.
Plated spurs.
Gilt and plated buttons.
Gunpower, shot.
Wetton snuff.
Porter.
Cheeshire and Gloucester
cheese.
Hyton, congo, and bohea
tea.
Loaf sugar.
Black pepper.
Ground ginger.
Nutmegs, cinnamon, mace.
Fig and powder blue.
Mustard.
Saltpetre.
Flour sulphur.
Glauber and Epsom salts.
Jesuists bark.
Antimony.

They have also for sale, ready made shirts coarse
and fine, ready made coarse cloaths, yarn hose, saddles
and bridles, gunlocks, Madeira wine, spirit, West In-
dia rum, French brandy, linseed oil, by the gallon or
larger quantity, coffee, chocolate, muscovado and Span-
nish white sugar, with many other articles. 1

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Watson,
living near Annapolis, a black mare, about
thirteen and an half hands high, with a long switch
tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her
again on proving property and paying charges. 100/76

Pursuant to the last will and testament of John Eu-
nuch, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased,
for the payment of his just debts, will be sold at
public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the
16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
if fair, if not the next fair day,

A MERCHANT MILL in tolerable repair,
with two pair of stones, one of which is excel-
lent French bur; the hoisting, bolting, and fan to
clean wheat, all go by water, situated on the head
of Still-pond-creek, near the middle of Kent county,
Maryland, the well known garden spot of that state,
in a rich neighbourhood, where large quantities of
the best wheat in the world is raised, and an excel-
lent stand for a store or any public business, and has
water carriage from the mill door to Baltimore, Head
of Elk, Back-creek, &c. Credit will be given for
great part of the purchase money, on approved secu-
rity.

RASIN GALE,
Sr. LEGER EVERITT, } trustees.
ISAAC PERKINS, }

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

November 12, 1783.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at An-
napolis, the 12th of October, a sorrel horse,
about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or
nine years old, has four white feet, his hind legs are
white half way up, and a blaze face, trots and gal-
lops, and when fretted carries his head very high.
Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber,
living at the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patow-
mack-river, shall receive the above-reward.

DANIEL CARROLL.

Let the brave soldiers and others holding certificates
have the privilege of exchanging them at the treasury
for said money—
This plan like the other is subject to some objections
which we shall try to answer.
It is said that the new money will either maintain its
nominal value, or it will depreciate. If it maintains
its value it must banish gold and silver. If it depre-
ciates, every citizen must be cheated who handles it.
If it be made payable in taxes, no specie will be paid.
If the tax should be laid part in specie, and part in
paper, the distinction alone would destroy the credit of
the paper, for if there was no difference in their value,
why establish the distinction.
These positions are admitted but the argument is still
good in favour of paper money. From the great im-
portations of British goods, without which we cannot
exist, we have already contracted large new debts, and
our merchants have begun to export instead of
country produce. If we can establish a paper medium
we shall go on to export the precious metals till there
is not an ounce of silver or gold in the state. This is a
situation devoutly to be wished for; first, because be-
ing without money, which is the root of all evil, we
should certainly soon become remarkably virtuous; and
secondly, because being as poor as Greeks, in all prob-
ability we should also become as merry as Greeks.
But if the new paper money, as every body in his
senses must expect, should depreciate, the state must
gain what individuals lose, and when it is reduced, ten
to one we shall sink it on that scale, and pay our debts
by a tenth part of their value.
With some gentlemen the last argument alone would
be conclusive in favour of paper money; but there are
collateral arguments of no small weight.
At present we owe an interest to the military credi-
tors and others for their liquidated debts. When-
ever these have exchanged their certificates for paper
money, we shall save the whole interest, which is nearly
£.26,488 per annum. After thus saving the interest,
if we can pay off the principal with a tenth part of its
value, we doubtless shall obtain the thanks of our con-
stituents.
It has been objected, that by the introduction of pa-
per, and banishment of gold and silver, we shall be dis-
abled from paying our part of the continental requi-
sitions. The conclusion is admitted, but the injury to
be done must be greatly overbalanced by the advantages
that are just stated. To expose our frontiers to the
Indians or English without any guard—to dismiss all
continental officers—recall our foreign ministers—to
suffer commerce and the world at large to take care of
themselves—to suffer the credulous in other countries,
who have trusted us with their money in the hour of
danger to suck their paws and learn wisdom by ex-
perience—to give up all the chances of being trusted in
the future, and all claims to political honesty—to with-
draw ourselves from the union, and not be numbered
among the States—these are trifles, when compared to
the vast savings that we have in view. Whatever share
of innocence we may have, let us at least be cunning as
serpents.
It has been argued, that the scarcity of a circulating
medium has rendered paper money necessary. This ar-
gument however we shall not urge, because it may be
disputed. There are people who contend that no man
should expect to get money unless he has an equivalent
to give in exchange, and that whoever at this time has
produce to sell may readily obtain the full value for it,
either in gold or in such goods as he needs. It is true
that dollars are not quite so plenty as in the year 1780,
but the means of trade are rather better, because more
stable. However, there is a remaining argument in fa-
vour of paper money.
By the treaty of peace British merchants are to meet
with no legal impediment in recovering their debts.
They certainly must be content to receive such money
as we receive. If we so manage our money, as that one
hundred weight of tobacco shall be worth ten pounds,
we shall pay our debts with much ease; and the ease
will be twice as good, should tobacco fell for £.20 per
cent. Nothing can be wanted in this business to make
us a completely happy people, but a project which has
lately been mentioned, viz. The plan for sending our
paper to foreign countries, and causing them to receive
it in payment for goods, by way of reciprocity, or in
the same manner that we receive their gold and silver.
In this case, we might probably retain as much silver in
the country as might serve to make tea-spoons and some
few trinkets, and we might double our present importa-
tions of dry goods. Since Congress has adjourned to
this state, it is proposed to address them on this subject,
and request them, by a special treaty with foreign courts,
to establish this paper, and cause it to be received by
them in all payments whatever.

OLD LEATHER CASE.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of
Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of
instructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th
day of February, 1783.

Dollars. 90ths.

Received November 25, 1783, 2094 62
BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of
all human events to dispose the hearts of the late belliger-
ent powers to put a period to the effusion of human
blood, by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea
and land; and these United States are not only happily
rescued from the dangers and calamities to which they
have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sove-
reignty, and independence, ultimately acknowledged;
AND WHEREAS, in the progress of a contest, on
which the most essential rights of human nature de-
pend, the interposition of Divine Providence in our
favour hath been most abundantly and most graciously
manifested, and the citizens of these United States have
every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of
their salvation: **IMPRESSED, I HEREBY**, with an
exalted sense of the blessings by which we are surround-
ed, and of our entire dependence on that Almighty
Being, from whose goodness and bounty they are de-

DONE by the United States in congress assem-
bled. Witness his excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, our president, this eighteenth day of
October, in the year of our Lord one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-three, and of the so-
vereignty and independence of the United States
of America the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, president.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Calvert county, November 18, 1783.

On the 22d day of December next will be exposed
to sale, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the
premises, to the highest bidder,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now
lives, situate on a creek called Battle-creek,
the two following tracts of land, viz. Part of a tract
of land called Letchworth, and part of a tract
of land called Brook-Place Manor, lying contiguous
to each other, and containing together about 800
acres, and being situate on a navigable creek is very
convenient to trade, as well as commodious to fish-
ing and oystering; the land is fertile, well watered
and timbered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow
lands, some of which is improved; the buildings
thereon are, a commodious new brick house, a
kitchen, a large new barn, and sundry out-houses.
At the same time will be sold a valuable mill seat,
granted in the year 1737, for 99 years, by virtue
of a writ of ad quod damnum, and renewable for
ever. Likewise will be sold at the same time and
place, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women,
children, boys, and girls. Likewise, stock of horses,
cattle, sheep, and hogs. Six months credit will be
given to the purchasers, on giving bond with secu-
rity if required. A general warrant will be given
for the above mentioned lands, and the purchaser
put in possession thereof immediately.

MOSES P. DUKE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the
22d day of December next, if fair, if not the next
fair day, at the house lately belonging to Mr.
John Lansdale, in Prince-George's county, de-
ceased,

A PARCEL of negroes, consisting of men, wo-
men, and children; likewise some stock, and
household furniture. The above to be sold for six
months credit, on bond with good security.

ISAAC LANSDALE, executor.

All persons having claims against the estate are
desired to bring in their accounts by Christmas, leg-
ally proved, and those indebted are desired to make
immediate payment. 100/76

November, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply
to the general assembly of Maryland, after this
advertisement has been published two months, to
bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town,
in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up
near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the
line of division between my lots and the lands be-
longing to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas
Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and
from thence in the same direction to intersect the
road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near
the place where it crossed by another road leading
from Gilpin's old mill to Chester town w 8
100/16/10 **ABRAHAM FALCONER.**

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

December 2, 1783.

LOST by the subscriber, this day, near Mr.
L Mann's tavern, a certificate in his name, figu-
red C. Richmond, aud. gen. No. 4485, sum seventy-
eight pounds nineteen shillings and eleven-pence.
Any person delivering the same to the auditor-gen-
eral, shall receive the above reward. It is of no
use to any person but the owner, notice being given
to all the officers to stop payment thereof.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

100/76

2

October 3, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.
 w 8 **MORDECAI SMITH.**

Annapolis, Maryland, October 23, 1783.
STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, on Monday night the 23d of September last, a BAY HORSE, thirteen hands high, six years old last spring, no brand, paces, trots, and gallops, has a white speck in his right eye next his ear, a small star in his forehead, and was shod all fours when he went away. Whoever secures said horse so that the subscriber may get him again, (or brings him home) if taken up within this state shall have four specie dollars reward, if out of the state eight dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WYFOLD, in Baltimore, or the subscriber,
 6X **FREDERICK GRAMMAR.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by
FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN F. BOWIE, }

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsy petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr John Wynn, of Prince George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me
IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.
 N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.
 3 **ROBERT DARNALL.**

St. Mary's county, November 6, 1783.
 To be **SOLD** at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, on St. Clement's-bay, containing about 370 acres; the land is remarkably level and rich, and well adapted to farming and planting, and is well timbered; the shore abounds with excellent fish and oysters in the season. One year's credit will be given for the purchase money, on giving bond with approved security.
JEREMIAH JORDAN,
JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, } trustees.
STEPHEN TARLTON, }

All the creditors of Ignatius Craycraft, who have not come in under the trust, are requested to meet on the day of sale or send their accounts by that day, otherwise they will be excluded, as the accounts will be closed on that day.
 3 **JEREMIAH JORDAN,**
JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, } trustees.
STEPHEN TARLTON, }

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.
TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from
 0 **RICHARD SPRIGG.**

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.
 To be **SOLD**, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bolands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bobea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by
ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by
 0 **CLAUDE and FRENCH.**

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.
THE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts.
 5

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to
 11 **JAMES CLERK.**

Charles-town, Cecil county, state of Maryland, October 6, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, and the neighbourhood thereof, intend to petition the next general assembly, for an act to empower some person or persons, inhabitants of said town, to sell what is commonly called the public ground, on the water, and every other public ground in said town, so that neither public or private property may be injured thereby.
 7 w 8

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.
 To be **SOLD** or **HIRED**, by the year or month,
ALIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper.
 6 Apply to
W. H. M'PERSON.

To be **SOLD** in Berkeley county, Virginia,
ATTRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis.
 3 **JAMES NOURSE.**

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by
 14 **NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.**

On Monday the 8th day of next December, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, (if not sold before that time at private sale) at the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Ratcliff, on Carroll's manor, in Anne-Arundel county,

ABOUT seventy very valuable slaves, as valuable as any that have been sold by the subscriber. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole number is sold. Bond with approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded, and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above conditions, three years credit will be given.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale, a considerable quantity of stock, cattle, horses, and hogs, for current money, on bond with security being given, payable in twelve months.

2X **CHARLES CARROLL**, of Carrollton.

November 25, 1783.
 On Saturday the 20th of December next, will be sold at public sale, in Annapolis, for cash or credit,
A FULL blood bay MARE—got by Sweeper—five years old—full fifteen hands high—in foal by African—

A full blood bay MARE—got by Careless—four years old—in foal by Mr. Carroll's Badger—
 Also sundry other full blood fillies and colts.—
 Their pedigrees at large will be shewn at the sale by
 2 **JOHN CRAGGS.**

Prince-George's county, November 20, 1783.

LOST,
ACERTIFICATE of Thomas Harrison, granted by the state of Maryland for £. 86 4 2, bearing date the 12th day of December 1781, No. 1280; all persons, and particularly public collectors, are cautioned against receiving it, or taking any assignment of it, as I mean to obtain a duplicate from the proper authority.
 2 **WILLIAM LAMAR.**

By the **COMMITTEE** of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
 3 **W. H. M'PERSON, clk.**

November 15, 1783.
 To be **SOLD** on three years credit,
A VERY valuable plantation, containing about 470 acres of land, situate and lying in Prince-George's county, near the Brick church, about ten miles from Bladensburg, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and the same distance from Queen-Anne; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of woodland to support the plantation for ever, and about 60 acres of as fine rich meadow as any in the state, the most of which with little trouble may be put down in grass; the improvements are, two old dwelling houses, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new tobacco houses 50 and 60 feet long, with good apple orchards, &c. the plantation all under good fence, and in fine order for cropping. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. I will be exceedingly obliged to all persons indebted to me on any account whatever, to make payment as soon as possible; those that have open accounts or interest long due on bonds, &c. that will not in a short time close their open accounts, and renew their bonds, &c. may expect suits will be commenced against them to the next courts, to compel payments.
 2 **SINGLETON WOOTTON.**

November 11, 1783.
 To be **SOLD**, pursuant to the last will and testament of Lewis Griffith, at his late dwelling house in Calvert county, on Saturday the 6th day of December, for ready money only,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, the crop and plantation utensils, with household furniture.
 3X **MORDECAI SMITH,** } executors.
EDWARD TILLARD, }

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 11, 1783.

The DEFINITIVE TREATY,

Between GREAT-BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES of America, signed at Paris the 3d day of September, 1783.

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

I T having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent prince George the third by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1778, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed 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 treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; member of the parliament of Great-Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late delegate in congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; and John Jay, Esq; late president of congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid, to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

Art. 1. His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent states; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

Art. 2. 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. 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 forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Irriquois or Cataragui; thence along the middle of the said river into Lake Ontario; through the middle of the 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, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and 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 Phelepeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication 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 river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first 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 thirty one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catmouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait 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 mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty 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 within 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 on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and 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 shall 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 others 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 settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4. It is agreed that the 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 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 districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne 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 any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested 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 properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons 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 commenced 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 from henceforth 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 post, 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 state 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 have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same

shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Art. 10. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties, in the space of six months, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS,
(L. S.) DAVID HARTLEY,
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN,
(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS, for the perfecting and establishing the peace, friendship, and good understanding, so happily commenced by the provisional articles, signed at Paris the thirtieth day of November last, by the commissioners of us and our good friends the United States of America, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, and for opening, promoting, and rendering perpetual the mutual intercourse of trade and commerce between our kingdoms and the dominions of the said United States, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full powers on our part, to meet and confer with the ministers of the said United States, now residing at Paris, duly authorized for the accomplishing of such laudable and salutary purposes. Now know ye, that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection of our trusty and well-beloved David Hartley, Esq; (on whom we have therefore conferred the rank of our minister plenipotentiary) have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint him our true, certain, and undoubted commissioner, procurator, and plenipotentiary, giving and granting to him all and all manner of faculty, power, and authority, together with general as well as special order (to us the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) for us and in our name, to meet, confer, treat, and conclude with the minister or ministers furnished with sufficient powers on the part of our said good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes herein before mentioned; and also for us, and in our name to sign such treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, or other instruments whatsoever, as may be agreed upon in the premises; and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange, and to do and perform all such other acts, matters, and things, as may be any ways proper and conducive to the purposes above mentioned, in as full and ample form and manner, and with the like validity and effect, as we ourself, if we were present, could do and perform the same; engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will accept, ratify, and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters, and things, as shall be so transacted and concluded by our aforesaid commissioner, procurator, and plenipotentiary; and that we will never suffer any person to violate the same in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto. In testimony and confirmation of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand.

Given at our palace at St. James's, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the twenty-third year of our reign.

I David Hartley, the minister above named, certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my original commission, delivered to the American ministers, this 19th day of May, 1783.

(Signed) DAVID HARTLEY.

The United States of America, in Congress assembled,

To all whom these presents shall come, send greeting.

WHEREAS these United States, from a sincere desire of putting an end to the hostilities between his most Christian majesty and these United States on the one part, and his Britannic majesty on the other, and of terminating the same by a peace, founded on such solid and equitable principles as reasonably to promise a permanency of the blessings of tranquillity, did heretofore appoint the honourable John Adams, late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, their minister plenipotentiary, with full powers, general and special, to act in that quality, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude with the ambassadors or plenipotentiaries of his most Christian majesty, and of his Britannic ma-

fair, public sale) on
able fiber. il the curity on ded, with ill be
public orses, curity
ton.
1783. will be redit, weeper sh—in
—four
olts.— sale by GS.
r 10,
Har-Mary-te the 1280; ic col- ing it, I mean er au-
AR.
ANCES
bat the courts ing the o'clock
clk.
1783.
g about Prince- about ten Upper Queen- e neigh- ors, fine of wood- and about he state, he put two old quarters, g, with ll under . The Queen- e same. ndebred ayment ounts or not in a renew e com- pel
ON.
783. d testa- g house day of
s, con- ls; the e crop re.
tors.
reet.

October 3, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.
 w 80 MORDECAI SMITH.

Annapolis, Maryland, October 23, 1783.
STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, on Monday night the 23d of September last, a BAY HORSE, thirteen hands high, six years old last spring, no brand, paces, trots, and gallops, has a white speck in his right eye next his ear, a small star in his forehead, and was shod all fours when he went away. Whoever secures said horse so that the subscriber may get him again, (or brings him home) if taken up within this state shall have four specie dollars reward, if out of the state eight dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN KAYFOLD, in Baltimore, or the subscriber,
 6X FREDERICK GRAMMAR.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by
 FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
 JOHN F. BOWIE, }

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsy petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swann. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me
 IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.
 N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.
 3 ROBERT DARNALL.

St. Mary's county, November 6, 1783.
 To be **SOLD** at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, on St. Clement's-bay, containing about 370 acres; the land is remarkably level and rich, and well adapted to farming and planting, and is well timbered; the shore abounds with excellent fish and oysters in the season. One year's credit will be given for the purchase money, on giving bond with approved security.
 JEREMIAH JORDAN, } trustees.
 JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, }
 STEPHEN TARLTON, }

All the creditors of Ignatius Craycraft, who have not come in under the trust, are requested to meet on the day of sale or send their accounts by that day, otherwise they will be excluded, as the accounts will be closed on that day.
 3 JEREMIAH JORDAN, } trustees.
 JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, }
 STEPHEN TARLTON, }

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.
TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapiscus-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from
 RICHARD SPRIGG.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.
 To be **SOLD**, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bol-lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bobea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by
 ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by
 O CLAUDE and FRENCH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.
THE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts.
 5

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to
 11 JAMES CLERK.

Charles-town, Cecil county, state of Maryland, October 6, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, and the neighbourhood thereof, intend to petition the next general assembly, for an act to empower some person or persons, inhabitants of said town, to sell what is commonly called the public ground, on the water, and every other public ground in said town, so that neither public or private property may be injured thereby.
 7 W 8

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.
 To be **SOLD** or **HIRED**, by the year or month,
ALIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper.
 6 Apply to
 W. H. M'PHERSON.

To be **SOLD** in Berkeley county, Virginia,
ATTRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis.
 3 JAMES NOURSE.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by
 14 NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

On Monday the 8th day of next December, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, (if not sold before that time at private sale) at the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Ratcliff, on Carroll's manor, in Anne-Arundel county,
ABOUT seventy very valuable slaves, as valuable as any that have been sold by the subscriber. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole number is sold. Bond with approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded, and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above conditions, three years credit will be given.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale, a considerable quantity of stock, cattle, horses, and hogs, for current money, on bond with security being given, payable in twelve months.
 2X CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

November 25, 1783.
 On Saturday the 20th of December next, will be sold at public sale, in Annapolis, for cash or credit,
A FULL blood bay MARE—got by Sweeper—five years old—full fifteen hands high—in foal by African.—
 A full blood bay MARE—got by Careless—four years old—in foal by Mr. Carroll's Badger.—
 Also sundry other full blood fillies and colts.—
 Their pedigrees at large will be shewn at the sale by
 2 JOHN CRAGGS.

Prince-George's county, November 20, 1783.
LOST,
A CERTIFICATE of Thomas Harrison, granted by the state of Maryland for £.86 4 2, bearing date the 12th day of December 1781, No. 1280; all persons, and particularly public collectors, are cautioned against receiving it, or taking any assignment of it, as I mean to obtain a duplicate from the proper authority.
 2 WILLIAM LAMAR.

By the **COMMITTEE** of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
 By order,
 3 W. H. M'PHERSON, clk.

November 15, 1783.
 To be **SOLD** on three years credit,
A VERY valuable plantation, containing about 470 acres of land, situate and lying in Prince-George's county, near the Brick church, about ten miles from Bladensburg, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and the same distance from Queen-Anne; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of woodland to support the plantation for ever, and about 60 acres of as fine rich meadow as any in the state, the most of which with little trouble may be put down in grass; the improvements are, two old dwelling houses, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new tobacco houses 50 and 60 feet long, with good apple orchards, &c. the plantation all under good fence, and in fine order for cropping. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. I will be exceedingly obliged to all persons indebted to me on any account whatever, to make payment as soon as possible; those that have open accounts or interest long due on bonds, &c. that will not in a short time close their open accounts, and renew their bonds, &c. may expect suits will be commenced against them to the next courts, to compel payments.
 2 SINGLETON WOOTTON.

November 11, 1783.
 To be **SOLD**, pursuant to the last will and testament of Lewis Griffith, at his late dwelling house in Calvert county, on Saturday the 6th day of December, for ready money only,
SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, the crop and plantation utensils, with household furniture.
 MORDECAI SMITH, } executors.
 3X EDWARD TILLARD, }

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 11, 1783.

The DEFINITIVE TREATY,

Between GREAT-BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES of America, signed at Paris the 3d day of September, 1783.

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

IT having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent prince George the third by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed 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 treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; member of the parliament of Great-Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late delegate in congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; and John Jay, Esq; late president of congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid, to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

Art. 1. His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent states; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

Art. 2. 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. 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 forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iriquois or Catarqui; thence along the middle of the said river into Lake Ontario; through the middle of the 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, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and 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 Pheleaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication 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 river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first 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 thirty one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Cutanouche; 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 mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty 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 within 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 on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and 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 shall 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 others 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 settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4. It is agreed that the 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 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 districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne 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 any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested 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 properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons 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 commenced 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 from henceforth 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 post, 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 state 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 have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same

shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Art. 10. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties, in the space of six months, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

(L. S.) DAVID HARTLEY, JOHN ADAMS,
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN,
(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS, for the perfecting and establishing the peace, friendship, and good understanding, so happily commenced by the provisional articles, signed at Paris the thirtieth day of November last, by the commissioners of us and our good friends the United States of America, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, and for opening, promoting, and rendering perpetual the mutual intercourse of trade and commerce between our kingdoms and the dominions of the said United States, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full powers on our part, to meet and confer with the ministers of the said United States, now residing at Paris, duly authorized for the accomplishing of such laudable and salutary purposes. Now know ye, that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection of our truly and well-beloved David Hartley, Esq; (on whom we have therefore conferred the rank of our minister plenipotentiary) have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint him our true, certain, and undoubted commissioner, procurator, and plenipotentiary, giving and granting to him all and all manner of faculty, power, and authority, together with general as well as special order (so as the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) for us and in our name, to meet, confer, treat, and conclude with the minister or ministers furnished with sufficient powers on the part of our said good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes herein before mentioned; and also for us, and in our name to sign such treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, or other instruments whatsoever, as may be agreed upon in the premises; and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange, and to do and perform all such other acts, matters, and things, as may be any ways proper and conducive to the purposes above mentioned, in as full and ample form and manner, and with the like validity and effect, as we ourself, if we were present, could do and perform the same; engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will accept, ratify, and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters, and things, as shall be so transacted and concluded by our aforesaid commissioner, procurator, and plenipotentiary; and that we will never suffer any person to violate the same in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto. In testimony and confirmation of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand.

Given at our palace at St. James's, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the twenty-third year of our reign.

I David Hartley, the minister above named, certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my original commission, delivered to the American ministers, this 19th day of May, 1783.

(Signed) DAVID HARTLEY.

The United States of America, in Congress assembled.

To all whom these presents shall come, send greeting.

WHEREAS these United States, from a sincere desire of putting an end to the hostilities between his most Christian majesty and these United States on the one part, and his Britannic majesty on the other, and of terminating the same by a peace, founded on such solid and equitable principles as reasonably to promise a permanency of the blessings of tranquillity, did heretofore appoint the honourable John Adams, late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, their minister plenipotentiary, with full powers, general and special, to act in that quality, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude with the ambassadors or plenipotentiaries of his most Christian majesty, and of his Britannic ma-

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

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

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

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

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

NEW-HAVEN, November 19.
Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated London, August 25, 1783.

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

HARTFORD, November 25.

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

WINDSOR, (Vermont,) October 30.

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

ALBANY, November 3.

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

NEW-YORK, November 26.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After dinner the following toasts were drank by the company.

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

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

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

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

S I R,

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

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

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

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

Signed, at the request of the meeting,
THO. RANDALL, W. GILBERT, jun.
DAN. PHOENIX, FR. VAN DYCK,
SAM. BROOME, JEREMIAH WOOL,
THO. TUCKER, GEO. JANEWAY,
HENRY KIPP, ABRA. P. LOTT,
PAT. DENNIS, EPH. BRASHIER.
W. GILBERT, sen.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1783.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

GEO. CLINTON.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1783.

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

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

S I R,

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

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

[Signed as in the address to governor Clinton.]

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the CITIZENS of New-York, who have returned from exile.

GENTLEMEN,

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1783.

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

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS, December 11.

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

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

On Tuesday not the next if not sooner David, in THE sub said, and ne of very valu range for stoc of grain of tobacco to a half is covere timber in lar through the a large prop easily be co improvements sary out-ho houses, all i been built u also two go luable fruit warranty w possession in view the pre who lives a kind, excep before the payment, a will be mad by

And T A VA twe Baltimore taining fe ed to pr small grai with hick quantity pleasure, meadows range fo chafe m failure w suit bro above co

Intena To be

AC a of the liquid tion diers away use, specio deliv

D F hav tific

In th

at A bo box bac gla

co bo in m y h

December 8, 1783.

On Tuesday the 30th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, THE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough aforesaid, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state; near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine feat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by PATRICK SIM SMITH.

Anne-Arundel county, December 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within twelve miles of Frederick-town, forty-five of Baltimore-town, and thirty of George-town, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, is well adapted to produce Indian corn, wheat, or any kinds of small grain and tobacco of the first quality, abounds with hickory, has two new houses on it, and a great quantity of rich low ground that may be watered at pleasure, and easily be made into excellent timothy meadows; the neighbourhood affords a very good range for stock. Credit will be given for the purchase money; interest to be paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above condition, three years credit will be given. B. GALLOWAY.

Intendant's-Office, December 9, 1783. To be SOLD at public vendue, in Annapolis, the 18th instant,

A COMPLETE set of furniture for a medical shop. Also the remains of the state store, for specie, all kinds of liquidated certificates, officers depreciation certificates, journal ditto, and soldiers certificates not transferred or paid away, the goods being for their proper use, and all orders on the treasury for specie. Payments to be made before the delivery of the goods.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

P. S. The certificates supposed to have been taken by mistake, and advertised by handbill, are found.

Annapolis, December 8, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship NONSUCH, from London, and to be sold by

SHAW & CHISHOLM,

at the house of John Shaw, near the Stadt-house,

A NEAT assortment of mahogany framed looking-glasses, backgammon tables, draught-boards, tea-chests, tea-boxes, cribbage boards and boxes, decanter stands, knife-boxes, spare sets of backgammon-boxes and men, prints framed and glazed, and a variety of walking sticks, &c.

N. B. Imported in same ship, a neat fine toned piano forte, and to be sold at A. Chisholm's.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Robert Leakins, living near Bryan's tavern, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown horse, about 13 hands high, both hind feet white, a great number of gray hairs in his face, has several saddle marks, is well made, in tolerable good order, and appears to be about 10 years old, paces and trots well. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Chaplico manor, December 3, 1783.

WHEREAS sundry persons make a practice to carry their guns and dogs in order to hunt and shoot game within the plantations of the subscribers, lying on Wicomico river, in Chaplico manor, in St. Mary's county, to the prejudice of us the subscribers; This public notice is to forewarn all persons in future, from this date, to desist from such practice, as delinquents will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases, by CORNELIUS BARBER, BAPTIST BARBER.

December 9, 1783.

THE land advertised in this paper for sale by the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st instant, if not disposed of before.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Montgomery county, November 25, 1783.

WENT away from his lodgings, on the night of the 23d instant, a certain WILLIAM SMITH, who took with him sundry bed-cloaths, viz. two rugs, one green, the other white set with other colours; three blankets, one white country cloth, one a Dutch double one, the other a Dutch single one; two sheets, one coarse, the other fine; two pillows, one drilling, the other of snabrig. Likewise a dark bay horse, about 9 years old, 13 hands high, paces well, and trots when loose; his marks are, some mixed hairs in his face, a white spot on his under lip, and a bump behind his left ear, as if he were going to have the poll-evil, white hind feet as high as the footlocks, and some saddle-spots on his back. Also two snaffle bridles. Said Smith's apparel is, a drab coloured great coat with white metal buttons; an old coat and jacket of country stuff, the jacket had a splash of tar on the breast; a pair of old overalls worn out at the knees; white stockings; a pair of shoes, and large silver buckles, which he said he bought at Bladenburg, and that they cost him five dollars and a half. Whoever apprehends him and secures him in any gaol, so that he be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive five dollars; and for securing the horse, so that I get him again, and the bed-cloaths, five dollars more, paid by

JAMES TOPPING, living on the Fall-branch, near George-town.

November 29, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a negro man named PHIL, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thin faced, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has had a hurt in his right ankle which makes him limp a little as he walks; had on a lightish coloured kersey jacket with sleeves of a different colour, breeches of the same as the body of the jacket, tow linen shirt, old shoes and stockings, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the said negro so that his master may get him again, shall receive fifteen shillings, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county thirty shillings, and if out of the state three pounds reward, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON, jun.

Calvert county, November 18, 1783.

On the 22d day of December next will be exposed to sale, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situate on a creek called Battle-creek, the two following tracts of land, viz. Part of a tract of land called Letchworth, and part of a tract of land called Brook-Place Manor, lying contiguous to each other, and containing together about 800 acres, and being situate on a navigable creek is very convenient to trade, as well as commodious to fishing and oystering; the land is fertile, well watered and timbered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow lands, some of which is improved; the buildings thereon are, a commodious new brick house, a kitchen, a large new barn, and sundry out-houses. At the same time will be sold a valuable mill feat, granted in the year 1737, for 99 years, by virtue of a writ of ad quod damnum, and renewable for ever. Likewise will be sold at the same time and place, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, children, boys, and girls. Likewise, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bond with security if required. A general warrant will be given for the above mentioned lands, and the purchaser put in possession thereof immediately.

MOSES P. DUKE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house lately belonging to Mr. John Lansdale, in Prince-George's county, deceased,

A PARCEL of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; likewise some stock, and household furniture. The above to be sold for six months credit, on bond with good security. ISAAC LANSDALE, executor.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts by Christmas, legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

November, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester-town. w 8 ABRAHAM FALCONER.

Annapolis, December 3, 1783

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship NONSUCH, from London, and to be sold at reasonable prices, for cash or good tobacco, by

WILLIAMS & NETH,

at their store on the dock,

BROWN, Blue, Stone colour, Green, Black, and Lead coloured superfine clothes. Brown, Blue, Black, and Light coloured second clothes. Double mill'd drab cloth. Brown and mixed coatings. Rose and striped blankets. Fearnoughts, halfthicks. Striped linety. Flannels. Shalloons. Durants. Mreens. Black princes stuff. Bombaret. Calimancoes. Mens shoes. Womens calimanco ditto. Childrens Morocco ditto. Mohair buttons. Sewing silk, twist. White & coloured threads. Diaper and Holland tapes. Garters. Mens and boys fine and coarse hats. Sail twine. 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens. 9-8 and 5 4 wide ditto sheetings. 9 8 brown and white Russia sheetings. German dowlas. German and British osnabrigs. Calicoes and chintzes. Linen and lawn pocket-handkerchiefs. Crimson collar-velvet. 5-4 wide book mullin. Jaconet ditto. Catgut. Black taste. Black and white lace and edging. Black Barcelona handkerchiefs. Black fatin pelong. White, pink, blue half ell Persians. Black half ell mode. Ditto yard wide double ditto. Rich black fatin Florentine. China cups and saucers. Ditto bowls.

An assortment of queen's ware. Writing paper. Ink powder, ink cake, wafers. Playing cards. Sweeping & hearth brooms. Shoe, buckle, and scrubbing brushes. Ivory and horn combs. Mens and womens white and coloured gloves. Silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hofe. Bottle corks. Pins. Whitechapel and common needles. Sail needles. Nails, 4d. 8d. rod. & 10d. Chestlocks, padlocks, stocklocks, cupboard, and baglocks. HL hinges. Double wormed gimblets. Files and rasps. Carpenters rules. Brass cocks. Elegant brass pillar fire-dogs. Polished steel ditto, with brass heads. Fire-shovels and tongs with brass heads. Copper teakettles. Iron ditto, new make. Pewter dishes and plates. Knives and forks, penknives. Razors, scissars. White metal table and tea-spoons. Plated and common shoe and knee buckles. Plated spurs. Gilt and plated buttons. Gunpower, shot. Weston snuff. Porter. Cheshire and Gloucester cheese. Hyfon, congo, and bohea tea. Loaf sugar. Black pepper. Ground ginger. Nutmegs, cinnamon, mace. Fig and powder blue. Mustard. Saltpetre. Flour sulphur. Glauber and Epsom salts. Jesuits park. Antimony.

They have also for sale, ready made shirts coarse and fine, ready made coarse cloaths, yarn hofe, saddles and bridles, gunlocks, Madeira wine, spirit, West India rum, French brandy, linseed oil, by the gallon or larger quantity, coffee, chocolate, muscovado and Spanish white sugar, with many other articles. 2

Pursuant to the last will and testament of John Eunuch, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased, for the payment of his just debts, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day,

A MERCHANT MILL in tolerable repair, with two pair of stones, one of which is excellent French bur; the hoisting, bolting, and fan to clean wheat, all go by water, situated on the head of Still-pond-creek, near the middle of Kent county, Maryland, the well known garden spot of that state, in a rich neighbourhood, where large quantities of the best wheat in the world is raised, and an excellent stand for a store or any public business, and has water carriage from the mill door to Baltimore, Head of Elk, Back-creek, &c. Credit will be given for great part of the purchase money, on approved security.

RASINGALE, St. LEGER EVERITT, } trustees. ISAAC PERKINS,

TAKEN up as a stray by John Gill, living near Newport, in Charles county, a black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock I D, has one hind foot white, and not docked. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.
 To be SOLD, in West-street, near
 the town gate, cheap for cash,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9
 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box
 or small quantity; also glass tumblers,
 Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped hol-
 lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter
 stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, la-
 dies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raisins,
 Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by
ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making
 business is carried on at said house, with
 the greatest care and punctuality, by
CLAUDE and FRENCH

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.
THE commissioner appointed to settle the ac-
 counts between the United States and the
 state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in
 specie value, all certificates given for supplies by
 public officers, to individuals, and other claims a-
 gainst the United States by individuals; for supplies
 furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and
 contingent expences thereon, within the said state;
 Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in
 this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till
 four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the
 claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply;
 and that he will also attend in sundry districts
 throughout the state, of which public notice will be
 given, at the court-houses in the said districts.

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has
 received a power of attorney from Mr. James
 Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state.
 Those gentlemen who have claims against the said
 James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber;
 and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell,
 are requested to settle their accounts and make pay-
 ment to

12 JAMES CLERK.

Charles-town, Cecil county, state of Maryland, Octo-
 ber 6, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants
 of Charles town, and the neighbourhood there-
 of, intend to petition the next general assembly, for an
 act to empower some person or persons, inhabitants of
 said town, to sell what is commonly called the public
 ground, on the water, and every other public ground
 in said town, to that neither public or private property
 may be injured thereby.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.
 To be SOLD or HIRED, by the
 year or month,
**ALIKELY stout young negro fel-
 low, who understands plantation
 work, and is a tolerable good cook and
 cooper.** Apply to
W. H. M'PHERSON.

To be SOLD in Berkely county, Vir-
 ginia,
**A TRACT of land, containing 900
 acres of the first quality, with plen-
 ty of meadow and never failing springs,
 a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it
 will be divided into two lots of 400 and
 500 acres, and either sold. For fur-
 ther particulars enquire of John Cooke,
 Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said
 county, or of the subscriber in Anna-
 polis.**

4 JAMES NOURSE.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head
 of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis,
 on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench
 named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years
 of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent
 look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her
 elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went
 away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a
 white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she
 may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many
 relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have sup-
 plied her with others. Whoever will take up the said
 negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall re-
 ceive twenty shillings, paid by

15 NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the
 subscriber, living in Prince-George's county
 near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench
 named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large
 scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went
 away, an old shift, old white linsey petticoat, and
 short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I
 bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may
 pass for his property, may change her name and
 cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years
 ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John
 Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free wo-
 man, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and like-
 wise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by
 the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver
 the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars
 if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's
 counties eight dollars; if a further distance a rea-
 sonable satisfaction, paid by me

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running
 away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she
 is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing
 with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood,
 pretending to be sent about my business, and at the
 same time is run away. She hath made away with
 several articles of my property for her own; they
 are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all
 manner of persons to have no manner of dealings
 with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my
 note from this date hereafter, but take her and de-
 liver her to me, and they shall receive the above re-
 ward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is
 a slave.

ROBERT DARNALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of
 Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of
 Prince-George's county, deceased, are
 requested to discharge their accounts im-
 mediately, and such as have claims are
 desired to send in their accounts legally
 proved, that they may be settled by
FIELDER BOWIE, } executor.
JOHN F. BOWIE, }

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 con-
 tinued 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 Whi-
 ton 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 LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis,
 prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was con-
 fined 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, 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, 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 can-
 not attend any in the country, except such as are con-
 fined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given,
 by their very humble servant,

37 WILLIAM LOGAN.

Prince-George's county, November 20,
 1783.

LOST,
**A CERTIFICATE of Thomas Har-
 rison, granted by the state of Mary-
 land for L. 86 4 2, bearing date the
 12th day of December 1781, No. 1280;
 all persons, and particularly public col-
 lectors, are cautioned against receiving it,
 or taking any assignment of it, as I mean
 to obtain a duplicate from the proper au-
 thority.**

3 X WILLIAM LAMAR.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES
 and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
 committee of grievances and courts
 of justice will sit every day during the
 present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock
 in the afternoon.

By order,

4 W. H. M'PHERSON, clk.

November 15, 1783.

To be SOLD on three years credit,
A VERY valuable plantation, containing about
 470 acres of land, situate and lying in Prince-
 George's county, near the Brick church, about ten
 miles from Bladensburg, six miles from Upper
 Marlborough, and the same distance from Queen-
 Anne; the soil is equal to any land in the neigh-
 bourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine
 tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-
 land to support the plantation for ever, and about
 60 acres of as fine rich meadow as any in the state,
 the most of which with little trouble may be put
 down in grass; the improvements are, two old
 dwelling houses, overseer's house, negro quarters,
 two new tobacco houses 50 and 60 feet long, with
 good apple orchards, &c. the plantation all under
 good fence, and in fine order for cropping. The
 subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-
 Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same.
 I will be exceedingly obliged to all persons indebted
 to me on any account whatever, to make payment
 as soon as possible; those that have open accounts or
 interest long due on bonds, &c. that will not in a
 short time close their open accounts, and renew
 their bonds, &c. may expect suits will be com-
 menced against them to the next courts, to compel
 payments.

3 SINGLETON WOOTTON.

St. Mary's county, November 6, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the pre-
 mises, on Thursday the 18th day of December
 next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in St.
 Mary's county, on St. Clement's-bay, con-
 taining about 370 acres; the land is remarkably
 level and rich, and well adapted to farming and
 planting, and is well timbered; the shore abounds
 with excellent fish and oysters in the season. One
 year's credit will be given for the purchase money,
 on giving bond with approved security.

JEREMIAH JORDAN,
 JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, } trustees.
 STEPHEN TARLTON,

All the creditors of Ignatius Craycraft, who have
 not come in under the trust, are requested to meet
 on the day of sale or send their accounts by that day,
 otherwise they will be excluded, as the accounts
 will be closed on that day.

4 X JEREMIAH JORDAN,
 JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, } trustees.
 STEPHEN TARLTON,

November 25, 1783.

On Saturday the 20th of December next, will be
 sold at public sale, in Annapolis, for cash or credit,
A FULL blood bay MARE—got by Sweeper
 —five years old—full fifteen hands high—in
 foal by African.—

A full blood bay MARE—got by Careless—four
 years old—in foal by Mr. Carroll's Badger.—

Also sundry other full blood fillies and colts.—
 Their pedigrees at large will be shewn at the sale by

3 JOHN CRAGGS.

November 10, 1783.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.
WAS stolen out of my lodging room, at Mr.
 Ashmead's, in Annapolis, on Wednesday
 night the 5th of November, my chair box, in which
 were about three hundred and thirty pounds in gold
 coin, and about fifty pounds in dollars, sundry pa-
 pers, and other things. The box, papers, and o-
 ther things, were found the next morning in a val-
 ley in Mr. Hammond's woods, near Annapolis; the
 box broke open and the money only taken out. If
 any person will give information so that the above
 money be recovered, I will give one hundred pounds
 reward, or in proportion for the sum received, and
 the person making such recovery may rest assured of
 every requisite indemnity.

4 X STEPHEN WEST.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

December 2, 1783.

LOST by the subscriber, this day, near Mr.
 Mann's tavern, a certificate in his name, sign-
 ed C. Richmond, aud. gen. No. 4485, sum seventy-
 eight pounds nineteen shillings and eleven pence.
 Any person delivering the same to the auditor-gen-
 eral, shall receive the above reward. It is of no
 use to any person but the owner, notice being given
 to all the officers to stop payment thereof.

2 JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 1 8, 1 7 8 3.

L O N D O N, S e p t e m b e r 1 5.

It were not folly to complain of what cannot be remedied, the large portion of the Newfoundland fishery allotted by the treaty of peace to France and America, should be lamented, as a concession fatal to the navy of this country.

A junction with France in opposition to Russia has been publicly recommended as a measure of sound policy. Between assisting and opposing the czarina in her views on the Porte, there is a preferable medium which the conduct of the empress hath taught us; and it is the medium of neutrality.

Sept. 29. Yesterday Henry Laurens, Esq; set out for the South of France, on a visit to his brother, who is dangerously ill.

It is expected that Mr. Laurens will be at Paris when the commercial regulations are adjusted between Great-Britain and America. He will afterwards return to this country for the last time, and proceed from hence to the continent.

Mr. Jay, the American commissioner, is expected in London to-morrow.

The last manifesto of the empress of Russia is conceived in the usual style of princely modesty; she only claims the Black-Sea, the Crimea, and a few other isles in Turkey in Europe, which might be rendered of marine utility. The possession of the Black Sea would give Russia the command of the Mediterranean; and the Levant trade must in consequence submit to such restrictions as the sage councils of Petersburg should think proper to impose.

The object of Russia in pushing a war with the Porte, can only be to acquire such a territory in Turkey in Europe, as may subserve the purposes of commerce and marine. So far from aiding this project, Britain cannot with any degree of propriety wish it success; and as France would certainly oppose the measure, it must be retrograde policy which could involve this country in another war, where the loss is certain, and the object contended for must only aggrandize a power already too formidable.

By the articles which so frequently appear in some of the courtly papers relative to the sale of Gibraltar, there seems to be an intension to feel the pulses of the people on that subject. It is a delicate theme, and cannot be touched too tenderly. But in proportion as the secret wishes of ministers, or perhaps a secret article of the definitive treaty, may favour the measure, the nation should be guarded; and under no delusive idea whatever be induced to accede to an act which would prove of such infinite detriment to this country.

The pretensions of Spain to Gibraltar are ancient and plausible; but neither the antiquity of a claim, nor the speciousness of a right, operate on the policy of nations. The port of Dunkirk was long the property of this country, and never, strictly speaking, could be considered as a part of France: yet an attempt to repurchase it would be treated by the court of Versailles with that contempt which the court of London should manifest when the sale of Gibraltar is hinted by Spain.

On Tuesday last, an instance of extraordinary levity and whim happened in Southampton: A gardener was going to marry his sister to a young man of the same profession: and had been asked in church, and every thing provided for the marriage; on the above morning, the intended bride and her relations, with the parson and clerk, all met at church, where they waited some time for the bridegroom; at length he made his appearance, but, going up the church, he pretended he had forgot something, and turned back and telling the company he would be with them in two minutes. When he had got a few yards from the church, he took out a half guinea, and tossed it up, saying, if it came heads he would be married, but if tails, he would not; the half guinea came tails, on which he immediately ran off, and has not since been heard of.

The reverend Mr. Appleby, of St. Bride's, who was buried last week, on finding himself one day indisposed in the pulpit, wound up his discourse in the following words: "He is wise enough who knows himself, great enough who matters himself, rich enough who enjoys himself, hath pleasure enough who pleases himself, and is happy enough who lives well."

In the above reverend gentleman's will, is the following whimsical stipulation: "My body to be dressed in a flannel waistcoat, instead of a shirt; an old surtout coat; and breeches without lining or pockets; an old pair of stockings; shoes I shall want none, having done walking; and a worsted wig, if one can be got."

Neither faction nor disloyalty seem discoverable in any of the resolutions of the Irish volunteers. They profess, not to new model, but to restore the constitution of parliament. They object not to laws enacted by representatives; but they desire the suffrages of the representatives to be free. These desires are so reasonable, that unreasonable men only can object to them; and those ministers who would dragoon the Irish out of such principles, can neither be the friends of liberty nor the constitution.

Ministry now give up all idea of opposing the views of the Irish. They will be permitted to carry their reform, and other objects expressed in the different resolutions of the volunteer corps.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 4.

Yesterday was a glad day at Versailles, in consequence of the signing the definitive treaty; the ministers of the different powers who were parties in it, went in grand ceremony from hence to Versailles, and did not return till late in the evening. Mr. Warner however was dispatched from Versailles with the treaty, in a few minutes after it was signed.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua), October 6.

At a meeting of the freeholders for the division of Nonfuch, convened this day at Willoughby Bay church, for the purpose of addressing their representatives, and more especially for the purpose of giving them their sentiments and instructions upon a few important circumstances which seem deeply to affect the island of Antigua in general,

Agreed unanimously, That John Lavicount, Esq; do take the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of the meeting, that the king's proclamation, dated at St. James's the 2d of July, prohibiting the produce of the United States of North-America to be imported into any of his majesty's West-India islands in any other than British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law. And so in like manner prohibiting the exportation of the produce of British West-India islands to any port or place within the said United States, in any other than British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, is at this juncture highly oppressive, and if continued to have force will be productive of the most fatal consequences to this colony.

Resolved unanimously, That the chairman be requested to instruct and recommend to the representatives of this division, to use their utmost efforts at the next meeting, to remove or alleviate the evil consequences, should the said proclamation continue in force.

Resolved unanimously, That the above resolutions be printed in the news papers, in hopes that the measures now taken by this meeting may have such weight with the other divisions as to induce them to give similar instructions to their representatives.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy chairman, for his upright and candid behaviour on this occasion.

JOHN LAVICOUNT, chairman.

To HENRY B. LIGHTFOOT and JAMES ARHILL, Esqrs. GENTLEMEN,

THE freeholders of the division which you represent, have observed with extreme mortification and concern, the king's proclamation, dated St. James's the 2d of July, prohibiting the produce of the United States of North-America to be imported into any of his majesty's West-India islands in any other than British built ships owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law. In the present state of our affairs, reduced to the most indigent state of poverty from numberless concurring circumstances, against which no human prudence could guard, and at present being in the greatest want of every article generally imported from America, they cannot but look forward with much sorrow and uneasiness at the alarming distress, the evil and destructive consequences attendant upon a prohibition so untimely.

The Americans, already too much irritated against British laws, and in their nature detesting arbitrary proclamations, will, they easily perceive, reject in return our vessels, and by and by confining the trade, as to us, entirely to American ships and subjects, will as effectually prevent an exchange of our produce for the produce of America (which we so much want) as if no such articles were actually produced.

I therefore, in the name of the freeholders of the said division, and in concurrence with the foregoing resolves, do direct and instruct you to adopt ways and means the most eligible and effectual to get the force of the said prohibitory proclamation done away, and finally to obtain a redress of the grievance so intolerable, and so justly and generally complained of. And the following appearing to them to be the most obvious and best adapted measure for the end proposed—I do direct that you shall at the next meeting of the legislature, move that a committee of both houses be appointed to apply to his excellency the commander in chief, and state fully to him the distressed situation of the proprietors of estates in this colony—convince him that there is not at this instant, lumber sufficient in this island to cure or contain one third of the ensuing crop, supposing it to be but a moderate one.

That there is not at this time provision sufficient in the whole island, to support or sustain our slaves from famine for more than eight weeks.

That the common necessaries of life are becoming ex-

ceedingly scarce and dear, and difficult to be procured by the poorer sort of people.

That the great influx of the produce of America, which took place immediately on the publication of the preliminary articles of peace, and which there was every reason to expect would continue, induced the inhabitants in general to recal their orders for supplies from Europe, and even in some measure to decline the planting of a proper quantity of ground provision, under an idea that they should be plentifully supplied from America at moderate prices, and will in consequence thereof be left destitute if the proclamation continues in force.

That since the proclamation was handed to the collector of his majesty's customs officially, and a few American vessels refused an entry, and suffered to depart, every necessary article of life, and every article necessary to the manufacturing of our produce, have risen in price within these four days, to the enormous advance of 40 per cent.

That if the custom-house officers are not induced by the interference of his excellency upon the occasion, or from some other cause, to depart from that rigid and inflexible adherence to the sense of the proclamation; and believing it to be their duty (though contrary to their inclination) they should persevere in refusing to enter an American bottom, the people of this colony must suffer in the extreme, and be in a situation much more deplorable and distressing than they were in, even in the midst of war, when they found some relief and alleviation from their distresses by the purchase of prize goods.

That having represented all those matters to his excellency the general in the most satisfactory and substantial manner, you join in an application to him, praying, as a temporary relief from the grievance complained of, that he would be pleased, in consideration of our complicated misfortunes, to suspend the force of the proclamation, until we can have an opportunity of making known our situation to our most gracious sovereign, and praying for a more permanent relief.

That you urge it at the first meeting of the assembly, as essentially necessary and proper, that a committee of both houses should be appointed to draw up a dutiful and an affectionate address to his majesty, stating in the clearest manner our real situation, and praying that the proclamation may finally be made void; that he will in his great wisdom and goodness be graciously pleased to direct, that a more liberal mode of commerce be adopted between his majesty's subjects in the British West-India islands, and the subjects of the United States of North-America, by which his majesty's subjects of the said West-India islands may enjoy the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty which they have been so long strangers to.

I have only further to observe to you, that having the fullest confidence in your integrity and zeal for the public welfare, I leave to your discretion to adopt any other mode that you think eligible, and which seems to meet with the concurrence of the majority of assembly.—I have the honour to be, with great regard and esteem, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN LAVICOUNT, Chairman.

OB. 27. We have extracted, by authority, the first parts of the minutes, which contain the address to his excellency the general; the report of the committee who delivered the address; and his excellency's answer.

To his excellency THOMAS SHIRLEY, Esq; major-general in his majesty's army, captain-general and governor in chief in and over all his majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, chancellor, vice-admiral and ordinary &c. &c. &c.

THE assembly of Antigua, his majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, have ventured to address your excellency upon a very important matter of concern and distress, affecting the public of this colony. We appear before your excellency with perfect and entire confidence in the goodness of your excellency's disposition to relieve the inhabitants of Antigua, and trust that upon an occasion replete with immediate mischief and pregnant with our future ruin, your excellency will venture to make an extraordinary exercise of every power and authority, which his majesty has delegated to your excellency for wife and good purposes.

Your excellency must have beheld with pleasure, that upon the restoration of peace, this colony came into the immediate possession of an unaccustomed plenty—a plenty they had long been strangers to, and had long wished for, and in the prospect of a long enjoyment of it they had forgotten all the injuries, mischiefs and disappointments that were inseparably allied to the war.

In this momentary enjoyment, the publication of his majesty's royal proclamation, dated at St. James's, the 2d day of July last, has taken place, which by tolerating British vessels navigated according to law to trade with the United States of America, is construed to exclude by implication the United States of America from trading to our ports.

This interpretation of the royal pleasure, arresting in so sudden a manner the commerce of America, at the very moment it was returning to our ports, has thrown the interest of the planters into more confusion and distress, than they ever felt at any stage or period of the war; because by placing a false dependence upon a continuance of such supplies, the disappointment leaves them almost without remedy, and from the best information, at a time when the provisions now at market will not answer the consumption of the island for more

than two months, and such provisions too, by the effect of the proclamation, risen in the prices at nearly the rate of fifty per cent.

With the melancholy evidence of these facts before their eyes, and the more gloomy prospect of the future wants, the inhabitants at large have petitioned us, their representatives, to lay their case before your excellency, and to implore the aid of your excellency in the adoption of such measures as may suggest themselves to your excellency's wisdom, for their immediate relief; and they are flattered with your excellency's acquiescence, not only from the natural benignity of your excellency's heart, and the assurances they have of the king's confidence in the rectitude of your excellency's actions, but from the experience they have already had in his majesty's royal approbation of a recent similar measure, taken by your excellency's predecessor, who ventured by proclamation, in a case of public calamity and emergency, to require the officers of his majesty's customs to suspend for a time the operation of the acts of trade, by admitting the importation of provisions in foreign bottoms, contrary to those laws. We, knowing the just grounds of their fears and apprehensions; and not doubting but his majesty, from his paternal care and affection for the remotest of his subjects, would approve and ratify your excellency's conduct in exceeding his commands, when, from peculiar local and unthought of circumstances, the strict execution of them would be ruinous to the smallest branch of his kingdom: Do most humbly pray your excellency, that your excellency would be pleased to order and direct, that the produce of the United States of America may not only be imported into this island in British ships and vessels, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law, but that the same may be also imported in the ships and vessels of the subjects of the United States of America; and that the produce of this island may also be exported in such last mentioned ships and vessels, upon payment of his majesty's duties, until such time as his majesty's pleasure shall be known, or until the commercial treaty, now negotiating between Great-Britain and the States of America, is definitively settled; and that your excellency would signify such your pleasure to the officers of his majesty's customs of this island, or that your excellency would take such other measures for our relief, as to your excellency's wisdom shall seem meet.

ROWLAND BURTON, Speaker.

REPORT of the committee appointed to wait upon the governor in chief with the address from the house.

YOUR committee, appointed by an order of this house, on Tuesday the 7th instant, to prepare an address to his excellency governor Shirley, in consequence of a petition referred to the house, on the same day, by the inhabitants of this island; and the same address being approved of by the house, and your said committee being ordered, on Thursday the 9th instant, to wait on his excellency the governor, to know when it would be convenient to him to receive the address, and that your said committee should deliver the said address accordingly.

Your committee, therefore, pray leave to report to this house, that in pursuance of the said last order of Thursday last, they did, on the same day, wait on his excellency governor Shirley, to know when it would be convenient and agreeable to him to receive the said address; and his excellency was pleased to appoint the morning of the next day, at his house at Clark's Hill, at any time between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock. And your committee further report, that on Friday the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock in the morning, they did wait upon his excellency at Clark's Hill, being accompanied by a very respectable number of the members of the house, when your committee requested to know if his excellency would wish the address to be first read and then delivered to him, when his excellency was pleased to express a desire to hear it read to him, and which being read by Thomas N. Kerby, Esq; one of your committee, his excellency immediately afterwards retired to another apartment, and instantly returned with a written answer, which he read and delivered to your committee, and which answer your committee pray leave to report to this house.

And your committee pray leave further to report, that from the short space of time intervening between the reading of the address as aforesaid, and the reading of the answer by his excellency, that the answer must have been written previous to the presenting the aforesaid address.

THOMAS NORBURY KERBY,
HENRY B. LIGHTFOOT,
JAMES ATHILL.

Antigua, Oct. 16, 1783.

His Excellency's ANSWER to the foregoing ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,
I HAVE carefully attended to the purport of your address, and am very sorry to tell you that it is totally out of my power to take any steps in this business, but those of strictly obeying his majesty's proclamation, which is backed likewise by an act of parliament, and doing my utmost to have it obeyed by all concerned within my government.

I flatter myself, gentlemen, you do not doubt of my warmest wishes and inclination to serve this community, where it is compatible with my honour and duty.

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

Clark's Hill, Oct. 10, 1783.

NEW-YORK, December 1.

The Afræa frigate, from Halifax, and twenty sail of empty transports from England, are lately arrived at Sandy-Hook, the latter to carry to Europe the British troops, &c. at present on Staten and Long-Islands.

Dec. 3. Yesterday evening the grand fireworks, in celebration of the definitive treaty of peace, between Great-Britain and the United States of North-America, were exhibited at the Bowling-green, in the Broadway; beginning with a DOVE descending with the Olive Branch, which communicated the fire to a Marron Battery, and ending with FAME descending, and a flight of one hundred Rockets.

These magnificent fireworks infinitely exceeded every former exhibition in the United States; the prodigious concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion, expressed their plaudits in loud and grateful clangours. The whole was conducted in a manner that reflects the highest honour upon the engineer. The greatest order

prevailed, and the whole was completed without any unfortunate events. It commenced at six o'clock, and closed at seven.

Dec. 4. Since our last schooner bound for Abacco, in going out, run upon the West Bank, and received so much damage as obliged her to return and discharge a part of her cargo.

Last Monday afternoon two brigs from this port, for Philadelphia, one of them commanded by capt. Power, were drove ashore at Sandy Hook; also a sloop from Philadelphia for this port, and a small pilot boat; but it is hoped they will be got off.

About the same time several vessels were drove from their anchors in our bay, by the violence of the wind, and forced on Staten-Island, but we do not learn that they have received any material damage.

Dec. 6. Last Thursday noon, the principal officers of the army in town, assembled at Fraunce's tavern, to take a final leave of their illustrious, gracious, and much loved commander, general Washington. The passions of human nature were never more tenderly agitated, than in this interesting and distressful scene. His excellency having filled a glass of wine, thus addressed his brave fellow-soldiers:

"With an heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devoutly wish, that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honourable."

These words produced extreme sensibility on both sides, they were answered by warm expressions, and fervent wishes, from the gentlemen of the army, whose truly pathetic feelings it is not in our power to convey to the reader. Soon after this scene was closed, his excellency the governor, the honourable council, and citizens of the first distinction, waited on the general, and in terms most affectionate, took their leave.

The corps of light infantry was drawn up in a line; the commander in chief, about two o'clock, passed through them, on his way to Whitehall, where he embarked in his barge for Pauus Hook. He is attended by general le baron de Steuben, proposes to make a short stay at Philadelphia, will thence proceed to Annapolis where he will resign his commission of general of the American armies, into the hands of the continental congress, from whom it was derived; immediately after which his excellency will set out for his seat, named Mount Vernon, in Virginia, emulating the example of his model, the virtuous Roman general who, victorious, left the tented field, covered with honour, and withdrew from public life, *otium cum dignitate*.

We are informed that their excellencies the commanders in chief of the British fleet and army, in America, with the last division of the troops on board, have left Staten-Island, on their passage to England. General Sir Guy Carleton, Dean Poyntz, Esq; paymaster-general, Brook Watson, Esq; commissary-general, William Smith, Esq; and a number of gentlemen were passengers in the Cores frigate, commanded by captain Hawkins. In the Cyclops frigate, by captain Christian, were Hugh Wallace and James Jauncey, Esquires, and many other gentlemen. The Assurance man of war, captain Swiney, with a great number of passengers, chiefly officers of the army, sailed for England some days before the above fleet. The ship Holderness, with the commissariat department, sailed likewise a few days before them for Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, where they are to act in the same line as they were accustomed to do in this city.

SIR, New-York, December 4, 1783.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you the following copy of a letter from the commander in chief, to major-general Knox; who requests you to publish it to the troops under your command, in the orders of this day. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. SHAW, A. D. C.

Hon. brigadier-general H. Jackson.

SIR, New-York, December 3, 1783.

THE splendid display of fireworks last evening, was so highly satisfactory, that I must request you to present to captain Price, under whose direction they were prepared; and to the officers who assisted him, my thanks, for the great skill and attention shewn in the conduct of that business. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Major-general Knox.

His excellency general Washington having had the unspeakable satisfaction, (which none but true patriots can feel) of conducting a most arduous undertaking successfully, and, being in the hand of Divine Providence, the chief instrument of procuring peace to his injured country; and, in company with his excellency our governor, on seeing this city restored to its long exiled inhabitants; on Thursday last set out on his return towards his own estate in Virginia, where, if the prayers of a grateful people are granted he will long enjoy the blessings of peace, which they, through his means have obtained.

He was attended to his barge by his excellency the governor, a number of general and other officers, and a great concourse of people. At his departure he was saluted with a discharge of thirteen cannon from the fort.

On Saturday night last, in this city, and 100 miles round that we have already heard of; was felt four or five considerable shocks of an earthquake; attended with a loud rumbling noise: the first shock was felt between ten and eleven o'clock; the last between two and three in the morning.

Dec. 10. We hear from Boston, that a Dutch ship of 44 guns and 143 men, which came out as one of the convoy to M. Van Berekel, ambassador from Holland, having arrived off Cape Cod, on Friday the 11th ult. sprang a leak, and before any assistance could be had, she foundered, and every soul on board, except the captain and 39 others, who saved themselves in a boat, perished.

It is computed, that not less than 1500 men have been lost at sea, upon this continent, within 3 months past.

The schooner —, captain Lee, belonging to Mr. Moses Hetfield, of Elizabeth town, from South-Carolina for this port, was lately stranded near Cape Henlopen, and every soul on board, ten in number, perished. Saturday M. de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary from the court of his most Christian majesty, set out

from this city for Philadelphia. His excellency was saluted from the battery at his embarking.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

On Monday last his Excellency general Washington arrived here from New York. His excellency was met at Frankfort, by his excellency the president of this state, the honourable the financier, generals St. Clair and Hand, the Philadelphia troop of horse, and a number of the citizens, who had the pleasure of accompanying the general into the city. His arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon, the bells were rung, and the people testified their satisfaction, at once more seeing their illustrious chief, by repeated acclamations. On Tuesday the following address was presented to his Excellency:

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December 9, 1783.

SIR,

IN your return from the supreme command of the armies of the United States to private life, accept that gratitude and respect, which your unexampled conduct justly creates in the breasts of a free and happy people. In our names, Sir, and in the names of the citizens of Pennsylvania, whom we represent in general assembly, we embrace this opportunity of transmitting to posterity the just and high sense we entertain of those exalted abilities and virtues, which, under Divine Providence, have been so signally instrumental in establishing the freedom and independence of this country. At the same time, we cannot omit to acknowledge the obligations we owe to your excellency, for the inestimable legacy bequeathed to your country in your circular letter. When your sword was no longer necessary for our defence, You have shewn us how to preserve, by wisdom and justice, that liberty and honour, which, as our national inheritance, we maintained by arms. May your excellency be long spared to this country, and, among the sweets of domestic life, may you have the happiness of beholding a growing empire, wise, just, and united. This, from our knowledge of you, we are convinced will be the most acceptable return that can be made for your faithful and disinterested services to these United States, and to mankind in general. Nothing less, Sir, can make you happy.

Signed, by order of the house,

GEORGE GRAY, speaker.

His excellency general Washington.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the state of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I CONSIDER the approbation of the representatives of a free and virtuous people, as the most enviable reward that can ever be conferred on a public character.

A sense of duty impelled me to contribute whatever my sword or my pen could effect towards the establishment of our freedom and independence. The smiles of Providence on the united exertions of my fellow-citizens, have completed our successes; and it remains to be my first and most earnest desire, that the United States may profit by the happy occasion, and preserve, by wisdom and justice, that liberty and honour they have so nobly maintained by arms.

Anticipating the increasing happiness and lustre of this growing empire, I shall return to private life with a degree of satisfaction more easily to be conceived than expressed.

As this is the last time I shall have the honour of seeing you, gentlemen, in my official character, I cannot bid you a final farewell, without acknowledging the great assistance I have frequently derived from your state, and the pleasure I have lately received from the illustrious example of the legislature, in adopting the recommendations of congress with so much promptness and unanimity. May the representatives and citizens of this commonwealth continue to possess the same good dispositions; and may they be as happy in the enjoyment of peace, as it is possible for a wise, just, and united people to be.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1783.

THE members of the Annapolis Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern, on Tuesday next at four o'clock.

December 14, 1783.

Will be exposed to sale by public auction, at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 12th day of January next, for cash or tobacco,

SUNDRY valuable labouring negroes. One year's credit will be given, on bond and security. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by application to Michael Jenifer Stone, Esq; near Port-Tobacco, or to me at Annapolis.

WALTER STONE.

Charles county, December 9, 1783.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Monday the 29th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Joseph Windsor, deceased, for ready cash only, 7/6

TWO NEGROES, one a wench about fifty years of age, the other a likely young girl eight years of age, by

JOSEPH WINDSOR, executor,
MARY WINDSOR, executrix.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1784, may be had at the Printing-Office. 2

Annapolis, December 17, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship **NONSUCH**, from **LONDON**, and to be **SOLD** at reasonable prices, for **CASH**,
By **STEVENS & NIELSON**,
At their Store, in South-east Street, near the Church Circle.

WHITE,

Pink,
Pea green,
Green-grass,
Blue and black,
English Perfians,
Fashionable,
Windfor-green,
Fontainbleau,
White shot pink,
White & black,
Lutestrings,
Six quarters yard wide double black,
White,
Sky and pink farfenet.
Five quarters wide striped mulin.
Yard wide fine jaconet ditto.
Five quarters wide ditto.
Six quarters do. humburs.
Five quarters do. book muslin.
Eleven eighths do. do.
Lawn handkerchiefs, with striped borders.
Yard wide plain ditto.
Striped ditto.
Figured ditto.
Eleven eighths do. do.
Yard wide minionet.
Flowered and plain lawn.
Striped and flowered drefs and undress gauze.

Double and single blond.
Thread ditto.
Double and single edg'd black lace.
Ditto edging.
Plain,
Figured,
Striped,
Scarlet,
Gauze and velvet ribbon.
Ladies sliding,
Plain,
Flowered and spangled fans.
Steel hat-pins.
Gilt ball-head ditto.
Hat-pins set in silver.
Mocoo ditto.
Needles.
Silk covered and skeleton wire.
Covering chip hats.
Fine white and black ditto.
Elegant white and black ostrich feathers.
Flowers in wreaths, bunches, and sprigs.
Mens and ladies best kid gloves.
Sewing silk.
Cane.
Ladies drefs and undress caps.
Full suit gauze cloaks.
Hats and bonnets ready made.

December 18, 1783.

To be **SOLD** at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

A TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paved garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and tulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the tulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.
All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

ANNAPOLIS, December 14.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called **Soldier's Delight**.

EDWARD LLOYD.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house lately belonging to Mr. John Lansdale, in Prince-George's county, deceased,

A PARCEL of negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; likewise some stock, and household furniture. The above to be sold for six months credit, on bond with good security.

ISAAC LANSDALE, executor.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts by Christmas, legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

December 11, 1783.

LOST from Herring-bay on the 6th instant, a remarkable well built **BOAT**, mulberry frame, almost new, calculated for seven oars, her bottom is formed out of three two inch oak planks, no keel, her timbers run from her gunwale across her floor; has no floor timbers, she has two or three rising timbers forward and aft, she has two hooks in her bow well secured, a ring bolt in the upper one with a long iron chain to it, her harpens of mulberry, and the fore pieces of her gunwale, instead of stern sheets there is a platform for a scine, had in her two or three ash oars. Whoever takes up the said boat and will lodge information with Messieurs Wallace, Johnson, and Muir, so that she may be had again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, or to the subscriber on Herring-bay, and reasonable charges if delivered to **1**.

Wallace & Muir DAVID WEEMS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship **NONSUCH**, from **LONDON**, and to be sold by

SHAW & CHISHOLM,

at the house of John Shaw, near the Stadt-house,
A NEAT assortment of mahogany framed looking-glasses, backgammon-tables, draught-boards, tea-chests, tea-boxes, cribbage boards and boxes, decanter stands, knife-boxes, spare sets of backgammon-boxes and men, prints framed and glazed, and a variety of walking-sticks, &c.
N. B. Imported in same ship, a neat fine toned piano forte, and to be sold at A. Chisholm's. **2**

Annapolis, December 3, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship **NONSUCH**, from **LONDON**, and to be sold at reasonable prices, for cash or good tobacco, by

WILLIAMS & NETH,

at their store on the dock,

BROWN,

Blue,
Stone colour,
Green,
Black, and
Lead coloured superfine clothes.
Brown,
Blue,
Black, and
Light coloured second clothes.
Double mill'd drab cloth.
Brown and mixed coatings.
Rose and striped blankets.
Fearnoughts, halfthicks.
Striped linley.
Flannels. Shalloons.
Durants. Moreens.
Black princes stuff.
Bombaret.
Calimancoes.
Mens shoes.
Womens calimanco ditto.
Childrens Morocco ditto.
Mohair buttons.
Sewing silk, twist.
White & coloured threads.
Diaper and Holland tapes.
Garters.
Mens and boys fine and coarse hats.
Sail twine.
7-8 and yard wide Irish linens.
9-8 and 5-4 wide ditto sheetings.
9 8 brown and white Russia sheetings.
German dowias.
German and British osnabrigs.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Linen and lawn pocket-handkerchiefs.
Crimson collar-velvet.
5-4 wide book muslin.
Jaconet ditto.
Catgut. Black taste.
Black and white lace and edging.
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs.
Black satin pelong.
White, pink, blue half all Perfians.
Black half ell mode.
Ditto yard wide double ditto.
Rich black satin Florentine.
China cups and saucers.
Ditto bowls.

An assortment of queen's ware.
Writing paper.
Ink powder, ink cake, wafers.
Playing cards.
Sweeping & hearth brooms.
Shoe, buckle, and scrubbing brushes.
Ivory and horn combs.
Mens and womens white and coloured gloves.
Silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hose.
Bottle corks.
Pins.
Whitechapel and common needles.
Sail needles.
Nails, 4d. 8d. 10d. & 20d.
Cheeklocks, padlocks, stocklocks, cupboard, and baglocks.
HL hinges.
Double wormed gimblets.
Files and rasps.
Carpenters rules.
Brass cocks.
Elegant brass pillar fire-dogs.
Polished steel ditto, with brass heads.
Fire shovels and tongs with brass heads.
Copper teakettles.
Iron ditto, new make.
Pewter dishes and plates.
Knives and forks, penknives.
Razors, scissars.
White metal table and tea-spoons.
Plated and common shoe and knee buckles.
Plated spurs.
Gilt and plated buttons.
Gunpower, shot.
Wellton snuff.
Porter.
Cheshire and Gloucester cheese.
Hyson, congo, and bohea tea.
Loaf sugar.
Black pepper.
Ground ginger.
Nutmegs, cinnamon, mace.
Fig and powder blue.
Mustard.
Salpêtre.
Flour sulphur.
Glauber and Epsom salts.
Jesuits bark.
Antimony.

They have also for sale, ready made shirts coarse and fine, ready made coarse cloaths, yarn hose, saddles and bridles, gunlocks, Madeira wine, spirit, West-India rum, French brandy, linseed oil, by the gallon or larger quantity, coffee, chocolate, muscovado and Spanish white sugar, with many other articles. **3**

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.
TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from **10** RICHARD SPRIGG.

THERE is at the plantation late of Jacob Lusby, deceased, taken up as a stray, a red and white yearling, marked with a crop and under cut in the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. **2**

TAKEN up as a stray, by Robert Leakins, living near Bryan's tavern, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown horse, about 13 hands high, both hind feet white, a great number of gray hairs in his face, has several saddle marks, is well made, in tolerable good order, and appears to be about 10 years old, paces and trots. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. **2**

December 9, 1783.

THE land advertised in this paper for sale by the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st instant, if not disposed of before.

2 SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Montgomery county, November 25, 1783.

WENT away from his lodgings, on the night of the 23d instant, a certain **WILLIAM SMITH**, who took with him sundry bed-cloaths, viz. two rugs, one green, the other white set with other colours; three blankets, one white country cloth, one a Dutch double one, the other a Dutch single one; two sheets, one coarse, the other fine; two bolsters, one drilling, the other of nabrig. Likewise a dark bay horse, about 9 years old, 13 hands high, paces well, and trots when looie; his marks are, some mixed hairs in his face, a white spot on his under lip, and a bump behind his left ear, as if he were going to have the poll-evil; white hind feet as high as the footlocks, and some saddle-spots on his back. Also two snaffle bridles. Said Smith's apparel is, a drab coloured great coat with white metal buttons; an old coat and jacket of country sultian, the jacket had a splash of tar on the breast; a pair of old overalls worn out at the knees; white stockings; a pair of shoes, and large silver buckles, which he said he bought at Bladensburg, and that they cost him five dollars and a half. Whoever apprehends him and secures him in any gaol, so that he be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive five dollars; and for securing the horse, so that I get him again, and the bed-cloaths, five dollars more, paid by **2** JAMES TOPPING, living on the Fall-branch, near George-town.

November 29, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a negro man named **PHIL**, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thin faced, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has had a hurt in his right ankle which makes him limp a little as he walks; had on a lightish coloured keisey jacket with sleeves of a different colour, breeches of the same as the body of the jacket, tow linen shirt, old shoes and stockings, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the said negro so that his master may get him again, shall receive fifteen shillings, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county thirty shillings, and if out of the state three pounds reward, paid by **2** JOHN WORTHINGTON, jun.

Calvert county, November 18, 1783.

On the 22d day of December next will be exposed to sale, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situate on a creek called Battle-creek, the two following tracts of land, viz. Part of a tract of land called Letchworth, and part of a tract of land called Brook-Place Manor, lying contiguous to each other, and containing together about 800 acres, and being situate on a navigable creek is very convenient to trade, as well as commodious to fishing and oystering; the land is fertile, well watered and timbered, and has a sufficient quantity of meadow lands, some of which is improved; the buildings thereon are, a commodious new brick house, a kitchen, a large new barn, and sundry out-houses. At the same time will be sold a valuable mill seat, granted in the year 1737, for 99 years, by virtue of a writ of ad quod damnum, and renewable for ever. Likewise will be sold at the same time and place, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, children, boys, and girls. Likewise, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bond with security if required. A general warrant will be given for the above mentioned lands, and the purchaser put in possession thereof immediately. **3 X** MOSES P. DUKE.

November 25, 1783.

On Saturday the 20th of December next, will be sold at public sale, in Annapolis, for cash or credit, **A** FULL blood bay **MARE**—got by Sweeper—five years old—full fifteen hands high—in foal by African.—
A full blood bay **MARE**—got by Careless—four years old—in foal by Mr. Carroll's Badger.—
Also sundry other full blood fillies and colts—Their pedigrees at large will be shewn at the sale by **1 X** JOHN CRAGGS.

RAN away, the 20th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsy petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynth, of Prince George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me.

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave. 5 ROBERT DARNALL.

AL L persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by 19
FIELDER BOWIE, } executort.
JOHN F. BOWIE, }

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 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, 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, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropy, 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, 30 WILLIAM LOGAN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

November 12, 1783.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Annapolis, the 12th of October, a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has four white feet, his hind legs are white half way up, and a blaze face, trots and gallops, and when fretted carries his head very high. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, living at the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack-river, shall receive the above reward. 3 DANIEL CARROLL.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Watson, living near Annapolis, a black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, with a long switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.
To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bol-lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by 10 CLAUDE and FRENCH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.

THE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts. 7

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to 13 X JAMES CLERK.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,
ALIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to W. H. M'PHERSON.

To be SOLD in Berkely county, Virginia,

ATTRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis. 5 JAMES NOURSE.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, W. H. M'PHERSON, clk.

Chaplico manor, December 3, 1783.

WHEREAS sundry persons make a practice to carry their guns and dogs in order to hunt and shoot game within the plantations of the subscribers, lying on Wicomico river, in Chaplico manor, in St. Mary's county, to the prejudice of us the subscribers; This public notice is to forewarn all persons in future, from this date, to desist from such practice, as delinquents will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases, by CORNELIUS BARBER, BAPTIST BARBER.

November 15, 1783.

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about 470 acres of land, situate and lying in Prince-George's county, near the Brick church, about ten miles from Bladensburg, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and the same distance from Queen-Anne; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of woodland to support the plantation for ever, and about 60 acres of as fine rich meadow as any in the state, the most of which with little trouble may be put down in grass; the improvements are, two old dwelling houses, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new tobacco houses 50 and 60 feet long, with good apple orchards, &c. the plantation all under good fence; and in fine order for cropping. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. I will be exceedingly obliged to all persons indebted to me on any account whatever, to make payment as soon as possible; those that have open accounts or interest long due on bonds, &c. that will not in a short time close their open accounts, and renew their bonds, &c. may expect suits will be commenced against them to the next courts, to compel payments. 4 SINGLETON WOOTTON.

November, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester-town. w 8

3 ABRAHAM FALCONER.

December 8, 1783.

On Tuesday the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, THE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough aforesaid, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state, near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine seat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by 2 PATRICK SIM SMITH.

Anne-Arundel county, December 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within twelve miles of Frederick-town, forty-five of Baltimore-town, and thirty of George-town, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, is well adapted to produce Indian corn, wheat, or any kinds of small grain and tobacco of the first quality, abounds with hickory, has two new houses on it, and a great quantity of rich low ground that may be watered at pleasure, and easily be made into excellent timothy meadows; the neighbourhood affords a very good range for stock. Credit will be given for the purchase money; interest to be paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above condition, three years credit will be given. 2 B. GALLOWAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

December 2, 1783.

LOST by the subscriber, this day, near Mr. L Mann's tavern, a certificate in his name, signed C. Richmond, and gen. No. 485, sum seventy-eight pounds nineteen shillings and eleven pence. Any person delivering the same to the auditor-general, shall receive the above reward. It is of no use to any person but the owner, notice being given to all the officers to stop payment thereof. 3 X JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 25, 1783.

F R A N C E.

ARRET of the council of state of the king, relating to the establishment of packets for the communication with the United States of America, dated June 28, 1783, Extraict of the minutes.

UPON an account given to the king in his council, of the advantages which would arise to commerce from a regular communication between France and the United States of America, his majesty has thought proper to order the establishment of packets, which are to sail at stated times, from Port Louis to New-York, and to return to the same port; and in order to prevent this establishment from being prejudicial to the operations of the merchants, his majesty has been pleased to limit the service of the packets to the transport of letters and passengers with their trunks and some effects of great value. In consequence of which, the king being in his council, has ordered, and orders, as follows:

Art. 1. A sufficient number of vessels belonging to his majesty, shall be kept ready at Port Louis, for the purpose of sending off one of them regularly on the Tuesday of the third week of every month, and the first shall be sent in September next.

Art. 2. There shall not be taken on freight in the said packets, any goods in bales or casks, and it is his majesty's express order, that nothing but the following articles be embarked therein, viz.

1. The mail of letters.
2. The passengers going from France to America, or from America to France.
3. The trunks of the said passengers, each of them being allowed three trunks, every one of 100 pounds weight if they live at the captain's table, and one trunk only if they live on ship's rations.

4. New fashions, cloaths for men and women, wine and liquors in bottles, and other precious effects.

Art. 3. The officers on board the packets shall be chosen amongst those who are in the king's service, and shall be paid, as well as the crew by his majesty, and kept under the same discipline established by the ordinances for the royal marine.

Art. 4. His majesty has appointed the sieurs le Couteux to direct, according to the orders of the secretary of state in the marine department, the expedition of the said packets. In consequence of which the said sieurs le Couteux shall pay all the expences of the said expeditions, and receive the money to be paid for the transport of letters, passengers, and of those goods which are allowed to be taken on board.

Art. 5. A regulation of his majesty concerning the service of the post-office, and the security of the transport of letters, and their reception at Port Louis and at New-York, will be published before the first day of September next; together with a tarif of the sums of money to be paid for the different transports.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 5.

The regiments under orders for Ireland are those which were taken from that kingdom in the course of the war, and added to what are now there, will not nearly complete the peace establishment of that country. Ireland has always a less force in war than in peace. There ought to be there sixteen thousand horse, dragoons, invalids, and marching regiments, as their parliament provides biennially for that number. The usual orders for sending the regiments home that war had drawn away, gave rise to that idle report of government sending our forces to stop the rebellion, and a warlike story never loses any thing by carrying, there were twelve sail of the line added, but what they were to do was kept a profound secret.

The Dublin evening post by yesterday's mail mentions, that the Irish have demanded in their military councils, total independence. The report cannot be credited, because our Irish correspondents joyfully mention, that the Isle of Dogs, the Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Isle of Wight, have demanded and insisted upon the same terms.

Oct. 6. The policy of France, in strengthening her interest by the acquisition of new alliances, reflects the highest honour on the cabinet of Versailles; and, added to the extraordinary attention which the French have lately to commerce and their marine, it furnishes a prospect of national grandeur, adequate to the wishes of any prince, whose happiness results from the prosperity of his people.

Oct. 8. Yesterday the standard was hoisted at the tower, and at the general post-office; and at night the post-office and several of the public streets were illuminated in consequence of the peace being proclaimed.

It will turn out, by the books of the several rotation offices, that there were more breaches of the peace yesterday, in consequence of peace being proclaimed, than for some time past.

Extraict of a letter from the Hague, O c t o b e r 1.

"The American loan is completing very fast; after which the states have ordered that for twelve months no loan shall be negotiated in Holland for the service of any foreign power whatever."

D U B L I N, S e p t e m b e r 25.

This day exhibited a sight at which humanity shrank back appalled. Thousands of starving and industrious weavers in the woollen branch made a procession through all the principal streets of the capital, with the golden fleece, which formerly led, clothed, and dis-

fused happiness among millions, wrapped up in black, truly picturesque of the lamentable situation to which the sons of industry are now reduced by the deplorable state of the manufactures of Ireland. The fleece was carried by several of these children of want in deep mourning, attended by an innumerable crowd of their brethren in distress, in mourning-cloaks, hat-bands, and weepers. They had in their hands, shuttles, alas! without even web! Others had banners with mottos: "Protecting duties, or ways and means to live."

They distributed hand-bills through the city stating in a modest narrative, their present situation, imploring the protection of their countrymen and fellow citizens. In their various progress through the town they conducted themselves with propriety, and without any riot or unlucky circumstance taking place, the surest means of securing the countenance and interest of those who wish them employment and happiness.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) O c t o b e r 4.

Late accounts from England mention, that the present pious as well as virtuous administration, have absolutely determined on making an American bishop. Dr. Chandler, the fugitive parson from New-York, is to be consecrated bishop of Nova-Scotia!!!

Tuesday morning, the body of one William Tuck, late mate of the brig Tagus, belonging to Corke, and lying in the harbour of Port-Royal, was found murdered in the sea, with every appearance of the most deliberate and savage cruelty having been practised on the body; the head being cut open to the brain, the face shockingly disfigured, and the heart left bare, with several stabs in it. A coroner's inquest was summoned, who, after taking two days to examine the witnesses, brought in their verdict wilful murder, by sundry negroes, the property of the late Thomas Goldson, Esq; deceased, and against Thomas and John Goldson, free people of colour, for aiding and abetting.

It appeared, upon the examination of one Owen Sheridan, a seaman belonging to the Tagu, that he (Sheridan) came on shore, in company with the deceased, upon business of the captain's, between eight and nine o'clock on the Monday night; that perceiving a place enclosed which appeared convenient for washing, and which since proves to be a turtle crawle, Sheridan undressed himself and went in; the deceased was about to do the same, when a great number of armed negroes, aided and abetted by free people of colour, came violently upon them; some of whom, it is supposed, hurried away the deceased, whilst others assaulted Sheridan, who crying out murder, several white people happily came in time and rescued him from his impending fate.

Warrants have been issued for apprehending the murderers, and several negroes have already been taken into custody.

Oct. 15. Saturday last died, in the most excruciating torments, Mrs. Sarah da Costa, wife of Mr. Ralph da Costa, of this town, druggist and chymist; her death was occasioned by taking some arsenic, which had been given to her in a cup of tea. A coroner's inquest being held on the body, brought in their verdict, "poisoned by tea or some other liquid she had drank." What heightens the calamity, she had been delivered of an infant early on the morning of her death, which survived its unfortunate mother only 48 hours.

It appeared, by the testimony of several persons who were examined on the occasion, that an attempt had been made to poison the deceased, about eight weeks before, in a cup of sago, which proving disagreeable to the taste, had been thrown away; that on the morning of her death, being thirsty, she called for some, which was given to her by a negro, named Beneba, her property; after drinking a cup full, she complained of a violent burning in the throat and stomach, which continued with excessive reachings till her death. Several persons who tasted the tea were taken ill, but have since recovered; and upon examining the tea-kettle, a large quantity of arsenic was found at the bottom of it.

Beneba, and a negro woman named Linda belonging to Mr. Bonatta, have been apprehended upon suspicion, and committed to gaol.

Oct. 18. It is reported in town, upon what authority we cannot decide, that the bill, which made the ports of this island free, expired a few days ago; in consequence of which, it is said, no foreign vessels will, in future, be admitted to an entry; a measure so repugnant to the dearest interests of the country, as cannot fail to heap upon the heads of its devoted inhabitants, accumulated distress, if not utter and general ruin.

S A L E M, N o v e m b e r 26.

The Dutch ministers in France, in a letter to the States General, after reciting their proceedings in the late negotiations, conclude as follows:

"The ministers plenipotentiary of the courts of France, England, and Spain, have signed yesterday at Paris, by the latter the former preliminaries are only converted into a definitive treaty; there yet remain some contentious matters on which the parties have not altogether agreed."

Nov. 27. On Tuesday last passed through this town, on their way to Boston, a captain, lieutenant, and about 40 men, of the Dutch navy. They related, as we are informed, that they sailed from Holland in the month of June last, in a ship of 50 guns, one of the Squadron bound to Philadelphia, with his excellency Mynheer Van Berckel, the Dutch minister; that in September, in lat. 37 and a half, and in the longitude

of Nantucket, the ship was dismasted, in a violent gale of wind: that from the want of water, &c. and the ship leaking to such a degree as to require the greatest exertions of the whole crew to keep her from sinking, they were reduced to the greatest distress: that a few days since, not far from Cape Anne, they descried a brig about three leagues distance, when the captain, the lieutenant, and the 40 men above mentioned, left the ship in two boats, and made for the brig; and that in about three minutes after they left the ship, she went down, having then on board 303 men among whom were two lieutenants and two other officers, all of whom were drowned. Those in the boats were taken on board the brig, and afterwards put on board a sloop from Cape Anne, which was sent out for their relief: at which place they were all landed.

B O S T O N, N o v e m b e r 27.

Last Saturday arrived the brig Admiral Kepple, captain Conally, from Corke, after a passage of 65 days; by this vessel we learn, that the Irish parliament had been dissolved and a new one summoned to meet in September; that the elections were going on with great spirit throughout the kingdom; a great number of new members were returned, and it was expected the first act of the new parliament, would be for an express and clear declaration of the rights of Ireland, and a more equal representation of the people; that a meeting of delegates from all the corps in the province of Ulster, amounting to about 500, had met in provincial congress, at Dungannon, the 8th of September, and entered into a number of spirited resolutions, and addressed the other three provinces thereon; that the greatest spirit of unanimity prevailed among the volunteer corps, and the people of the kingdom in general, all determined to have their rights and connexions with England clearly and explicitly ascertained. It is said the British parliament were to meet a month sooner than was at first intended, in order to watch the motions of the Irish.

From the Kingston morning post, O c t o b e r 11.

We learn from the Windward Islands, that 3 French ships of the line and 4000 men, lately arrived at Martinico, from Old France, supposed to be the peace establishment for that quarter; and that none of the conquered islands are to be given up before the 11th of February, 1784.

We understand that his excellency the governor has given permission to the master of the brig Chance, from New London, in the state of Connecticut, to land and dispose of the perishable part of his cargo; which indulgence, it is said, will be extended to all American vessels that may arrive here (Jamaica) for four weeks to come.

N E W - Y O R K, D e c e m b e r 10.

The schooner —, Capt. Lee, belonging to Mr. Moses Hetfield, of Elizabeth-Town, from South-Carolina for this port, was lately stranded near Cape Henlopen, and every soul on board, ten in number, perished.

Dec 13. Saturday last the brig Hawke, William Beynon, master, arrived here in 11 weeks from Waterford in Ireland—on his passage, the 19th of September he spoke with the ship Favourite, captain Nicholas Vallance, from Philadelphia, bound to Corke, 48 days out, all well—the had been wind bound several days in Port l'Orient.

Yesterday arrived the ship Prosperity, captain Pooler, in 12 weeks from Liverpool. In lat. 35, 6 N. long. 66, 10 W. the 26th of November he spoke with the ship St. James, captain Cain, five days out from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon; and on the 2d instant, in lat. 38, 45, long. 71, he spoke with the sloop Eliza, captain Pryor, from Boston, bound to St. Croix—The Eliza had lost her bowsprit.

Wednesday last the ship Gustavus, captain M'Geo, arrived here in a short passage from Boston—in this vessel came passengers colonel Isaac Sears, his amiable consort, and family. We congratulate our old friends and companions in adversity on this occasion, as we are persuaded he will observe an uniformity of sentiment with respect to British tyranny and its adherents—and will, we doubt not, exert his influence and abilities to effect the expulsion of the tools and minions of Great-Britain, who now infest this city.

Dec. 16. Yesterday arrived his Most Christian Majesty's packet Le Courier de l'Amerique, commanded by Mons. Le Chevalier d'Aboville, from Port l'Orient, in 59 days, the mail was sent to the post-office in Smith-street. Monsieur de la Forrest, his Most Christian Majesty's Consul for the state of Georgia, is one of the many passengers arrived in this packet. We do not learn that this vessel has brought any particular news.

N O R W I C H, D e c e m b e r 4.

In the snow storm last Friday, captain Davison of this town, on his passage from New-York, was obliged to come too opposite New-Haven; just before he dropped his anchor, captain John Cady, of Plainfield, (a passenger on board) who happened to be on the quarter-deck, accidentally fell over board, and was unfortunately drowned; he was heard to cry for help several times after he was in the water, but the night being very dark, and the seas running high, it was impossible to afford him any assistance. He has left a sorrowful widow and two children, to mourn their loss. His death is greatly lamented by his friends and acquaintance.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, December 2.

Saturday night about eleven o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt in this city: it lasted near a minute, and the noise was like a carriage passing over a wooden bridge. The inhabitants were greatly alarmed, most of them being asleep at the time, the shock awoke them.

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

On Friday evening last his EXCELLENCY GENERAL WASHINGTON, with his suite, arrived here on his way to Mount Vernon. His Excellency was met, a few miles from this city, by the honourable generals Gates and Smallwood, and several of the principal inhabitants, who attended him to Mr. Mann's, where apartments had been prepared for his reception. His Excellency's arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon. After receiving the heart felt welcome of all who had the honour of knowing him—his Excellency waited on the President of Congress, with whom he and the members of that body, together with the principal civil and military officers of this state, dined on Saturday. On Sunday morning his Excellency returned the visits of the citizens and others who had waited on him, after which he dined, with a number of other gentlemen, with Mr. Harford.

On Monday Congress gave his Excellency a public dinner at the Ball-room, where upwards of two hundred persons of distinction were present; every thing being provided by Mr. Mann in the most elegant and profuse style. After dinner the following toasts were drank, under the discharge of the artillery.

1. The United States.
2. The Army.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The United Netherlands.
5. The King of Sweden.
6. Our Commissioners abroad.
7. The Minister of France.
8. The Minister of the United Netherlands.
9. Harmony and a flourishing commerce throughout the union.
10. May virtue and wisdom influence the councils of the United States, and may their conduct merit the blessings of Peace and Independence.
11. The virtuous daughters of America.
12. Governor and state of Maryland.
13. Long health and happiness to our illustrious general.

At night the stadthouze was beautifully illuminated, where a Ball was given by the General Assembly, at which a very numerous and brilliant appearance of ladies were present.

The following are the Addresses of the honourable the Governor and the Council, the General Assembly, and the Corporation, to his Excellency, with his Answers.

Annapolis, December 20, 1783.

IN COUNCIL.

SIR,

AMIDST the general joy on the happy and honourable termination of the war, we beg leave to welcome your Excellency's return to this city, with hearts full of gratitude and affection.

As long, sir, as mankind shall retain a proper sense of the blessings of PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY, your character, in every country and in every age, will be honoured, admired, and revered; but to a mind elevated as yours, the consciousness of having done great and illustrious deeds, from the purest principles of patriotism, of having, by your wisdom and magnanimity, arrested the arm of tyranny, saved a dear country and millions of fellow-citizens, and millions yet unborn, from slavery and all the horrors and calamities of slavery, and placed their rights and liberties on a permanent foundation, must yield a satisfaction infinitely superior to all the pomp and eclat of applauding ages and admiring worlds.

Attached to your Excellency by the strongest obligations; and feeling the most lively impressions of your unequalled worth and public usefulness; we beg you to accept of our warmest wishes, that your life may be prolonged to a far distant period! and that it may be as happy in your retirement as it has been glorious in the field.

With every sentiment of respect and regard,
We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
And most humble servants.

W. P. A. C. A.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

SIR,

I SHALL ever cherish a pleasing remembrance of the welcome reception I have experienced from your Excellency and the Council, on my return to this city, after the happy and honourable termination of the war.

The flattering sentiments you entertain of my exertions in defence of our country, and the favourable point of light in which you place my character, too strongly demonstrate your friendship, not to claim the most grateful return from me.

Convinced from experience, of the wisdom and decision which have signified the government of Maryland, I cannot form a better wish for the future prosperity of the state, than that the same spirit of justice and patriotism, which actuated its councils during a long and eventful war, may continue to dictate its measures through a durable and happy peace.

With the most perfect consideration,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
And most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Annapolis, December 1783.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND,
December 22, 1783.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of Maryland embrace this opportunity, of expressing the grateful sense which they and their constituents entertain of your distinguished services; services which, under the smiles of Divine Providence, have secured the peace, liberty, and independence, of these States! Your retirement to private

life is a full evidence of that true patriotism which induced you to draw your sword in defence of your injured country, and made you persevere to the end of the arduous struggle, in which you have surmounted difficulties, that with prudence less than yours could not have been surmounted. Having, by your conduct in the field, gloriously terminated the war, you have taught us, by your last circular letter, how to value; how to preserve, and to improve that liberty, for which we have been contending. We are convinced that public liberty cannot be long preserved, but by wisdom, integrity, and a strict adherence to public justice and public engagements. This justice and these engagements, as far as the influence and example of one state can extend, we are determined to promote and fulfil; and if the powers given to Congress by the confederation, should be found to be incompetent to the purposes of the union, we doubt not our constituents will readily consent to enlarge them. In expressing these sentiments, and by thus engaging to comply with the dictates of public faith and justice, and to satisfy the just demands of a meritorious army, we make the most acceptable returns for all those cares which you have felt, and all the toils you have undergone, during your command. Permit us, in addressing you for the last time in your public character, to express our warmest wishes that you may long enjoy the sweets of domestic ease and retirement, and that cordial satisfaction which must arise from a consciousness of having merited and gained the universal love of your countrymen.

DANIEL CARROLL, Pres. Sen.
THO. C. DEYE, Sp. Ho. Del.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL myself particularly happy in receiving the approbation of the General Assembly of Maryland, for those services which my country had a right to demand, and which it was my duty to render in defence of it.

Having happily attained the object for which we had drawn the sword, I felicitated myself on my approaching return to private life, and I must acknowledge, I anticipated an unusual degree of self gratification, in that retirement, which you are pleased to consider as an evidence of patriotism.

You have rightly judged, Gentlemen, that public liberty cannot be long preserved, without the influence of those public virtues, which you have enumerated. May the example you have exhibited, and the disposition you have manifested, prevail extensively, and have the most salutary operation! For I am well assured, it is only by a general adoption of wise and equitable measures, that I can derive any personal satisfaction, or the public any permanent advantages, from the successful issue of the contest.

I am deeply penetrated with the liberal sentiments and wishes contained in your last address to me as a public character; and while I am bidding you a final farewell in that capacity, be assured, Gentlemen, that it will be my study in retirement not to forfeit the favourable opinion of my fellow-citizens.

G. WASHINGTON.

December.

To his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON.

THE mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Annapolis, congratulate your Excellency on the restoration of peace, and the establishment of the freedom and independence of the United States of America. The citizens feel themselves particularly happy, in this opportunity afforded them, of expressing their sincere approbation of your most disinterested and unexampled conduct through every stage of the war, and the high sense they entertain of your excellent virtues, fortitude, and unremitting perseverance, under the pressure of the greatest difficulties. To you they esteem themselves principally indebted, under the favour and smiles of Providence, for the inestimable blessings of peace and freedom. This acknowledgment flows from hearts filled with gratitude, and the most perfect respect and veneration for your person and character.

In your retirement to the peaceful and pleasing scenes of domestic tranquillity, may America long experience the benign influence of your example, and benefit by the salutary suggestions of your wisdom; and may you, Sir, long enjoy your health, and the heavenly sensations arising from a consciousness of having done every thing for your country, and wrested her from the oppressive hand of unrelenting tyranny, without the hope of any reward, but the approbation of a free people.

We are,

With every sentiment of esteem and respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
Signed per order and on behalf of the Corporation,
J. T. CHASE, Mayor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the worshipful the MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, and COMMON-COUNCIL, of the City of Annapolis.

PERMIT me, Gentlemen, to offer to you my sincere thanks for your congratulations on the happy events of peace, and the establishment of our independence.

If my conduct throughout the war has merited the confidence of my fellow citizens, and has been instrumental in obtaining for my country the blessings of peace and freedom—I owe it to that Supreme Being, who guides the hearts of all—who has so signally interposed his aid in every stage of the contest, and who has graciously been pleased to bestow on me the greatest of earthly rewards—the approbation and affections of a free people.

Though I retire from the employments of public life, I shall never cease to entertain the most anxious care for the welfare of my country. May the Almighty dispose the heart of every citizen of the United States to improve the great prospect of happiness before us! And may you, Gentlemen, and the inhabitants of this city, long enjoy every felicity this world can afford!

G. WASHINGTON.

December 1783.

THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

December 23, 1783.

ACCORDING to order, his Excellency the Commander in Chief was admitted to a public audience, and being seated, the President, after a pause,

informed him, that the United States in Congress assembled were prepared to receive his communications; whereupon he arose and addressed Congress as follows;

MR. PRESIDENT,

THE great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our Independence and Sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity offered the United States, of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superceded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings (not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, Sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it as an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendance of them to his Holy Keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

He then advanced and delivered to the president his commission, with a copy of his address, and having resumed his place, the president returned him the following answer:

SIR,

THE United States in Congress assembled receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success through a perilous and doubtful war. Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil powers through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous King and Nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world: having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow-citizens—but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command—it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel with you our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join with you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to him our warmest prayers, that a life so beloved may be fostered with all his care; that your days may be happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Here we must let fall the scene—few tragedies ever drew more tears from so many beautiful eyes, as were affected by the moving manner in which his Excellency took his final leave of Congress. After which he immediately set out for Virginia, accompanied to South-river by his Excellency our Governor, with the warmest wishes of the city for his repose, health, and happiness. Long, long may he enjoy them!

The honourable William Perry, Esq; is elected a member of the senate, in the room of the honourable John Cadwalader, Esq; resigned.

OUR customers are requested to take notice, that their accounts will be severally made out to the last of the present month, inclusive; and that the year will, in future, commence the first day of January. They are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective arrears, which shall enable the Proprietors to furnish themselves with such materials as are absolutely necessary for the prosecution of their business.

Annapolis, December 22, 1783.

WAS stolen out of a chariot, on this evening, a large chariot cushion of stone coloured cloth, almost new, Any person returning it shall be handsomely rewarded, by

J. H. STONE.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO full properties, or two equal undivided twenty-fourth parts of East-Jersey, to which there is appertaining an undivided right to an elegant house in Amboy; where governor Franklin formerly resided, a share of the bank stock, as also a large quantity of lands unlocated, as well as rents due on those already located; it abounds in a good proportion of cedar, swamp, and meadow ground; the fertility of the soil is so well known that little need be said in regard to the quality; should congress fix on that part of the country, according to resolve, for their permanent residence, it will undoubtedly render landed estates there still more valuable. The title is indisputable, which will be made clearly to appear, as well as the terms of payment made easy, by

JOHN CHURCHMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following.

A VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring-bay, and three miles from Lyon's-creek, on Patuxent river; a healthy situation and fine water; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. for ready money.

December 22, 1783.

To be LET for the term of three years,

THAT valuable farm where the subscriber now dwells, commonly known by the name of Green-berry's-point, containing 500 acres, near 400 of which are arable and enclosed; there are ninety bushels of wheat sowed, and in a flourishing situation; ten acres ready to lay down in grass; with eight working hands; stock of all kinds, and farming utensils. There are on the premises a large and convenient brick dwelling house, with five rooms below and four above, with kitchens and dairy adjoining, with tobacco houses, corn houses, barn, and every other convenient house. This farm, in point of situation and soil, is superior to most and inferior to none on the continent. Immediate possession will be given of every thing except a part of the dwelling house, which I must retain till the first of April. Any person inclinable to lease may know the terms by applying to

DAVID KERR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends opening a school on the twelfth of January eighty-four, at the reverend Mr. Isaac Campbell's, in Charles county, near Newport, where, with the assistance of and in conjunction with Mr. James Campbell, a young gentleman well versed in literature, and under the care and inspection of that well known and able teacher his father, will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics and algebra, at the rate of five hundred pounds of net tobacco per annum. Due attention will be given to the improvement of such youths as may be entrusted to our care both in a moral and literary capacity; and good board may be had in the neighbourhood convenient to the school.

HATCH DENT, of Hatch.

WHEREAS Nicholas Maccubbin son of Joseph, of Annapolis, lately sold and conveyed to me a certain tract of land, for five hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Piney Grove, and has obtained my bonds for part of the purchase money, the greatest part of which land, I am informed, lies in a dispute with the Baltimore company, and that the said Maccubbin has not a right to near the land conveyed me; I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of my bonds, having determined not to pay them till I am fully convinced of his right.

JOHN NELSON GRAY.

December 18, 1783.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near All Saints church, in Calvert county, on Friday the 14th of this instant, in the night, a bright bay gelding, five years old last spring, fourteen hands high, with a bald face, three white feet, and has a white speck in the ball of one of his eyes. trots and gallops, docked but not branded. Likewise an iron gray mare, thirteen hands and an inch high, about eight years old last spring, paces, trots, and gallops, docked but not branded. Whoever brings home the said creatures, or secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall receive six dollars reward, or three dollars for each, paid by

JOSEPH SUNDERLAND.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1784, may be had at the
3 Printing-Office.

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

3 X

Annapolis, December 17, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship **NONSUCH**, from **LONDON**, and to be SOLD at reasonable prices, for **CASH**,
By **STEVENS & NIELSON**,
At their Store, in South-east street, near the Church Circle.

WHITE,

Pink,
Pea green,
Green grass,
Blue and black,
English Persians,
Fashionable,
Windsor green,
Fontainebleau,
White shot pink,
White & black,
Lutestrings,
Square yard wide,
Double black,
White,
Sky and pink sarfacet.
Five quarters wide striped mulin.
Yard wide fine jaconet ditto.
Five quarters wide ditto.
Six quarters do. humburs.
Five quarters do. book muslin.
Eleven eighths do. do.
Lawn handkerchiefs, with striped borders.
Yard wide plain ditto.
Striped ditto.
Figured ditto.
Eleven eighths do. do.
Yard wide minionet.
Flowered and plain lawn.
Striped and flowered dresses and undress gauze.

Double and single blond.
Thread ditto.
Double and single edged black lace.
Ditto edging.
Plain,
Figured,
Striped,
Scarlet,
Gauze and velvet ribbon.
Ladies sliding,
Plain,
Flowered and spangled fans.
Steel hat-pins.
Gilt ball-head ditto.
Hat-pins set in silver.
Mocca ditto.
Needles.
Silk covered and skeleton wire.
Covering chip hats.
Fine white and black ditto.
Elegant white and black ostrich feathers.
Flowers in wreaths, bunches, and sprigs.
Mens and ladies best kid gloves.
Sewing silk.
Cane.
Ladies dress and undress caps.
Full suits of gauze.
Cloaks, hats and bonnets ready made.

December 18, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

A TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paved garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and tanning mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required; before the articles are taken away.

**ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.**

All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

December 14, 1783.

Will be exposed to sale by public auction, at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 12th day of January next, for cash or tobacco,

SUNDRY valuable labouring negroes. One year's credit will be given, on bond and security. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by application to Michael Jenifer Stone, Esq; near Port-Tobacco, or to me at Annapolis.

WALTER STONE.

Charles county, December 9, 1783.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Monday the 29th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Joseph Windsor, deceased, for ready cash only,

TWO NEGROES, one a wench about fifty years of age, the other a likely young girl eight years of age, by
**JOSEPH WINDSOR, executor,
MARY WINDSOR, executrix.**

Annapolis, December 8, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship **NONSUCH**, from London, and to be sold by

SHAW & CHISHOLM,

at the house of John Shaw, near the Stadt-house, **A** NEAT assortment of mahogany framed looking-glasses, backgammon-tables, draught-boards, tea-chests, tea-boxes, cribbage boards and boxes, decanter stands, knife-boxes, spare sets of backgammon-boxes and men, prints framed and glazed, and a variety of walking-sticks, &c.
N. B. Imported in same ship, a neat fine toned piano forte, and to be sold at A. Chisholm's.

Annapolis, December 3, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship **NONSUCH**, from London, and to be sold at reasonable prices, for cash or good tobacco, by

WILLIAMS & NETH,

at their store on the dock,

BROWN,
Blue,
Stone colour,
Green,
Black, and
Lead coloured superfine clothes.
Brown,
Blue,
Black, and
Light coloured second clothes.
Double mill'd drab cloth.
Brown and mixed coatings.
Rose and striped blankets.
Fearnoughts, halfticks.
Striped finney.
Flannels. Shalloons.
Durants. Moreens.
Black prints stuff.
Bombaret.
Calimancoes.
Mens shoes.
Womens calimanco ditto.
Childrens Morocco ditto.
Mohair buttons.
Sewing silk, twist.
White & coloured threads.
Diaper and Holland tapes.
Garters.
Mens and boys fine and coarse hats.
Sail twine.
7-8 and yard wide Irish linens.
9-8 and 5-4 wide ditto sheetings.
9 8 brown and white Russia sheetings.
German dowlas.
German and British osnabrigs.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Linen and lawn pocket-handkerchiefs.
Crimson collar-velvet.
3-4 wide book muslin.
Jaconet ditto.
Catgut. Black taffe.
Black and white lace and edging.
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs.
Black satin peleng.
White, pink, blue half ell Persians.
Black half ell mode.
Ditto yard wide double ditto.
Rich black satin Florentine.
China cups and saucers.
Ditto bowls.

An assortment of queen's ware.
Writing paper.
Ink powder, ink cake, wafers.
Playing cards.
Sweeping & hearth brooms.
Shoe, buckle, and scrubbing brushes.
Ivory and horn combs.
Mens and womens white and coloured gloves.
Silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hose.
Bottle corks.
Pins.
Whitechapel and common needles.
Sail needles.
Nails, 4d. 8d. 10d. & 10d.
Chestlocks, padlocks, rocklocks, cupboard, and baglocks.
HL hinges.
Double wormed gimblets.
Files and rasps.
Carpenters rules.
Brafs cocks.
Elegant brafs pillar fire-dogs.
Polished steel ditto, with brafs heads.
Fire shovels and tongs with brafs heads.
Copper teakettles.
Iron ditto, new make.
Pewter dishes and plates.
Knives and forks, penknives.
Razors, scissars.
White metal table and tea-spoons.
Plated and common shoe and knee buckles.
Plated spurs.
Gilt and plated buttons.
Gunpower, shot.
Wetton snuff.
Porter.
Cheeshire and Gloucester cheese.
Hyson, congo, and bohea tea.
Loaf sugar.
Black pepper.
Ground ginger.
Nutmegs, cinnamon, mace.
Fig and powder blue.
Mustard.
Saltpetre.
Flour sulphur.
Glauber and Epsom salts.
Jesuits bark.
Antimony.

They have also for sale, ready made shirts coarse and fine, ready made coarse cloaths, yarn hose, saddles and bridles, gunlocks, Madeira wine, spirit, West-India rum, French brandy, linseed oil, by the gallon or larger quantity, coffee, chocolate, muscovado and Spanish white sugar, with many other articles.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Robert Leakins, living near Bryan's tavern, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown horse, about 13 hands high, both hind feet white. a great number of gray hairs in his face, has several saddle marks, is well made, in tolerable good order, and appears to be about 10 years old, paces and trots. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

December 9, 1783.

THE land advertised in this paper for sale by the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st instant, if not disposed of before.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsiey petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr John Wynn, of Prince George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and careful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave. ROBERT DARNALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by FIELDER BOWIE, } executor. JOHN F. BOWIE, }

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 24, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been had with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton 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, 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.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

November 12, 1783.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Annapolis, the 12th of October, a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has four white feet, his hind legs are white half way up, and a blaze face, trots and gallops, and when fretted carries his head very high. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, living at the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack-river, shall receive the above reward. DANIEL CARROLL.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Watson, living near Annapolis, a black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, with a long switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash, WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bol-lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by

ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by CLAUDE and FRENCH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.

THE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expenses thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts.

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to JAMES CLERK.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

ALIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to W. H. M'PHERSON.

To be SOLD in Berkeley county, Virginia,

ATTRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis: JAMES NOURSE.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, W. H. M'PHERSON, clk.

Chaplico manor, December 3, 1783.

WHEREAS sundry persons make a practice to carry their guns and dogs in order to hunt and shoot game within the plantations of the subscribers, lying on Wicomico river, in Chaplico manor, in St. Mary's county, to the prejudice of us the subscribers; This public notice is to forewarn all persons in future, from this date, to desist from such practice, as delinquents will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases, by CORNELIUS BARBER, BAPTIST BARBER.

November 15, 1783.

To be SOLD on three years credit, VERY valuable plantation, containing about 470 acres of land, situate and lying in Prince-George's county, near the Brick church, about ten miles from Bladensburg, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and the same distance from Queen-Anne; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of woodland to support the plantation for ever, and about 60 acres of as fine rich meadow as any in the state, the most of which with little trouble may be put down in grass; the improvements are, two old dwelling houses, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new tobacco houses 50 and 60 feet long, with good apple orchards, &c. the plantation all under good fence, and in fine order for cropping. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. I will be exceedingly obliged to all persons indebted to me on any account whatever, to make payment as soon as possible; those that have open accounts or interest long due on bonds, &c. that will not in a short time close their open accounts, and renew their bonds, &c. may expect suits will be commenced against them to the next courts, to compel payments.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

November, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester town.

ABRAHAM FALCONER.

December 8, 1783.

On Tuesday the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, THE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough aforesaid, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state; near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine seat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco-houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by PATRICK SIM SMITH.

Anne-Arundel county, December 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within twelve miles of Frederick-town, forty-five of Baltimore-town, and thirty of George-town, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, is well adapted to produce Indian corn, wheat, or any kinds of small grain and tobacco of the first quality, abounds with hickory, has two new houses on it, and a great quantity of rich low ground that may be watered at pleasure, and easily be made into excellent timothy meadows; the neighbourhood affords a very good range for stock. Credit will be given for the purchase money; interest to be paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above condition, three years credit will be given. B. GALLOWAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

December 2, 1783.

LOST by the subscriber, this day, near Mr. Mann's tavern, a certificate in his name, signed J. Richmond, aud. gen. No. 4485, sum seventy-eight pounds nineteen shillings and eleven pence. Any person delivering the same to the auditor-general, shall receive the above reward. It is of no use to any person but the owner, notice being given to all the officers to stop payment thereof. JOSEPH GALLOWAY.