

the obligation passed on the 5th of November, 1781, between his majesty and the said States General, has been made in his majesty's name and guaranteed by him; it is nevertheless acknowledged by these presents, that the said loan was made in reality on account and for the service of the United States of North-America, and that the capital, amounting at a moderate valuation to the sum of ten million livres tournois, has been paid to the said United States, agreeably to a receipt for the payment of the said sum, given by the undersigned minister of congress the seventh day of June last.

ART. 6. By the convention of the said 5th of November, 1781, the king has been pleased to promise and engage to furnish and pay at the general counter of the States General of the Netherlands, the capital of the said loan, with the interest at four per cent. per annum, without any charge or deduction whatever to the lenders, so that the said capital shall be wholly repaid after the space of five years, the payments to be made in ten equal periods, the first of which to commence the sixth year from the date of the loan, and afterwards from year to year to the final payment of the said sum; but it is in like manner acknowledged by this act, that this engagement was entered into by the king, at the request of the undersigned minister of the United States, and on the promise by him made in the name of congress, and on behalf of the Thirteen United States, to cause to be reimbursed and paid at the royal treasury of his majesty at Paris, the capital, interest and cost of the said loan, according to the conditions and terms fixed by the said convention of the 5th of November, 1781.

ART. 7. It is accordingly agreed and settled, that the sum of ten million livres tournois, being a moderate computation the principal of the loan of five million of Holland florins above mentioned, shall be reimbursed, and paid in ready money at the royal treasury of his majesty at Paris, with the interest at four per cent. per annum in ten equal payments of one million each, and in ten terms, the first of which shall be on the 5th of November, 1787, the second, the 5th of November, 1788, and so from year to year till the final payment of the said sum of ten millions, the interest lessening in proportion with the partial payments of the capital. But in consequence of the king's affection for the United States, his majesty has been pleased to charge himself with the expence of commissions and bank for the said loan, of which expences his majesty has made a present to the United States, and this their undersigned minister accepts with thanks in the name of congress as a new proof of his majesty's generosity and friendship for the said United States.

ART. 8. With regard to the interest of the said loan during the five years preceding the first term of payment of the capital, as the king has engaged to pay it at the general counter of the States General of the Netherlands, at the rate of four per cent. yearly, and every year, counting from the 5th of November, 1781, according to the convention of that day, the minister of congress acknowledges that the re-payment of that is due to his majesty by the United States, and he engages in the name of the said United States, to cause payment thereof to be made, at the same time and at the same rate at the royal treasury of his majesty; the first year's interest to be paid the 5th of November next, and so yearly during the five years preceding, the first term for the payment of the capital, fixed as above on the 5th of November, 1787.

The high contracting parties reciprocally bind themselves to the faithful observance of this contract, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged in the space of nine months from this day, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, we the said plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and of the Thirteen United States of North America, in virtue of our respective powers, have signed these presents, and thereto fixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Versailles, the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty two.

GR-VIER DE VERGENNES, (U. S.)
B. FRANKLIN. (L. S.)

NOW KNOW YE, That we the said United States in congress assembled, impressed with a most lively sense of the generosity and affection manifested by his Most Christian Majesty in the above contract, have ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do ratify and confirm the said contract, and every article and clause thereof. And we do hereby empower our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles to deliver this our act of ratification, in exchange for the ratification of the said contract on the part of his Most Christian Majesty.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness his excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, president, this twenty-second day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of our sovereignty and independence the seventh.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, March 31.

THE public may be assured that no new administration is yet settled. The projected coalition was too unnatural to bring forth any offspring that could live; and in all probability the parties concerned will reap nothing but the disgrace of having been willing to form any junction, and to sacrifice any professed principles, and all appearance of consistency, for the sake of office. The intelligence we communicated to the public on Friday was true. His majesty desired a written arrangement. The coalition either could not agree, or were themselves ashamed of their own proposals. It is thought by many that his majesty has acted with great wisdom in demanding it; that he might be able to satisfy the public that the stipulations and conditions of the patriots contained nothing for the benefit of the people, but all for themselves; and that the object of the present coalition was merely to usurp the whole power of the state, viz. to appoint the servants of the crown, and the servants of the people, by forcing an administration on the king, and defeating the prayers of the people for a reformation in the house of commons.

Matters standing in this situation, it is expected that there will be a grand display in the house, both of principle and no principle; and those who are fortunate

enough to see the exhibition, will be able to separate the sheep from the goats; for that day will be a day of judgment.

There was another meeting yesterday afternoon, at lord Fitzwilliam's, of a considerable number of the members of the house of commons, and several peers, but we could not learn what resolutions they came to.

We hear that Mr. Pitt will certainly make his motion in the house, relative to the reform in the representation of the people, prior to his going abroad; the fate of this motion will best evince the principles of the new administration.

April 1. The arrangement of a new administration remains at present in precisely the same suspensive state. Lord Temple is expected soon in England, and it is a fact that proposals have been made him to assume the lead at the treasury board; but it is also a fact that he has peremptorily declined the overture. On the whole, from the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and from other circumstances, it is supposed that the duke of Portland will be again sent for, and that his majesty will at last accede to the formation of a ministry, whose patriotic principles may enture the confidence of the people.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Just as this paper was going to press, arrived the Apollo captain Bunyan, who left Spithead the 3d of April, and the land on the 5th; he spoke the brig Henry, captain Jamison, from Coke, 12 days ago, all well; by him we have received the following advices:

No arrangement of ministers since the arrival of the Iris. The following appeared to be the new choice of his majesty's administration:

The duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury.
Lord North, and the honourable Mr. Fox, secretaries of state.

Lord Stormont, president of the council.
The earl of Carlisle, lord privy seal.
Lord Beauchamp, secretary at war.
Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.
Mr. Burke, paymaster of the land forces.
Colonel North, treasurer of the navy.
Viscount Keppel, first lord of the admiralty.
Frederick Montague, and sir Grey Cooper, lords of the treasury.

Mr. William Adam, one of the lords of the admiralty.
No commander in chief to be appointed.

The lord chancellor to go out, and the seals to be put in commission.

Lord Sandwich and lord Edward Bentinck to be joint post-masters.

Mr. Pitt does not accept of any place, and intends going abroad.

The American treaty of commerce, and the general definitive treaty not yet completed.

FISH-KILL, May 21.

A correspondent observes that he has lately viewed the churches and houses in New York, and that all the churches are, except the Episcopal, the Moravian, and the Methodists, converted into stores or barracks, and appear in a very loathsome condition; the fences which encompassed the burying-yards being destroyed, the pews in all, and the galleries in some of them pulled down, the windows broken and otherwise much abused. It would add much to the honour of the British government, to repair the damage done to those fabrics, dedicated to the worship of God, which they have in a great measure wantonly and unnecessarily abused; and, should general Carleton not have it in his power to repair the churches, the respect which ought to be shewn to places of divine worship, should prompt him to order them swept, washed, and cleaned, and the abominable filth removed out of the churches and church-yards; and, at the same time, to order the houses, which he and his predecessors in command have turned into barracks, to be cleaned and repaired, that as much as possible grounds of complaint may be removed in these respects. If these abuses remain unnoticed, they will surely fix a lasting stigma on the British commander in chief, who had it in his power to do much to the redress of those reasonable complaints. The period now draws nigh when he may have orders to evacuate the city, and to leave churches, houses, and streets full of filth, will not reflect credit on the present possessors. We wish therefore that every thing may be done to promote mutual good understanding, and to prevent the curses of an injured people.

CHATHAM, May 21.

The British and their adherents, so habituated to perfidy, find it difficult to forego it; for, in the last Nova-Scotia fleet, they sent off upwards of 700 negroes, belonging to the good people of these states.

An honest taylor, in the city of New-York, being asked, "how does business go on?" Replied, "not well, for my customers have all learnt to turn their own coats."

As the virtuous citizens of New-York, who sacrificed opulence and ease at the shrine of liberty, have thrown themselves out of all business, in the expectancy of returning to the city, an august body has recommended it to them to dedicate their time to the culture of hemp, not doubting from the expected demand, but what it will compensate them for their sufferings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

The brig Hope, captain Kerr (arrived here yesterday morning) left London the 9th of April, and the Land's-End the 16th. She brings no material news, except that the American trade bill had passed the house of commons, and it was expected would meet with no obstruction in the upper house. The new administration was formed; it was said the duke of Portland was premier, and lord North and Mr. Fox secretaries of state; Mr. Pitt was not among the number of new ministers. But as no papers were received by the above vessel we are unable to give a more particular account; we do not understand what progress the negotiators had made in the definitive treaty of peace.

Two other vessels sailed from London for Philadelphia about the same time as the Hope.

May 27. We hear, that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New-York. The British guards, with most of the troops that were under Cornwallis and Burgoyne, with the Hessian and other foreign troops, are going to England.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated February 17, 1783.

"The happy period is at last arrived which has put an end to the further effusion of kindred blood, by the and the virtuous citizens of the Thirteen United States of America, who by nobly persevering in the cause of freedom, have, under God, accomplished the great work of their independency.

"Affairs wear a quite different aspect in Ireland, since the usurpations of Great-Britain over the dominions she once possessed in America, like the dog in the fable, by grasping at the shadow, she has lost the substance. You have opened our eyes to our true interest, we have now a prospect of a free trade, and our manufactures are improving and extending themselves very considerably in many branches, which will find a passage to different quarters of the globe. In the year 1778, the situation of our manufacturing poor was truly miserable, famine staring them in the face for want of employment; but the rich set on foot a subscription, which was succeeded by the volunteer associations, which like the glorious flame of liberty on your side the Atlantic, spread all over Ireland, gave them full employment, and has been the preservation of the country.

"I am almost tempted, though advanced to my 43d year, to go and settle in your land of liberty."

It is positively asserted, that the flag of the Thirteen United States of America has been grossly insulted in New-York, and not permitted to be hoisted on board any American vessel in that port. Congress should demand immediate reparation for the indignity wantonly offered to all America; and unless satisfactory concessions are instantly made, the British flag, which now streams without interruption in our harbours, should be torn down, and treated with every mark of indignation and contempt.

If the enemy have any sensibility left, and are not totally callous to every honourable, humane impression, they must feel themselves exceedingly disgraced and ashamed, on contrasting the healthy, well-fed prisoners lately sent into their lines, with the unfortunate Americans, emaciated and worn down by famine and disease, whom they, in return, have liberated from a rigorous confinement in penitential prison-ships, damp, dreary dungeons, and loathsome gaols. On our part every reasonable indulgence has been shewn to them, while they, on theirs, have dealt out, with an unparing hand, the most shocking cruelties, and have been continually adding injuries and insults to distress and misfortune.

The latest advices from England (April 12) mention, that Charles Logie, Esq; late consul general from the court of Great-Britain to the coast of Barbary, in the emperor of Morocco's dominions, is appointed ambassador to the United States of America. The definitive treaty was concluded, and to have been signed by the respective commissioners on Wednesday the 16th of April; several American vessels had for some time been waiting, in order to discharge their cargoes, as permission could not be granted for the purpose, till that period. A frigate had arrived at London from the East-Indies, with the particulars of Sir Edward Buxton's action on the 16th of October, with M. Suffrein, his last conflict, though very bloody and severe, ended, like the two others lately in that quarter of the globe, without the loss of a ship on either side. Sir Edward's captain (Watt) the honourable Thomas Lumley, Esq; who commanded the Isis, and another English captain, were killed, besides 500 British seamen killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the French was not known. On the 19th, three days after this engagement, the English Squadron was joined by Sir Richard Bickerton, which gave them a superiority of three ships, and sailed in quest of M. Suffrein, who had retired to the bay of Trincomalee.

The following is an extract from the instructions of the people of Boston to their representatives in assembly. They were drawn up at a meeting of the town on the 13th of May, 1783.

"We cannot too warmly express our gratitude to Almighty God, who hath smiled on the virtuous struggles of the United States, and crowned the conflict with so happy a conclusion, our independence is confirmed! A blessing for which patriots have long toiled, and heroes fought and bled. Posterity can never justly charge us with tamely surrendering their rights. We and they shall be free, so long as we shall deserve freedom. It will depend upon our virtue. But while we contemplate the treaty in general with pleasure, we cannot help feeling anxious for the event of the fifth article which respects those men who fled from their country when their liberties were invaded, and took refuge in the dominions of the invader. Congress only can recommend; they will not obtrude citizens on any of the states, much less declared traitors.

"We give it to you as our opinion that the late conspirators against the rights and liberties of America, and of mankind, whether they have actually taken up arms against us or not, who have taken shelter in the bosom of our enemies, that nation which has exhalted her wealth and strength to enslave us, ought never to be suffered to return, but to be excluded from having any lot or portion among us."

ANNAPOLIS, June 5.

On Sunday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned, the Senate to the first Monday in November, and the House of Delegates to the first Monday in September next, after having passed thirty-nine laws, a list of which follows:

1. An act respecting registers of vessels, and to direct the entering and clearing vessels from and to the British dominions.
2. An act for the relief of John Buckman, of Saint Mary's county.
3. An act to change the surnames of Nicholas Maccubbin, junior, and of James Maccubbin, to that of Carroll.
4. An act to make valid a deed of bargain and sale, executed by Abraham Davis and Elizabeth Cromer, late of Frederick county, to Joshua Gift, of said county.
5. An act for laying out a road from the wind-mill and dwelling plantation of Nathaniel Manning, of Dorchester county.
6. An act for laying out a road from John Groff's mill, in Frederick county.

7. An act to authorize Prince-George's county, called Wells Invention, f

8. An act to continue the general court for the purposes.

9. An act for removing prerogative office, to the

10. An act giving a full the taxes levied for the p

11. An act to oblige men, in Washington co

12. An act to authorize and adjust the accounts of

13. An act to appoint

14. An act for the sale

15. An act for laying

16. An act for the relief

17. An act concerning

18. An act to authorize

19. An act for the relief

20. An act to explain

21. A supplement to

22. An act, entitled,

23. An act to raise

24. An act to relieve

25. An act to appoint

26. An act to vest

27. An act to relieve

28. An additional S

29. An act to relieve

30. An act to auth

31. An act to natur

32. An act empow

33. An act respecti

34. An act respecti

35. An act concern

36. An act to com

37. An act to enco

38. An act for the

39. An act to em

By the House of

Resolved, That

For the month of

BENJAMIN

of con

To

Be pleased to insert

and oblige your every

THE Intendant

ments to the exam

him, that nothing

obliged him to leav

the assembly) coul

an answer this we

the last Maryland

dent; that the imp

rule, "of bearing