

jefty, or by those of his Catholic Majesty, and which are not included in our present articles, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensations.

Art. 7. By the definitive treaty, all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not be derogated from either by the said treaty, or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed; and the two courts shall name commissioners to enquire into the state of the commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience; and the two said courts shall together, amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

Art. 8. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great-Britain shall cause East-Florida to be evacuated, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

The King of Great-Britain shall likewise enter again into possession of the Bahama Islands, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships, which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. 9. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty, by sea and by land, shall immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be reciprocally and bonâ fide restored without ransom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity, and each crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles which shall be produced on each side.

Art. 10. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute, which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of these preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships and effects which may be taken in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side.

That the term shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial line, or Equator, and lastly, five months in all parts of the world, without exception, or other more particular description of time or place.

Art. 11. The ratifications of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty and of his Catholic Majesty, by virtue of our respective powers, have agreed upon and signed these preliminary articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 20th day of January, 1783.
ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT, (L. S.)
LE COMPTE D'ARRANDA, (L. S.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

LAST evening captain Rennet, of the 7th British Regiment, arrived with dispatches from his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, to the honourable Robert R. Livingston, Esq; secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs; from which we are favoured with the following copy of his Britannic Majesty's proclamation.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS provisional articles were signed at Paris, on the 20th day of November last, between our commissioner for treating of peace with the commissioners of the United States of America, and the commissioners of the said States, to be inserted in, and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between us and the said United States, when terms of peace should be agreed upon between us and his Most Christian Majesty: And whereas, preliminaries for restoring peace between us and his Most Christian Majesty were signed at Versailles, on the 20th day of January last, by the ministers of us and the Most Christian King: And whereas, preliminaries for restoring peace between us and the king of Spain were also signed at Versailles, on the 20th day of January last, between the ministers of us and the king of Spain: And whereas, for putting an end to the calamity of war, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between us, his Most Christian Majesty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, as follows: That is to say,

That such vessels and effects as should be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the said preliminary articles, should be restored on all sides: That the term should be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean: Two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any other more particular description of time or place.

And whereas the ratifications of the said preliminary articles between us and the Most Christian King, in due form, were exchanged by the ministers of us and of the Most Christian King, on the third day of this instant February; and the ratifications of the said preliminary articles between us and the King of Spain, were exchanged between the ministers of us and of the King of Spain, on the ninth day of this instant February; from

which days respectively the several terms above mentioned, of twelve days, of one month, of two months, and of five months, are to be computed: And whereas it is our royal will and pleasure, that the cessation of hostilities between us and the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, should be agreeable to the epochs fixed between us and the Most Christian King:

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we do declare, that our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, both at sea and land, and all other our subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against his Most Christian Majesty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, their vassals or subjects, from and after the respective times above mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

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

April 12. His Most Christian Majesty's frigate Astrea, captain de la Pevanie, arrived at Chester on Thursday evening, after a passage of fifty-four days from France. She touched at Cape François, near to which the found admiral Hood cruising, and notified to him the signing and ratification of peace; after which he directed her course hither, and brought to his Excellency the Minister of France the official account of that important event.

ANNAPOLIS, April 17.

Yesterday his Excellency our GOVERNOR received, by Express, from the honourable Robert R. Livingston, Esq; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the following PROCLAMATION, which is published by Authority.

By the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in CONGRESS assembled.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as by land, agreed upon between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty; and enjoining the observance thereof.

WHEREAS provisional articles were signed at Paris on the twentieth day of November last, between the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America for treating of peace, and the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, to be inserted in, and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, when terms of peace should be agreed upon between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties. And whereas, preliminaries for restoring peace between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties, were signed at Versailles on the twentieth day of January last by the ministers of their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties: And whereas, preliminaries for restoring peace between the said King of Great-Britain and the King of Spain, were also signed at Versailles on the same twentieth day of January last:

By which said preliminary articles it hath been agreed, that as soon as the same were ratified, hostilities between the said kings, their kingdoms, states and subjects, should cease in all parts of the world; and it was further agreed, that all vessels and effects that might be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days from the ratification of the said preliminary articles, should be restored; that the term should be one month from the Channel and North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception or more particular description of time or place: And whereas, it was declared by the minister plenipotentiary of the King of Great-Britain, in the name and by the express order of the king his master, on the said twentieth day of January last, that the said United States of America, their subjects and their possessions, shall be comprehended in the above mentioned suspension of arms, at the same epochs, and in the same manner, as the three crowns above mentioned, their subjects and possessions respectively: Upon condition, that on the part and in the name of the United States of America, a similar declaration shall be delivered, expressly declaring their assent to the said suspension of arms, and containing an assurance of the most perfect reciprocity on their part:

And whereas the ministers plenipotentiary of these United States did, on the same twentieth day of January, in the name and by the authority of the said United States, accept the said Declaration, and declare that the said States should cause all hostilities to cease against his Britannic Majesty, his subjects and his possessions, at the terms and epochs agreed upon between his said majesty the King of Great-Britain, his majesty the King of France, and his majesty the King of Spain, so, and in the same manner, as had been agreed upon between those three crowns, and to produce the same effects: And whereas the ratifications of the same preliminary articles, between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties, were exchanged by their ministers on the third day of February last; and between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain, on the ninth day of February last: And whereas, it is our will and pleasure, that the cessation of hostilities, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, should be conformable to the epochs fixed between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties:

We have thought fit to make known the same to the citizens of these States; and we hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, both by sea and land, and other subjects of these United States, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or by land, against his Britannic Majesty or his subjects, from and after the respective times agreed upon between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties, as aforesaid.

And we do further require all governors and others, the executive powers of these United States, respectively, to cause this our proclamation to be made public,

to the end that the same may be duly observed, within their several jurisdictions.

Done in congress, at Philadelphia, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and of our sovereignty and independence the seventh.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extrañ from the journal of the United States in Congress assembled, March 23, 1783.

ON the report of a committee to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Dyer, together with the memorial of the officers of the army, and the report of the committee thereon, congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the officers of the several lines under the immediate command of his excellency general Washington, did, by their late memorial transmitted by their committee, represent to congress, that the half pay granted by sundry resolutions, was regarded in an unfavourable light by the citizens of some of these States, who would prefer a compensation for a limited term of years, or by a sum in gross, to an establishment for life; and did, on that account, solicit a commutation of their half pay for an equivalent in one of the two modes above mentioned, in order to remove all subject of dissatisfaction from the minds of their fellow citizens: And whereas congress are desirous, as well of gratifying the reasonable expectations of the officers of the army, as of removing all objections which may exist in any part of the United States, to the principle of the half pay establishment, for which the faith of the United States hath been pledged, persuaded that those objections can only arise from the nature of the compensation, not from any indisposition to compensate their whole services, sacrifices, and sufferings, have so just a title to the approbation and rewards of their country:

Therefore resolved, That such officers as are now in service, and shall continue therein to the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay in money, or securities on interest at five per cent. per annum, as congress shall find most convenient, instead of the half pay promised for life by the resolution of the 21st day of October, 1780: the said securities to be such as shall be given to other creditors of the United States, provided it be at the option of the lines of the respective states, and not of officers individually in the lines, to accept or refuse the same. And provided also, that their election shall be signified to congress through the commander in chief, from the lines under his immediate command, within two months, and through the commanding officer of the southern army, from those under his command, within six months from the date of this resolution.

That the same commutation shall extend to the corps not belonging to the lines of particular states, and who are entitled to half pay for life as aforesaid; the acceptance or refusal to be determined by corps, and to be signified in the same manner, and within the same time, as above mentioned. That all officers belonging to the hospital department, who are entitled to half pay by the resolution of the 17th day of January, 1781, may collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same through the commander in chief within six months from this time. That such officers as have retired at different periods, entitled to half pay for life, may collectively, in each state of which they are inhabitants, accept or refuse the same; their acceptance or refusal to be signified by agents, authorized for that purpose, within six months from this period; that with respect to such retiring officers the commutation, if accepted by them, shall be in lieu of whatever may be now due to them since the time of their retiring from service, as well as of what might hereafter become due; and that so soon as their acceptance shall be signified, the superintendent of finances be, and he is hereby, directed to take measures for the settlement of their accounts accordingly, and to issue to them certificates bearing interest at five per cent. That all officers entitled to half pay for life, not included in the preceding resolution, may also collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same within six months from this time.

ALL officers inhabitants of the state of Maryland, who are entitled to half pay, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, the 15th day of May next, to consider of the foregoing offer of congress, and appoint an agent accordingly. Those who cannot appear at that time, will please to send their determination in writing, directed to the half pay officers assembled at Annapolis.

April 19, 1783.

THE trustees of Charlotte Hall school are once more earnestly requested to attend at the Court Springs on Thursday the eighth day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, to receive plans and proposals, agree and contract with any person or persons who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants; and all persons desirous of undertaking the said buildings, are invited to attend on the said day: And whereas there have already been three different days appointed for a meeting of the said trustees, and a number sufficient to transact business have never attended, it is hoped that the gentlemen trustees will on the above day be very punctual in meeting, that a design so beneficial to the community may be no longer retarded. Those gentlemen whom it may not suit to attend any longer to the business of the said school, it is expected will send in their resignation, that the remaining trustees may appoint others in their room, to whom it may be more convenient to give punctual and due attendance, otherwise there will be application made to the next session of assembly for dissolving the present trustees and for a new appointment.

Signed by order of the trustees present,
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

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

Y O U

A beautiful bay,

WILL cover pounds of money, at Bowick's river, where proper care taken of the elcrops or accident Young Yorick in a regular line land, which the exactness, beauty by nature in his great muscular preface of what his being equal, of his age in the received torrent of Comet, who was accident; in the Cox's Monmouth court, for fifty given the propriety being a capital tibia this opinion gainst any horse of October next, a four mile heat who dare Young Yorick ring horse Yorick by Dove, (high mas Hamilton) Othello, upon Ophin Arabian. To such gent and feel a proper who profess their digree would be cooverfant in t prove it genuine

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STANDS and will groom. Union and was got Figure, his g by col. T. ke slim was got his grand-dan Sedbury was Union is fit mane, tail, a the state. G but will not b

N. B. Crede Ma T A fine bay, WILL twer tte, Esq; w guineas each nuary, 178 in hand.

The Daup spring, is f competent i formed; his Dr. Hamilton imported D Othello upo Godolphin

N. B. V week, and not be held

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