

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1783.

LONDON, January 31.

THE conduct of the count de Vergennes, throughout the whole of the negotiations which have ended in a peace, has been candid, liberal, noble, and honest in the highest degree. On every occasion he has shown a mind directed by the general interest of all the powers, who were engaged in the war. The intimate friendship which has long subsisted between our first minister and the premier of France has also greatly contributed to restore the world to quiet.

The preliminary articles of peace with France were ratified and exchanged on the 3d instant, and no alteration whatever has taken place in those particulars which have excited the clamours of the public. The boundaries of Canada and Nova-Scotia are as prescribed in the preliminaries, and the persons concerned in the places surrendered to the enemy, are to negotiate their interests at the court of Versailles in the name of the king of France.

Orders have been dispatched some time to the commanders in chief at sea upon the American, Leeward Islands, and Jamaica stations, to shew all vessels carrying colours with thirteen stripes, and belonging to the United States, every possible mark of distinction, and to shew them to proceed without molestation, although they fell in with them before the time limited for seizing prizes were expired.

The American ships which are arrived in the river are liable to be seized as prizes; but the zeal their commanders shewed in making for the port of London, in their hearing peace was near at hand, was a sufficient motive to induce government to give them protection; accordingly on the event being laid before the council, an order was immediately passed; to admit of their entry on the books of the customs, with every kind of indulgence allowed to nations in alliance with England.

Jan 18. Yesterday sixty sail of corn vessels arrived in the river, among which were nine from Germany.

Jan 20. Yesterday the Dutch agent, who has been for some time in this metropolis, had a private conference with the secretaries of state, in reference to some dispatches he had received from the Hague.

The affairs of India, in respect to a peace, have been much misrepresented. The stipulation is, that we shall have power to assist the nabob of Arcot against Hyder Ally, but that the French are not to lend any troops to that Asiatic prince against us or our allies; the contrary to this was what was generally represented.

Monsieur de Bussy, that old enemy of Great-Britain, had been in India to offer terms to the people there; to free them from the English yoke, and actually made his bargain with several of the Asiatic princes. This matter came out on Monday's debate in the upper house, and was used as an argument in favour of the preliminaries of peace.

Yesterday Mr. Bishop, common cryer of this city, attended by proper officers, read at the Royal Exchange, the king's proclamation, declaring a cessation of arms by sea and land, as agreed between his Britannic Majesty, his Most Christian Majesty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the same to be duly observed.

The following is the amendment to the address moved in the house of commons on Monday night by lord John Cavendish, with lord North's addition to the said amendment: "to assure his majesty, that his faithful commons will proceed to consider the same, with that anxious and full attention which a subject of such essential importance, to the present and future interests of his majesty's dominions, deserves; that they entertain in the mean time the fullest confidence in his majesty's paternal care, that his majesty will concert with his parliament such measures as may be expedient for extending the commerce of his majesty's subjects; and his majesty's faithful commons feel, that it would be superfluous to express to his majesty, the regards due from the nation to every description of men, who, with the sacrifice of their lives, and the sacrifice of their property, have distinguished their loyalty and fidelity during a long and calamitous war."

"That whatever may be the sentiments of his majesty's faithful commons in the result of their investigation of the terms of pacification, they beg leave to assure his majesty, of their firm and unalterable resolution, to adhere inviolably to the several articles for which the public faith is pledged; and to maintain the blessings of peace, so necessary to his majesty's subjects, and to the general happiness of mankind."

The county of Middlesex and the city of London were divided on the question of Monday night by Mr. Wilkes, Mr. alderman Bull, and Sir William Lowes, were for the peace; Mr. Byng, the lord mayor, and Mr. alderman Sawbridge, were against it.

The two members of parliament, Messrs. Cooke and Wilmot, who were appointed some time ago to revise the list of pensions granted to American refugees, having, with no less humanity than ability, duly examined and investigated the merits and claims of each pensioner, and made their report to the lords of the treasury; and when it appears, that a saving of upwards of £100,000 will accrue to the nation, by the reduction of such of the above pensions as they deem unnecessary. Those gentlemen who held places in America, will be paid their salaries (which are now

greatly in arrears) up to the 30th of October last, and be considered no longer as servants of the crown; but there is no doubt of their being allowed a compensation for the loss of their salaries.

They write from Stockholm, that the importation of salt used for salting herrings, &c. in the provinces of Gottenburg and Bahus, which had been confined to Swedish ships only, has by a late rescript been allowed to all foreign ships with that commodity into any of the Swedish ports free of all duty, for the better encouragement of their fishery.

Extra of a letter from Chatham, February 17.

"For three or four nights past, this town has been thrown into the greatest consternation by some soldiers quartered in our barracks, who were discharged in consequence of the peace; and most of them afterwards entered to serve in the East-Indies, having beat and knocked down every person they met. The inhabitants are obliged to shut up their shops and houses before dark. Several people are dangerously ill of the wounds they have received. Their enmity has been chiefly against the seamen and dockmen. A poor man who had been to our market on Saturday evening, they robbed of his meat, beat and cut him in a barbarous manner, after which they attempted to hang him on the garrison gates, but he luckily extricated himself. The greater part of them marched this morning for Portsmouth, where they are to embark for the East-Indies."

Yesterday the marquis of Carmarthen was at court, and had a private conference with his majesty, previous to his setting out on his embassy to the court of France.

The following is his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of lords presented to his majesty yesterday.

"MY LORDS,

"I receive with pleasure this dutiful address, and have great satisfaction in observing, that the preliminary and provisional articles appear to you, as they do to me, to afford a reasonable prospect of such a peace as will relieve my people from any burthens beyond what the expences of the war have rendered unavoidable, and, if properly improved, will ensure the national prosperity. These are always objects next my heart, and every measure which has the tendency to promote them, cannot but be acceptable to me. It is my firm purpose to execute every article of the treaties my part, with that good faith which has ever distinguished the conduct of this nation."

"I concur with you most entirely on the just expectation you entertain of the like attention in North-America, to the stipulations in favour of the unfortunate sufferers by the war; which are founded in humanity and justice and now recognized by public engagement. I do not entertain a doubt that this and every other article in the treaties depending, will be finally settled and performed by the other powers with that spirit of liberality and justice which becomes them."

The zeal of opposition, on the flattering prospect of Tuesday morning, is such, as to make them impatient to renew the attack the first moment the house is so disengaged to admit of their following up the successful effort against the minister; and we are made to imagine, that if the country gentlemen do not get time to reflect upon the true state of the finances of the nation, we shall see the present ministry overturned, and all the schemes of reformation, planned by the most able calculators in the kingdom, thrown in the dirt, and in their stead a renewal of the enormous waste of public money which has brought the nation to its present exhausted state.

There never was so full a house of commons since the days of Sir Robert Walpole, as met on Monday; the members on the division, including two tellers on each side, were 436; and 30 couple of members paired off during the debate, and did not stay for the division; the whole number therefore that assembled, amounted to 496, which deducted from 558, the number of members, of which the whole house of commons is composed, it appears that there were only 62 members absent.

Potomac, Jan. 28. The Highlanders of the 77th regiment, quartered in this town, receiving orders on Sunday last, to embark, as the next day, for India, gathered on the parade, where they declared with firmness that they would not go on board, alleging that their pay was in arrear; and that they had been enlisted on express condition to serve only for three years or on express condition to serve only for three years or during the American war, that having complied with these terms, they were not now obliged to go for India, in the service of the company, where none of their officers were to go with them; therefore, they were resolved to stand by one another to the last extremity, thinking, withal, that their officers had sold them to the company.

The colonel being absent, the lieutenant-colonel and other officers, insisted that they should embark. The privates surrounded them, and beat the lieutenant-colonel and some others severely, who escaped with difficulty, bruised and wounded. The soldiers then broke open the store-house of the regiment, and supplied themselves with gunpowder and ball.

There was a detachment of the invalids sent to prevent the mutineers from taking possession of the guard-house and parade. These last fired upon the detachment, killed one, wounded two others and forced the rest to retire.

Admiral Sir Thomas Pye and the mayor of the town, have done all in their power to appease the insurgents, and have promised that they shall not be obliged to embark till the further orders of government. Upon this they retired to their quarters; and this morning they were told that their embarking would not be insisted on.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

On Sunday morning was brought in by his majesty's ship the Centurion, the ship William, (taken the first instant) from the Havanna for Philadelphia, without any people on board, the crew having, it is supposed, taken to the boat, and gone ashore with their money.

The Centurion drove ashore within the capes of Delaware, a ship from the Havanna, called the Mentor, and the Vulture was left in chase of a brig from the Havanna also.

The 17th of February, lord Shelburne said in the house of commons, "it was his wish and intention to do something for the loyalists, should any disappointment happen to what the preliminaries intended."

The news brought by the Prince William Henry packet, that arrived here yesterday, in 40 days from Falmouth, is little more than a confirmation of what we before received.

April 9. Since a trade has been open at Lisbon with the Americans, that city has been plentifully supplied with wheat and flour; the Portuguese pay for it chiefly in cash. Three American vessels which were lying at Oitens, when the preliminaries were signed, are now (February 6.) in the river Thames, with the thirteen stripes flying.

On the 5th of February, Richard Penn, Esq; one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, took leave of the king; previous to his departure for that state.

On the 5th of February, the Bedford, captain Morris, made entry at the custom-house; this is the first vessel that has entered the river, belonging to the United States. It is said she touched at some port in France, and hearing of the peace, immediately proceeded here to a market. She is loaded chiefly with oil.

The count de Vergennes, by order of the French king, has declared in writing, that, on the conclusion of a general peace, all the Dutch colonies taken possession of by his majesty's arms during the war, should be faithfully restored to the republic. His majesty's ratification of the peace with France was signed within a week after Mr. Fitzherbert set his hand to the preliminaries at Paris.

On the 3d of February died, the earl of Suffolk; the title descends to general Howard, of the guards, some time since arrived from the service in Virginia; but a great part of the estate devolves upon Sir Michael Fleming, lately married to lady Diana West.

The latter end of December, the king of Prussia forbid all authors, booksellers, or printers, to print any thing which is not signed and approved by the censors, nominated for that purpose, under certain penalties, mentioned in the ordinance. Colonel Tarleton goes out to India with his great friend and patron, earl Cornwallis, who is appointed to command there. Lord North is elected governor of the salters company at Salter's Hall.

The sale of the crown lands, and the immediate inclosure and cultivation of the waste lands, are measures certainly to be adopted by the present premier.

By letters from England we are informed, that lieutenant-general Sir Charles Gray, K. B. appointed (on the return home, at his own request, of Sir Guy Carleton, K. B.) to command in North-America, was not failed on the 24th of February, that his destination was for this city; from hence he is to proceed with some troops to Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, and afterwards move up the river St. Laurence to Quebec, which it is said are to be his head-quarters. Other accounts assert that the general will stay at Halifax. Colonel Syme, late of the 53d regiment, accompanies Sir Charles as quarter-master-general, and Perkins Magra, Esq; senior captain of the 17th foot, as secretary to his excellency.

Extra of a letter from Dublin, February 1.

"It is said the office of lord high treasurer of Ireland will be made residuary as in former times, and given to prince Edward, his majesty's fourth son, who is expected here in the course of next month, and who, previous to his coming over, will be created earl of Ulster, that he may take his seat in our house of peers."

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Last Sunday morning, 309 non-commissioned officers and privates, (prisoners) arrived here from Lancaster, escorted by a detachment of the Pennsylvania line. They consist chiefly of the British guards, the remainder belong to the refugee corps, with some invalids of artillery, &c. It is said they will shortly be sent into New-York.

Thursday last captain Stapleton, deputy assistant-general of the British army, arrived in the American camp, dispatched by Sir Guy Carleton to his excellency general Washington, with the accounts received by him from Europe, relative to the general pacification.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that this day is appointed for the sailing of a ship of refugees, with their families and effects, to the city of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. It was said that this is to be the last embarkation of those people, who have given much trouble of late to the British commanders.