

The king's intelligence of what is passing in the French ports is very much superior to any thing his ministers are in possession of. He lately asked lord Keppel what new regulation had taken place at Brest, relative to the future equipment of 50 sail of the line with the utmost expedition? His lordship replied, that no such regulation had come to his knowledge, but that he would enquire at the admiralty; which he did, and in returning saw Mr. Fox, mentioned it to him, asking if he knew any thing through the duke of Manchester of any such establishment? and was answered in the negative. When he laid this mass of ignorance before the king, his majesty described it, and went through all the regulations that were to affect it. They were much surprised, but in a few days had some intimation of the event, but did not in a month know it so well as the king had done. It is a very formidable arrangement to this country, and so well planned, that France can never be more than a month in sending the following fleet to sea: 12 of 100 guns and upwards, 8 of 90, 10 of 80, 10 of 74, 10 of 70, and 10 frigates.

Letters from Paris mention, that the proprietors of several private docks in different parts of France have entered into contract for building a number of ships proper for trading to the East-Indies, with the produce of which quarter of the exclusive privilege of supplying the subjects of the American states.

*Extract of a letter from Corke, July 14.*  
"We are sorry to announce from great authority, that the Revolution, of and from North Carolina, capt. Carpenter, laden with tobacco, who arrived here the 28th of Jun, in expectation of being able to dispose of his cargo, and to lay out the proceeds thereof in Irish manufactures for America, was obliged, much against his wishes, to sail from hence for another kingdom, being refused liberty to enter his tobacco at the custom house of Corke on payment of the same duties that are accepted and paid in Dublin; and being afraid that his ship would be forcibly boarded by the same worthy gentlemen who took about twelve hogheads of tobacco from on board two other American ships, viz. the Independence and the Gloucester packet, soon after they hoisted their colours, and moored their vessels at Cove. Had no obstructions arisen there would have been above £.3000. expended for the returns of capt. Carpenter's cargo in coarse woollen clothes, stockings, night caps, blankets, garterings, fustians, shoes, nails, &c. which is now lost to this city by ill timed severities, exercised against a people who desire to give Ireland a preference in trade."

July 25. A messenger arrived on Wednesday at lord North's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from David Hanway, Esq; at Paris; they on y state generally that the proclamation respecting the carriage of the produce of the West India islands had been subjected, as was directed by order of council, to the inspection of the American commissioners who had expressed no disapprobation of its tenor or contents, but have transmitted it to Congress, whose sentiments and decision upon the subject will be necessary before the final adjustment of the treaty between Great Britain and the colonies can take place, and which is now the only impediment in the way of this most wished for event.

July 28. Among a number of regiments lately returned from America, is the 21st. This regiment was taken at Saratoga with general Burgoyne; on its arrival in America it consisted of 1000 men, on its return to England it musters only 84, and is to be recruited in Scotland.

July 30. Orders have been sent to Sir Guy Carleton, or the commanding officer at New York, to embark 800 troops of garrison the Bermudian islands; in consequence of which, the eight companies of royal Bermudian regiment now at St. George's island, commanded by colonel Do Kin, will be invalidated.

Last night's gazette contains his majesty's order in council to revoke and make void all orders for the grants of lands in the province of Nova Scotia, which bear date prior to the first of January, 1774, and have not yet been carried into execution: it likewise contains an order, that the governor or commander in chief for the time being of Nova Scotia, do forbear to issue any order or survey to the surveyor general of lands in the said province, or to pass any grants under the seal of that province, in pursuance of any order made by his majesty in council, which bears date prior to the first of January, 1774.

*Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 8.*  
"The scheme of the day of Tripoli to engage his subjects to renounce their cruises, and to seek by commerce, of which they are the bene, those advantages which piracy can never procure, does not appear to have had the success which he expected from it. A division of his corsairs fitted out for trading had failed, but, some time after, one of them returned, having lost sight of its new destination, had taken a Neapolitan ship, and conducted her to Tripoli."

August 5. The fleet now fitting out at Portsmouth is equal, if not superior, both in strength and number, to that which is preparing at Brest. Ministers are determined not to let the French have the weather gage of them. In this they act unlike their predecessors after the last peace, who were a quiet inoffensive set of men, and the French fleet might have anchored at Tower wharf, before Jemmy would have left his bottle and wench to look after them.

August 6. The letters to this country by the Danish Indiaman, are full of the most favourable intelligence from the east. They confirm our former accounts of the Maratta peace, the death of Hyder Ali, the pacific disposition of Tipoo Saib, and the general aversion of the country powers, the raja of Tanjore excepted, to the French interest. They mention likewise the flourishing state of the company's commercial concerns, owing to the wise regulations and vigorous exertions of the governor-general and supreme council.

Such is the instability of the English fashions, that the fash, so much worn of late, it is thought, will be shortly laid aside; and that all ladies, whether married or single, pure or impure, from the age of twenty-one to fifty, will figure away in frocks and hanging sleeve-coats!

France and Spain both declare against admitting the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean. They allege, and with reason, that the northern powers, who surround the Baltic, will not admit any other European state to send a fleet into the Baltic to disturb the peace

of that sea; and that powers about the Mediterranean have an equal right to oppose the northern states, who have hostile views, from sending fleets into the Mediterranean. A very active correspondence is now going on between Paris and Petersburg on this subject; and we should not wonder if it gives a total change to the resolves of the latter court, who have appeared fully bent upon war. They cannot, however, look to this nation for assistance on any score. We have felt enough from the consequences of our own wars; and found to little support from Russia in the hour of our distress, that she has no claim to a warmer consideration of her interests now from Britain.

August 8. Yesterday morning, at half an hour after two o'clock, her majesty was safely delivered of a prince, at her lodge at Windsor.

According to letters from Constantinople, the Turks had launched there two new ships, La Peira of 64, and El Solyman of 70 guns, which made up 16 sail of the line, from 50 to 90 guns, at that place, besides other vessels, and the galley fleet at Scutaire, which was exceedingly numerous: the plague was so calamitously rife, that several houses had been shut up, the public markets had been put under the usual regulations in times of sickness, and every precaution taken to prevent a want of provisions, which was very common in such times, many people being unwilling to visit the city.

Yesterday noon a report prevailed upon the change of a war between the late belligerent powers being on the point of renewal; and that government had commissioned eight ships of the line, in addition to the established guard ships, which were to be manned with their full complements, and equipped for sea with the utmost dispatch. The consternation the mercantile people were under is not to be described; and the report spreading to the navy and victualling offices, it received immediate credit from the agents in those departments, to whom war is profitable. However, at night the cabinet council of the different coffee-houses appeared satisfied that the report was unworthy their deliberations, and treated it with the incredulity it merited.

The Russian war in the Mediterranean, is the most fortunate circumstance that could have happened, to furnish France with a pretext for keeping up a great fleet in her ports. That dispute may be dropped at any time when her ambition, or the distractions of the English ministers give her an opportunity to throw off the mask, by attacking us again.

A gentleman who arrived on Wednesday from the Hague enables us to state the following particulars as a fact: by some leading men in the councils of Holland, who are anxious for the conclusion of the definitive treaty, and for a lasting accommodation with Great-Britain, it was suggested as extremely proper to send an ambassador to the court of London. This measure was no sooner hinted than objected to with that degree of violence, which shewed the temper of the republic to be absolutely unavowable to this country. The preceding incident evinces the extreme improbability of the definitive treaty being speedily ratified on the part of Holland.

It is now affirmed with great confidence that East-Florida will not be ceded to Spain. The foundation for our refusal of the cession of it is said to be this:

The Floridas were understood to be transferred to Spain, in exchange for the Bahama and some neutral islands which this country were to take possession of. The Bahama islands have been retaken by us, therefore Spain hath no pretence to claim East-Florida in exchange for what she hath no longer in her possession. This alteration in the treaty of peace will give great ease to government, and free ministers of the immense demands that would justly be made by the numerous proprietors, and will likewise enable them to keep the public faith with near 10,000 unfortunate loyalists who have gone thither on a proclamation that offered the protection of this country to them and their posterity, who, without this fortunate event, would had been left in a most wretched situation.

#### NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Last week arrived in town from Philadelphia, the right honourable lady Ann Stuart, third daughter of the right honourable the earl of Bute, accompanied by her consort the baron de Poeluitz, a personage of great distinction in the kingdom of Poland.

A private letter from one of the first merchants in Dublin, to his friend in New York, hath the following paragraph; "There is not a doubt but one of the first acts of our legislature, that will now soon meet, will be to regulate the import of flax-seed from your country. I think they will revive the old law, with some further restrictions, prohibiting the importation of any seed save that of this year's growth; this they will do from an apprehension that all the seed raised since your trade was shut with this country still remains with you; you will therefore not ship any without proper documents attending it."

#### PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

At a general court-martial, held near this city, for the trial of sundry persons accused of being concerned in the late disturbance among a number of soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, Christian Nagle and John Morrison, late sergeants in the 3d Pennsylvania regiment, were convicted of a breach of the third article of the second section of the articles of war, and were accordingly sentenced to suffer death; and John Lilly, Abner Vanborn, Thomas Flowers, and William Carman, were also convicted of a breach of the said articles, and sentenced to suffer corporal punishment. Nagle and Morrison were accordingly on Monday last led out to be executed; but as congress had been graciously pleased to pardon the offenders of all the above criminals, the two unhappy men received this most agreeable news at the awful moment when they expected to be summoned into eternity.

#### BALTIMORE, October 3.

On Saturday evening the honourable major-general Greene, accompanied by major Hyrne, arrived here from Charles-town, South-Carolina. The eminent services of this gallant officer (whose wisdom, patriotism, and intrepidity, have gained him a never dying fame) justly entitling him, at this time in particular, to signal marks of respect, an elegant entertainment was provided for him, on Tuesday last, at Mr. Grant's tavern,

by the citizens of this town, where a numerous company attended him, and spent the auspicious day with the utmost joy and social happiness; in the course of which many interesting and pleasing reflections and observations were made, respecting the late ever memorable revolution, in the accomplishment of which this illustrious guest had acted so distinguished, so glorious a part. On this occasion the subsequent address was presented to the general, with a degree of grateful veneration which could only be exceeded by that modest sensibility wherewith it was received.

To the honourable Major-general GREENE.

SIR,  
THE citizens of Baltimore, being strongly impressed with a grateful sense of the important services which you have rendered to your country, are happy in an opportunity of congratulating you on your safe return to this place. We, who have the happiness of expressing their sentiments on this pleasing occasion, shall not attempt to recite the honours of your brilliant and successful campaigns, already written in indelible characters on the hearts of your grateful countrymen; we trust they will be faithfully transmitted to posterity, in the brightest pages of that history which shall record the important circumstances of the glorious revolution, to which your services have so greatly contributed.

It affords us particular satisfaction when we reflect, that the gallant officers and soldiers of this state have had so great a share in the brilliant achievements of your successful command. With every sentiment of personal respect for you and those brave men, and wishing both a lasting enjoyment of health, peace, and independence, we have the honour to be, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servants,

WILLIAM SMITH,  
WILLIAM PEAR,  
SAMUEL PURVIANCE,  
ABRAHAM VANSIBBER,  
SAMUEL SMITH.

Baltimore, September 30, 1783.

#### THE GENERAL'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN, Baltimore, Sept. 30. 1783.  
NOTHING can be more welcome than your kind congratulations upon my return, or any thing more flattering to the feelings of a soldier than your sentiments of the southern operations. Every opportunity of expressing my obligations to the officers and troops of this state, affords me the highest satisfaction. They have been companions with me in the hours of adversity, and have greatly contributed to all our little successes.

Your professions of respect, and generous wishes for my happiness, excite the most lively emotions of a grateful mind; and I beg leave to offer my warmest acknowledgments upon the occasion, and to add my good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this town. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

To the citizens of Baltimore.

#### ANNAPOLIS, October 9.

On Monday last, agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election was held for two delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly, when Samuel Chafe and Allen Quyan, Esquires, were chosen without opposition.

The same day Brice T. B. Worthington, Nicholas Worthington, John Hall, and Nicholas Carroll, Esqrs. were elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

The ship Iris, captain Cole, lately arrived at Baltimore from Amsterdam, brings advice of the arrival at that place, on the 4th of August, of the Polly, captain Smith, from Chester-town, and the Tartar, captain Forrester, from Baltimore.

A late London paper positively asserts that a full and complete accommodation had taken place between the Turks and Russians, the former having yielded every point which was in dispute; and that a universal peace would now soon diffuse its blessings over the world.

The same paper mentions, that the credit of America was to great in Holland, that just before the peace was concluded, three of the principal merchants in Amsterdam undertook to negotiate a loan for congress on their own terms, and to any amount.

An American brig, name unknown, arrived at Falmouth from Maryland, with tobacco, the 20th of July.

The ship Albion, captain Langdale, from Okeend and Plymouth, for Philadelphia, was lost, on the 10th of June last, on the rocks of scilly. Every soul on board perished. Some parts of the wreck were afterwards taken up, and carried into St. Mary's, by which this unhappy event was discovered.

The ship Success, captain —, from Dublin, is lost on Cape Henlopen. Her crew and part of the cargo are saved.

Several vessels, it is said, were driven ashore by the late easterly gale, on the Jersey coast, among which is a ship from St. Vincent's, bound to New York.

#### ANNAPOLIS, October 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash, WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bol-lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bobea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by CLAUDE and FRENCH.