

Nothing surely could be more conformable to the seeming intentions of the court of London. His catholic majesty, without doubt, lost not one moment for negotiating accordingly with the king of England and his ministry; when these soon convinced the court of Madrid, that their proposals for peace were not sincere. The British ministry answered without evasion, that there was no room for reconciliation and peace, until France should have withdrawn her declaration of the 13th of March last year. This answer was injurious to Spain, as well as to France, and discovered in the most evident manner the hostile views of Great-Britain. The two monarchs considered it in this light: and although his majesty, continually animated by a love of peace, still left it in his catholic majesty's power, if he thought proper, to continue the mediation, he ordered his *charge d'affaires* at the court of London to be in future silent on this head.

His majesty was still however in hopes of an accommodation, when the squadrons commanded by admirals Keppel and Byron sailed from the British ports: this served to rend the slight veil under which the court of London sought to conceal its true intentions. No longer was it possible to credit their insidious pretensions, nor to doubt of their inimical purposes. In this situation of affairs, his majesty found himself forced to change the directions of the measures which he had before adopted, for the security of his possessions, and of the commerce of his subjects. The event soon demonstrated the justice of his majesty's precaution. Every one knows in what manner his majesty's frigate *la Belle Poule* was attacked by an English frigate in sight of the French coast. It is not less notorious that two other frigates and a smaller vessel were taken by surprise and carried into the British ports.

The sailing of the fleet which his majesty had placed under the command of the count d'Orville became necessary; to oppose the designs of the enemies to his crown, and revenge the insults which had been committed on his flag. By Divine Providence, his majesty's arms triumphed; the count d'Orville, attacked by the English fleet, fought and obliged it to retreat, after it had suffered considerable damage.

From that time hostilities have continued between the two crowns, without any declaration of war. The court of London made none, because she had no reasons to justify it. Besides, she did not dare publicly to accuse France of being the aggressor, after the British squadron had taken three of his majesty's ships; and they saw that they should have too much reason to blush, when the execution of their orders, clandestinely sent to the East-Indies, should have convinced Europe what sort of confidence was to be placed on their pacific dispositions, and should have enabled all the world to judge, to which of the two nations, France or England, the appellation of perfidious rightly belongs; which the English ministry on every occasion applies to France. The reason why his majesty delayed to acquaint all nations with the many complaints he had against the court of London, and to demonstrate the absolute necessity he was under to have recourse to arms, was, that he still flattered himself the British ministry would return to their senses, and that justice, or still more the critical situation into which they had plunged their country, would induce them to alter their conduct.

This hope appeared so much the better grounded, as the English ministry incessantly employed emissaries to discover his majesty's dispositions, whilst the king of Spain continued to speak to him of peace. His majesty, far from falsifying the sentiments he had always manifested, on the contrary listened with eagerness to the new exhortations of the king his uncle; and, to convince that prince of his sincerity and perseverance, he entrusted to him without reserve the moderate conditions on which he was willing and ready to lay down his arms.

The catholic king communicated those assurances which he had received from his majesty to the court of London, and pressed that court to effectuate a reconciliation, for which it had itself testified so great a desire; but the British ministry still signifying to wish for peace, only answered to the friendly efforts of the king of Spain, by ambiguous proposals which could not be admitted.

It was therefore fully evident that England did not want a peace, and had no other end in view than to gain the time essential to her warlike preparations. The king of Spain was perfectly convinced of this, and saw also how far his dignity was exposed; notwithstanding which, this prince was so much affected by the calamities in-

separable from war, and was so much pre-occupied with the hopes of stopping its progress, that he forgot how far the court of London had been offensive to him, in order that he might employ himself only about the means of establishing his pacific views; for this purpose his catholic majesty proposed to the king a new plan, by which the belligerent powers should conclude a truce for a long number of years. This plan was agreed to by his majesty, on condition that the United States should be included therein, and treated during the truce as independent in fact; and, to give more facility to the king of England to subscribe to this essential condition, his majesty consented, that that prince might treat with congress, either directly, or through the intervention of the king of Spain.

In consequence of this plan, his catholic majesty formed the proposition to be made to the court of London: independently of an unlimited cessation of arms, during which the United States should be regarded as independent in fact, that prince, willing to make use of every means which might stop the effusion of human blood, undertook of himself to propose relative to America, that each of the parties should remain in possession of what they might hold at the time of the signing of the treaty.

No one surely could doubt that those conditions would be accepted; they were, however, refused. The court of London rejected them in the most formal manner, and shewed no disposition to peace, unless his majesty would abandon the Americans to themselves. After a declaration so decisive, the continuation of war is become inevitable, and from thence his majesty found himself obliged to invite the catholic king to join with him, in virtue of their engagements, to revenge their mutual grievances, and to fix bounds to the tyrannical empire which Great-Britain hath usurped and pretends to maintain over all the seas.

This concise exposition of the political views, proceedings and successive events which have occasioned a rupture between the court of Versailles and that of London, will enable Europe to draw a comparison between his majesty's conduct and that of the king of Great Britain; to render justice to the purity and rectitude of the intentions which have directed his majesty; and to judge which of the two sovereigns is the real author of the war that now afflicts their states, and which of the two must be answerable for the many calamities that will be in its train.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.
House of Assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: to prevent which,

Resolved, That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.
THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Simpson, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, appears to be five or six years old; has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, her left hind foot is white, has a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called *Lynce's Delight*, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simms desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simms, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simms, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Leckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

CHARLES GOODRICK.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 11th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVER, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise: had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Laver, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by
RICHARD BURLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties), intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of the said parish.

November 1, 1779.
To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the fourth of December next, at the house of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

A commodious DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of colonel James Lottell, situats on the north side of Church-street. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaser.
DAVID LONG.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1779.
RAN away from the subscriber, the beginning of May last, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable large bald head, I have heard he was in Baltimore gaol the chief of the summer; he was taken out by one Richard Brown, from whom he made his escape; he has since been in Baltimore and hired for 5 months with Peter Steele; he left him the 1st inst. and stole from him a holland shirt marked P. 5, with a slit in the gusset, 2 odd silk stockings, 1 plain, 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of childrens shoe buckles, 1 stock marked G. W. Whoever will take up the said negro, or secure him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by
SAMUEL EWATT.