

fray, (as well between them as others) ensued, which, it seems, has occasioned irregular assemblages of persons the two succeeding evenings, to the great interruption of the good order and quiet of the town, and if not checked, may be repeated, and in the end prove of very serious consequence.

To put a stop to so great a disgrace to any community, striking at once at the root of all good government and order, I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the privy council, to issue this my proclamation, to inform all strangers as well as citizens, so highly offending against the laws of the state in future, that they shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law in such cases; and exhort the judges, justices, peace-officers, and all good citizens, to be aiding and assisting in suppressing and discouraging a conduct of such alarming tendency.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the state, at Charles-town, this 11th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

BENJAMIN GUERARD.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN VANDERHORST, secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

A number of gentlemen, enemies to anarchy and confusion, and wishing to see grievances legally redressed, met on Thursday evening, and came to a resolution of assembling the citizens in a constitutional way. Accordingly, for that purpose, the following notice was yesterday given:

"The violations of the contract made by the British merchants with the late governor Mathews, and the conduct of some persons since arrived, forebodes the interruption of that tranquility the citizens of this state have a right to expect; and therefore to prevent further disagreeable consequences, the solid defenders of this state and its true citizens are requested to meet at the exchange on Monday next at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to form such resolutions as citizens have a right to adopt, and to make such remonstrances to the executive of this state, as their former sufferings and present feelings lead them to demand."

PROVIDENCE, July 26.

A sloop from Philadelphia, captain Wood, bound for Newport, foundered at sea last week. The vessel being good, and meeting with a heavy squall, her chambers were drawn, the masts went overboard, part of her deck was ripped up, and she was soon full of water. In this deplorable situation a sloop from Warren, bound for Maryland, happily hove in sight, took out the crew, with about 200 barrels of flour, and arrived at Newport on Sunday evening last.

NEW-LONDON, July 25.

Last week, on application made to Sir Guy Carleton, he gave an order for apprehending a number of people that were counterfeiting and passing Morris's and Hillig's notes, several of them being apprehended, viz. William May, formerly a chaplain in the American army, belonging to Brimfield, Massachusetts; Sylvester Lyon, of Woodstock, Connecticut; Lemuel Nichols, of Waterbury, Connecticut; and upon search, the printer, whose name was Poor, was taken with all his types, blanks signed, and paper, &c. On apprehending the printer, they found one Forward, at his office, employed in signing them; he is a refugee from Windsor in Connecticut, and two others, one a refugee from Waterbury, named Nichols, the other Dennis Finn, from Sturbridge, Massachusetts. The printer had counterfeited money of every kind, nearly two hundred; the greatest part were fifteen dollar notes, poorly executed. General Carleton has promised to lend them to general Washington.

ALBANY, July 28.

Last Tuesday arrived in the city, on his way to Canada, the honourable major-general Steuben; he was received by the inhabitants, in a manner suitable to a person of his distinguished character.

During the course of last week, many of our soldiers who have been prisoners in Canada arrived in this city, having been released by the British commanding officer in that quarter.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

Last night arrived the ship Dragon, captain Andrew Campbell, in eighteen days from the Havanna, by whom we learn, that a new, and far more serious revolt than ever, among those parts, has happened in South America, particularly at Panama, and its vicinity. Before captain Campbell sailed, three thousand Spanish troops departed for Carthagena, to proceed up to Panama, and they were to be followed by five thousand others, which could not accompany the first division for want of transports. The news of this defection was brought by an express frigate from La Vera Cruz, and the division sailed in thirty hours after her arrival; such dispatch was used that the troops were embarked in the night. The voice of the natives is loud for an independence of the Spanish monarchy, and the most important consequences are expected from this event. Before the news reached Havanna, the Spanish troops were on their departure for Europe, and a number had sailed for Old Spain. Brigade major Campbell had been enlarged, and sent with 7 or 8 British officers in a cartel for Jamaica, a fortnight before captain Campbell sailed.

The Fox frigate was at Havanna, on her passage to England; and the ship Carolina, captain Angus, was sailed for London, in company with the Dragon, having on board a cargo of sugar, rum and mahogany, from a condemned polacre from Jamaica for London. A Spanish 64 gun ship was lost in the bay of Mexico, said to be named the America. One thousand Spanish soldiers sailed for the Mississippi, the day before the first division proceeded for Carthagena.

A packet had arrived from Cadiz, with orders from the court of Spain for the Spanish fleet not to sail for Europe: but don Solano had already taken his departure with the whole fleet for Old Spain. Don Galvez was gone home in that fleet, on board which, it was said, sixty million of Dollars were shipped. There was on y one Spanish frigate (and no line of battle ship) left at Havanna.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

Captain Dalton, superintendent of Indian affairs for the United States, arrived here last week from Canada, which he left about a month since, in company with 100 Americans, who are at length happily liberated from a cruel captivity with the savages. But he is sorry to inform us that there are a number of unfortunate fellow sufferers, who are still retained as prisoners by the Indians. The sufferings of captain Dalton and his lady have been very great, both having been many years prisoners with the enemy, and forced to endure the most cruel treatment from their captors.

Captain Dalton says, that on their way home through Canada, they experienced the most polite treatment from the English officers, but were more than once abused by different parties of those wretches who had fled to Canada from the back parts of the United States, to avoid the vengeance of their countrymen, for the many horrid murders and burnings committed by them in conjunction with the English and Indians.

As captain Dalton has been among the savages for many years, he has now given his friends and the public an estimation of the different savage nations they had to encounter with, the number of the warriors annexed to each nation that were employed by the British, and have stained their tomahawks with the blood of Americans, viz.

Chattaws 600, Chickisaws 400, Cherokees 500, Creeks 700, Piankshaws 400, Omactinaws 300, Kickapoes 300, Munieys 150, Delawares 500, Iowanaws 300, Mohikons 60, Umpweys 3000, Otawaws 300, Mohawk 300, Oneidas 150, Luikeroras 200, Onondagas 300, Cayugas 250, Jeneckaws 400, Suz and sothuze 1300, Putawawtawms 400, Fuiawin 150, Muskuitne or Nation of Fire 250, Keinats or Foxes 300, Puyon 350, Sökkie 450, Abonökkie, on the St. Lawrence 200. Total warriors 12,650.

A small vessel from one of the eastern ports arrived at Quebec a little time before captain Dalton left it; but the captain being obliged for keeping the American colours flying, and not suffered to enter, he left the port without breaking bulk, not its standing the articles he had to dispose of were much in demand at Quebec, and he was offered a great price for them.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated May 29.

"I imagine there are but few gainers in comparison with those who have suffered in the calamities of war. Here the times will be trying indeed, but the greatest distress at present seems the scarcity of grain. Last year there was a general blight and failure of corn and all eatables throughout the land; and now we have had three months dry weather, with sharp frosts and severe cold, at this advanced season, so that with us vegetation seems generally spoiled or destroyed, and there is the appearance of an approaching dearth. Wheat is now at 10s. per bushel, 70 w. light. Indeed I often wish (although I do not think you on that side the water much better than we on this) you would be so considerate as to lend most of the wheat you can spare to this kingdom, and that I mean."

"June 2. Since writing the above, it hath pleased Providence to favour this land with rain, which gives much gladness. It seems to me as if men universally hated to think of the salt madness and folly of the nation. I am sure they hate to speak of it."

ANNAPOLIS, August 21.

The following are the orders of the honourable major-general Greene, dated at Charles-town, June 23, 1783.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HOSTILITIES having ceased, and a general peace almost concluded, it only remain to complete your character, that you retire from that field with propriety, where you have acted with glory. To review scenes that are past, and look over the incidents of the war, must be interesting to the feelings of every soldier; to call to mind the train of sufferings, and run over the many dangers we have past in the pursuit of honour, and in the service of our country, affords a pleasing field for contemplation. The general joined this army when it was in affliction, when its spirits were low, and its prospects gloomy.

He now parts with it, crowned with success, and in full triumph. We have trod the paths of adversity together, and have felt the sunshine of better fortune; we found a people overwhelmed with distress, and a country groaning under oppression; it has been our happiness to relieve them; the occasion was pressing, the attempt noble, and the success answerable. In this it has been the general's good fortune to point the way; but you have had the honour to accomplish the work. Your generous confidence, amidst surrounding difficulties; your persevering temper, against the tide of misfortune paved the way to success; and to these are the people indebted for the repose they now enjoy. The progress of the southern army has been marked with peculiar difficulties; it has had to operate in a country wasted by war, and divided in politics; it has had to contend with a very superior force, well appointed, with inferior numbers, destitute of every thing; it has been your lot to feel the sharpest sufferings from cold and hunger; but it has been the general's greatest misfortune, to see without being able to relieve their wants. The suffering soldier has ever been the first object of his attention; but the treasury exhausted, and public credit annihilated, congress could not afford sufficient succour to satisfy the claims of humanity, much less of justice; nothing was left unattempted, no expedient untried to obtain relief; and though his measures for this purpose exposed him to low jealousies and mean suspicions, he cannot review them but with a mixture of pride and pleasure, since they were dictated by good policy and feelings of humanity. It is unnecessary, and might be deemed improper, on this occasion, to enumerate the many trying scenes we have past, or of the sufferings you have sustained; it is sufficient for the general that they have subsided; it is his happiness that he has had the honour to command an army, no less distinguished for its patience than bravery; and it will add no small lustre to your character, that you have rejected with abhorrence the practice of plundering and the exercise of cruelty, although urged by your necessities to the first, and by the example of the enemy to the last. United by principle, and cemented by affection, you have exhibited to the world a proof, that

elevated souls and persevering tempers will triumph over every difficulty.

The orders of government now separate us, perhaps for ever; our greatest object is answered, our first wish obtained; the same considerations which led us to the field, will then call upon us to retire. In whatever situation the general may be placed, it will afford him the highest pleasure to promote your interest; and it is among the first of his wishes, to see you as happy as you have rendered millions of others. The general cannot take leave of this subject, without adding his strongest assurances to the army, that he is fully persuaded their country will do them ample justice, if not consider their merit with liberality.

To be SOLD,
ELEGANT GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for ladies and gentlemen, with chains and trinkets. Enquire at the Post-Office.

A few Copies of the
L A W S,
Passed April Session 1783, may be had
at the Printing Office.

A FALSE and malicious report having been industriously propagated that I have in various instances acted as an enemy to the United States of America during their long contest with Great-Britain—I think it my duty to make this public declaration, that from the year 1775, when I left this state, I never have directly or indirectly been concerned in any privateer or other vessel having on board letters of marque and reprisal, but, on the contrary, have always acted as a sincere friend and wellwisher to this country, and been happy in relieving the necessities of American prisoners, a testimonial of which I have the pleasure of subscribing hereto, and having continued in the employ in which I left the continent, am ready to justify the whole of my conduct during the above period when called upon for that purpose. NATHAN RICHARDSON.

FROM a long intimacy I am well acquainted with the whole of captain N. Richardson's conduct during the late war, and therefore in justice to him do certify the truth as above. R. SMITH.

I HEREBY certify, that my son Basil Noel, who was taken at Tobago with captain Laite, has expressed himself under the greatest obligations to captain N. Richardson, who was at that time in harbour there, in his old ship the S-m, and showed him and people every mark of attention and kindness, for which he and I have waited on him and thanked him since his arrival. SEPTIMUS NOEL.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, August 13, 1783.

PURSUANT to directions of a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, in Baltimore-own, on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, upwards of 8000 acres of land, late the property of the Principio company, lying in the neighbourhood of that great and flourishing mart. The whole is divided into small and convenient farms, many of them being well calculated for country seats for gentlemen. The purchase money to be paid at three equal annual payments, for which bonds with good securities will be required at the time of sale. By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, August 14, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from Anthony Stewart, the late proprietor thereof, viz.

At the court-house of Dorset county, on Friday the 17th of October next, about 1200 acres of land, lying in said county, known by the name of Brown's Foily, Walter's Range, and Green's Timber Yard. At London-town, on Saturday the 25th, the farm called Mount Stewart, containing about 266 acres, situated about two miles from said town.

One year's credit will be given the purchasers upon giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the money when paid. By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the first of September next,

A TRACT of land lying in Montgomery county, Maryland, about six miles from Bladenburg and ten from George-town. The said tract contains about 246 acres, with a good dwelling house, and other convenient houses thereon; with apple and peach orchards. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land on or before the day of sale.

Also some valuable young country born negroes and stock, and many other things, too tedious to mention.

The above to be sold for specie, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

The sale to be on the premises, and to begin about twelve or one o'clock.

CHARLES CHENEY.

Will be exposed

Maryland, on Monday next, if fair, if not

A TRACT of land lying in the county of Patowmack, on Patowmack creek, containing an excellent general non, and within four miles of Alexandria. A very small expense the other one fifth markable for raising is presumed a minute necessary, as no do chafe will view the it suffice, that no fishing and towing. The title is clear as ever. I have also within one mile of fell at private sale. The terms of sale will be, which I have purchas'd.

To be SOLD, by agreeable to an act on Monday the 30

THE glebe land adjoining to the said day, if fair. Attendance will be known on the said day.

ANNAPOLIS

THE JOCKEY TY GUIN

on the first Tuesday, horse, mare, or gelding; heats four miles seven furlongs, five years old eight months.

Any horse winning the purse.

The horses to stand any disputes which majority of the members.

RICHARD T. L. N. B. The members of the last meeting informed that the race at Mr. N. subscription of thirty (or in his absence the first of Octo

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