

Extra of a letter from Spithead, dated May 22, 1783.

"His Majesty's ship Mercury, H. E. Stanhope, Esq; commander, is waiting to bring out the definitive treaty, and under orders to depart at a moment's warning."

July 7. Town lots at Port Koiaway, of 60 by 120 feet, fell from 10 to 250 guineas.

Saturday morning the ship Friendship, captain Stephenson, arrived here from London, in eight weeks; he failed from thence in company with the ship Liberty, captain Nice, for this port, who may be hourly expected, as captain Stephenson saw him a few days before he came in.

The same day the schooner Emery, captain Bowers, arrived here in 32 days from Montego-Bay, in Jamaica; he came out in company with a schooner bound for Rhode Island. On the 18th of June, captain Bowers spoke with a brig called the Hancock, from Philadelphia, bound for the Mississippi.

The ship Aurora, Constable Saunders, master, arrived here Saturday afternoon, in 9 days from Charleston, South Carolina; the day before he failed, a brigantine arrived thence from Philadelphia; and the same day failed for London the ship Washington, with a valuable cargo of rice and indigo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

On the 4th instant, being the anniversary of American independence, a commencement was held at the university in this city, before a very crowded assembly; a number of the principal officers of the state; part of his excellency the French minister's family; and a great concourse of most respectable citizens, politely countenancing, and giving elegance to the literary entertainment.

About 10 o'clock, the honourable trustees, attended by the faculty of graduates in their robes, went in procession from the apparatus chamber, into the public hall, and took their seats.

The reverend doctor Ewing, provost, opened the business of the day with prayer. The exercises were then conducted in the order following:

A Latin salutatory oration, touching on a variety of interesting topics; particularly, the baneful influence of luxury, with regard to national principles and manners. By Mr. — Snodgrass.

An oration, sketching the plan of literature, classic and philological, observed in this institution, and noticing the special provision made for attaining a masterly correctness and address in our vernacular tongue; by Mr. Stephen Sykes.

An oration, shewing the essential connexion between the exterior figure of man, and his susceptibility of improvement in arts and sciences, by Mr. — Morris.

A forensic disputation on dueling. Messrs. Ephraim Ramlay, and Joseph Thomas, maintained the lawfulness and expediency of the practice: Messrs. G. Bartram and N. Greer, maintained the negative. The arguments were acute, and judiciously arranged on each side. The provost's decision was direct and full against this Gothic phreny.

An oration on the nature of government; illustrating the distinguished excellencies of the democratic form; with observations immediately respecting the United States; by Mr. Isaac Briggs.

An oration upon American affairs, embellished with remarks, immediately respecting the spirit of patriotism, and the generosity of France in the ever memorable alliance; by Mr. Richard Footman.

An oration containing humorous playful strictures upon some apprehended barbarisms of grammatical and metaphysical erudition; by Mr. John Chew Thomas.

Degrees were then conferred: that of bachelor in the arts, on the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. George Bartram, Isaac Briggs, Richard Footman, Nathaniel Greer, Anthony Morris, Ephraim Ramlay, James Snodgrass, Stephen Sykes, Joseph Thomas, and John Chew Thomas. The degree of bachelor in medicine, was conferred upon Messrs. Solomon Berkhead, John Morris, John Watson, Thomas Waring, of Charleston, South-Carolina. The degree of master of arts, was conferred on Messrs. Erasmus Kelly, John Caldwell, John Bleakley, Samuel Sitgreaves, James Gray, Joseph Ruth, Peter Chevalier, and Benjamin Morris.

The degree of doctor of physic was conferred on Dr. Hugh Aitcheson, having received the same degree before at Edinburgh.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the rev. Samuel Magaw, vice-provost, and on the rev. John Christopher Kunzie, professor of Hebrew and philology in the university.

The faculty and trustees, desirous of shewing every mark of distinction, to the illustrious man, to whom America is exceedingly indebted, conferred upon his excellency general George Washington, Esq; commander in chief of the American army, the degree of doctor of laws.

The valedictory oration was then delivered by Mr. W. Stewart; it had been handsomely prepared; various, sentimental, delicate, pathetic; and the speaker did it justice.

A solemn charge, suited to bring home with a collected force, philology and virtue, to the bosoms and business of the young gentlemen, was given by the provost.

The vice-provost concluded with prayer.

A band of music playing at proper intervals, improved the general entertainment.

A spectator of the late confusion in the city of Philadelphia, who wishes to blame neither congress nor the council of the state, begs leave to congratulate every friend to humanity upon the peaceable mode of settling the late dispute between the council and the soldiers. It has been remarked, that during the republican ages of Rome, which lasted several hundred years, there never was a single life lost in all the riots, mobs, revolts, and mutinies, that were so frequent in that country. Too much tenderness cannot be shown to the life of man. Count Saxe used to say, he had rather be ten days longer in taking a city by a siege, than lose the life of a single grenadier by taking it by storm. Mr. Payne, in his Common Sense, tells us, that republics, "by negotiating mistakes," prevent wars with each other. Why should not the rulers of republics, by negotiating revolts, prevent unnecessary bloodshed among their citizens? They are the fathers of the people, and should be as tender of their lives, as of the lives of their children.

We find by a late New-York paper, that the Bahama islands are recommended to the royal refugees as fit places for forming new settlements. The island of Al-bago, to which a number of those people are repairing, is mentioned as being particularly fruitful, and only wanting inhabitants and cultivation to become equal to any of the West-India islands.

Sunday last the brig Diana, captain Hayes, arrived here in 32 days from Jamaica. On his passage the 24th of June, lat. 28, 30, long. 79, 20, he spoke with a small ship, captain Stelle, from Philadelphia, bound to the Havanna; and on the 29th, in lat. 31, 39, long. 75, 46, he spoke with the snow Friendship, six weeks out, from London, bound to Charles-town.

A ship from Piscataway, and a ship from Philadelphia, were arrived at Kingston.

We are informed that admiral Pigot had failed from Jamaica for England, leaving only one ship of the line on that station.

Wednesday arrived the ship Nesbit, captain Hodgkinson, in 40 days from L'Orient, and the polacre le Kotel de la Mare, captain Fournay, in 32 days from Bourdeaux. In the former came passenger a gentleman who acquaints us, that before he left L'Orient, letters had been received there from Paris, mentioning that the definitive treaty was actually signed, and that a frigate was prepared to bring out official dispatches on the happy occasion.

Thursday came up the ship George and James, captain Linton, in seven weeks from England. He left London the 31 of May, and brings no accounts later than the 6th of May.

Captain Linton, on his passage, spoke with the following vessels, viz. June 10 lat. 36, 19, N. long. 50, W. the brig Badger, captain Evans, from Porto Rico, bound to Liverpool; June 14 lat. 35, 57, N. long. 55, W. the ship de la Verd, captain John Skelton, from St. Kitt's, bound to London; and on the first instant, a ship from Nevis bound to Halifax.

July 15. Advice from New-York, as late as Friday last, mention, that 26 fail of vessels, with refugees on board, were to fail that day for Nova-Scotia. That the Hessian and other foreign troops taken with general Burgoyne were failed for Canada. That another embarkation consisting of British troops, was preparing among the vessels fitting up for transports was the South-Carolina frigate; it was said she would accommodate near 1000 men. These advices add, that from the above and many other causes, it was probable the city would be clear of the British army in the course of the months of August and September.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for January 1783.

CUPID IN INDIA. A FACT.

ABOUT two years since, a gentleman of property in Bengal, wrote to a friend in London, deploring the state of beauty in that scorching climate, and requesting him to prevail on some young lady, well born and educated, with a tolerable share of personal charms, to make a voyage to India, giving his honour to make her immediately his wife. The gentleman who received the commission was induced to lend his daughter, who to a disengaged heart, added beauty, music, and every accomplishment. The fair one bade adieu to the bleak shores of England, and, glowing with triumphant hopes, found herself in a few months on those of the Ganges. But, alas! the expected lover did not appear to greet her arrival: business had carried him some hundred leagues up the country; but foreseeing the arrival of the English fleet during his absence, he had provided for the accommodation of the lady in the house of a factor. Two months elapsed before his return; then, panting with expectation, he flew to his friend, to throw himself before the future arbitress of his fate. Whether his empationed fancy had drawn the lady in colours beyond those of nature, or whether the style of her beauty differed from the picture he had formed, it is certain he beheld her with a coldness almost bordering on aversion. The capricious god for once was uniform; the lady found herself as little captivated as the youth, and several succeeding interviews served but to confirm their mutual dislike. The gentleman, finding there was no danger of the lady's breaking her heart for his perfidy, offered her a compensation of sixteen thousand pounds, to be released from his engagements, which was gladly accepted. The friend, who had been laying by for the event, now boldly stood forward as her lover, professing the most ardent passion; the lady was pleased, and the nuptials were celebrated. No sooner had the rejected beauty become a wife, and totally out of the reach of her first lover, than his eyes were opened—he was astonished, that he had been blind to her perfections, was seized with despair, took to his bed, and for some time was pronounced to be in a state incapable of recovery. If a vertical sun sublimates the body and mind to such extravagancies as these, let us be thankful that we may have his beams assistance, and be content with humbler feelings.

A circumstance of extraordinary GOOD FORTUNE.

THE critical occurrence of extraordinary events hath so very frequently the appearance of supernatural interposition, that it may serve to account for that superstitious faith, which hath from time to time exalted such occurrences into miracles, and stamped casual and accidental circumstances with sacred marks of divine intervention and providential interference.

The following fact deserves to be recorded as a remarkable instance of this kind; because, on due consideration, the occasion will appear so little worthy the extraordinary interpositions of Providence, that such a supposition would be profane and irreligious.

When the father of the present Sir E. — L. — came of age, his feat, P. — H. —, was considerably out of repair; however, as the income of the estate, during his minority, had been exhausted in paying off some incumbrances, and was not so great as to admit of fresh burdens, he was advised to delay the repairs and improvements of his house, one part of which wanted to be rebuilt, till by marriage, or otherwise, he should be possessed of a sum of ready money. But with this salutary advice he did not find himself inclined to comply; on the contrary, he engaged workmen, and in a year or two completed his plan, and incurred a debt of £. 5000.

He now began to feel the impropriety of his conduct; and as he was one day writing in a parlour hung with

tapestry, in the remaining ancient part of his house, servant informed him that one of the artificers he had employed had called for payment of his bill, and was extremely troublesome and importunate.

Stung with mortification at this fresh proof of his folly, he ordered the servant to withdraw; and, rising from his chair, traversed the room in such anxiety and disorder of mind, that he ran his head against the tapestry at the farther end of it, with such violence, as to shake some wood work within it, and produce a jingling like the rattling of falling coin. He immediately jumped open the tap-stay with his penknife, and in a cap-board in the wall, the door of which had been burst by his head, he found a bag which had been buried in broad pieces of gold; but, being rotten with age, the door was burst open; part of its contents had dropped on the floor: they were, however, all recovered, and the fortunate owner thus enabled immediately to discharge the debt which had given him so much uneasiness.

From a late Dublin paper.

The whig club of the city of Dublin, congratulate his excellency general Washington, and the officers and soldiers who bravely fought under his command, on the approach of peace, and the blessings of freedom and liberty, obtained by them throughout the thirteen colonies, of which they obtain part of the blessing.

We hope the virtuous citizens of the United States, will take every step in their power to make the brave soldiers, sailors, widows, orphans, and parents happy, and not suffer their feelings to be hurt by the sight of those miscreants, who encouraged this bloody and unnatural war, either by their services, or by quitting their country at an hour of distress: we, or part of us, hope to partake of the blessing in the colonies, and wish for the peace of the United States. It would make our blood boil in us, to see traitors be partakers of the blessings of that free country, and much more to be injured, as it mult' open the wounds of the soldier, hurt the feelings of the widow and orphan, and make the hoary head of the tender parent, who lost the child of his bosom in this glorious contest, daily weep, and go with sorrow to the grave; which the great God forbids.

At a general meeting of the TRUE-BLUE LADIES, holden at the county court-house, Corke, the 25th day of November, 1782.

Ca. tain SHAW in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the raising of militia regiments as done with an intent to break up unanimity, subsisting in the volunteer army, and as tending to create undue influence; and that we will neither aid or assist, but discountenance to the utmost of our power, the raising of men to serve in said regiments.

Resolved unanimously, That what has been done by the parliaments of Great-Britain and Ireland, towards the emancipation of this country, does not appear to us to be sufficient to establish the rights of Ireland, upon a permanent foundation, nor adequate to the declarations of both parliaments: and that we are firmly of opinion, that nothing less than a renunciation on the part of England, of all claim to legislate for Ireland, and an Irish bill of rights, can ever unite the two nations in those bands of union and reciprocal friendship, which we most ardently wish may take place between them.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) July 4.

This day, being the anniversary of our glorious independence, a number of respectable gentlemen assembled on the occasion, when the following toasts were drank, accompanied with 13 discharges from a brass field piece, viz.

1. May the new constellation shed its benign influence all over the world.
2. General Washington, and the American army, who have fought, and bled, in defence of their country.
3. The congress.
4. The King of France.
5. The States of Holland.
6. May the internal enemies of America be banished to the cold regions of the north.
7. The armed neutrality.
8. May wisdom guide the legislative bodies of the United States of America.
9. The friends of America throughout the universe.
10. The borough and magistracy of Wilmington.
11. The whig ladies of America.
12. Our ambassadors at foreign courts.
13. May the present confederation of the United States be handed down inviolate to the latest posterity.

The whole was conducted with the greatest decency and decorum; and it is worthy of observation, that a number of the inhabitants of this borough (the generality of whom are of the people called quakers) so far wavered their religious principles, as to join heartily with the professed whigs of America, on this occasion, which is a plain indication that true patriotism is not inconsistent with the principles of the gospel.

ANNAPOLIS, July 17.

THE Intendant's compliments to the writer under the signature of A Prince-George's county Planter, and being desirous of giving every necessary assistance to a person who wishes to become a politician, he recommends honesty, candour, veracity, and an industrious attention to whatever he undertakes to perform. If the Planter's constitution will wear these qualities easily, he need not want a shred of any man's cloak to become respected and honoured in any free government in which he may incline to take his station. As simples are generally the most effectual in medicine for prevention, or cure, so following the plain dictates of common sense and justice, ensures the most certain and permanent success in politics; but if the Planter finds this simple garb to set awkwardly upon him, and that his genius is constantly leading him into the dark ways of deception and mystery, he had better decline the pursuit, for he will run the risque of being damned, without even the consolation of being thought a clever fellow.

This writer has made several assertions, not one of which is true; if he has hazarded them from report, he may have been deceived, and there are yet hopes of him; but if he undertakes to give them to the public as facts which he knows, he is perfectly under the cloak of the devil. Though the Intendant is not very fond of

novelty and change, neglect from the town out reproach, very under an authority w of oppression and tyr founded in liberty every reason to be the citizens of this it tion of his conduct who appear to be who has virtue enoug hours of the old gov Near this light they and therefore it is it as can be scraped cannot extinguish. fluenced by his co- vernment, as to ha to British usurpation Planter's reasonings, duct did not corre duty to the count he did not pursue the present revolut soliciting, an impo cuted with fidelity a To inter that th into the service of of our present con in the revolution, a supposition contr will be guilty of a b tuous one; but per convenient for the the converse positio a virtuous action, and then, and not tion in favour of his

The IN Annapolis, July

P O M A NEW T C A at the Fer known by the n south west from B of this situation harbour, need no but to those who form them, that of Baltimore to (which formed taceous of any but were refused fixed the town is commodious, any in the river feet water; the w the fit for water; being Baltimore-town, forests, as well river and bay, eastern shor. of not be doubted but it will be th when the presen town, fills up proaching fall. of course, be claim to. One to Baltimore to may convenient. Nearly the the banks of f afford material shipping of any the warehouses goes; the char London ships war, preferred nience. Its di where the ch centers, is ne the produce is napolis, and situation, wh will be comm leaf for nine moderate gro by applying transmitted t of the United

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TAKE poin BOAT, has wide, has a stern. T property ar