

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1783.

LONDON, November 25.

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

Nov. 25. In the treaty of peace now carrying on between Great-Britain and other-belligerent powers, the former has taken care to stipulate for a provision for the unfortunate loyalists and refugees; it is generally understood that a very large tract of land, bordering upon Canada, is to be ceded to these unfortunate people, who are to remain under the protection of the British nation; and to have guaranteed to them, both by congress and this country, such tracts of land as may be given to them. As soon as they are thus provided for, it is said that Lord Shelburne intends to propose that they shall all remove from England, New-York, and other parts, to the country assigned to them; and that in order to enable them to plant and cultivate their lands, they shall receive annually, for five years, from Great-Britain, 60,000l. the amount of the present American pension list, which is then to cease and determine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW-LONDON, February 21.

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

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

Newport, they found to the amount of \$11. lawful money, per appraisal.

PROVIDENCE, February 22.

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

Thursday evening Daniel Aborn arrived here in 17 days from Grenada. He sailed in company with the ship Hero, Captain Trefethen, of Portsmouth, and parted with her on the 28th instant.

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

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

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

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that last night major William Crane, Twigg, and six others, went to New-York with a whale boat, boarded and took possession of a 20 gun ship, being aground under the old battery, and likewise a sloop with 22 puncheons of government spirits, and 12 nine pounders and small sails belonging to the ship; they were so fortunate as not to be discovered until they had got without the reach of the enemy's cannon, and finally succeeded in conducting the sloop, with her cargo and other appurtenances, near the point, where we have been busily employed throughout the day in discharging her of the spirits, and using every means to lighten her. I am in hopes the sloop will be got off to night. They brought off 20 prisoners, with the captains of the ship and sloop. They were decoyed by being told that it was a boat belonging to the Chatham man of war, who came in search of some of their people; this stratagem was plausible, as it has been long the practice of the British to board small craft and press the hands; so that on this information they concealed themselves below deck, and rendered her an easy acquisition."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia of the 22th instant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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