

Nov. 4. On Thursday last their excellencies M. de la Luzerne and M. Van Berkel set off from this city for Princeton; and on Friday the last mentioned gentleman had a public audience before the Congress of the United States, when he delivered his credentials as minister plenipotentiary from the United Netherlands.

ANNAPOLIS, November 13.

By letters from London we are informed, that the definitive treaty was signed at Paris on the third day of September last.

General Carleton and admiral Digby have issued a proclamation, dated the 27th ultimo, forbidding all persons whatever to offer any insult to the colours of foreign nations, within the harbour of New-York, under penalty of being severely punished; and commanding the officers of the police, and of the navy and army, to cause all persons concerned in the late outrage on an American vessel, to be apprehended and brought to trial, and on conviction to be punished with the severity due to the offence.

The following gentlemen are elected delegates to serve in the present general assembly, viz.

For Talbot county, James Hindman, Woolman Gibson, John Roberts, and Edward Harris, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Henry Jackson, John Done, John Winder, and Gillis Polk, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, James Shaw, Daniel Sullivan, Levin Kirkman, and Thomas Firman Eccleston, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, John Seney, Clement Sewell, James Kent, and Edward Courfey, Esquires.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ORDERS TO THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rocky-hill, near Princeton, November 2, 1783.

THE United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honourable testimony to the merits of the federal armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country, for their long, eminent, and faithful services—having thought proper, by their proclamation, bearing date the 18th of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furlough to retire from service, from and after to-morrow, which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and government of all concerned—it only remains for the commander in chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States, (however widely dispersed the individuals who composed them may be) and to bid them an affectionate—a long farewell.

But before the commander in chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past—he will then take the liberty of exploring, with his military friends, their future prospects—of advising the general line of conduct, which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued—and he will conclude the address, by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object for which we contended, a gain so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude. The disadvantageous circumstances on our part, under which the war was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition, were such as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving—while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

It is not the meaning, nor within the compass of this address, to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the distresses, which, in several instances, have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness, combined with the rigours of an inclement season—nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs. Every American officer and soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances, which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part; and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness—events which have seldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw materials? Who that was not a witness could imagine, that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon, and that men who came from the different parts of the continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education, to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? or who that was not on the spot, can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged, that the enlarged prospects of happiness, opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceeds the power of description: And shall not the brave men who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the field of war to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have been obtained? In such a republic, who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labours? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce, and the cultivation of the soil, will unfold to industry the certain road to competence. To those hardy soldiers, who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the merits will afford ample and profitable employment; and the extensive and fertile regions of the west, will yield a most happy asylum to those, who, fond of domestic employment, are seeking for personal independence. Nor is it possible to conceive, that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy, and a dissolution of the union, to a compliance with the requisitions of congress, and the payment of its just debts, so that the officers and soldiers may expect considerable assistance, in recommending their civil occupations, from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and to remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of the states, it is earnestly recommended to all the troops that, with strong attachments to the union, they should carry with them into civil society the most conciliating dispositions; and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been persevering and victorious as soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet let such unworthy treatment produce no ineffective, or any instance of intemperate conduct—let it be remembered, that the unbiased voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause—let it be known and remembered, that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence, and let a consciousness of their achievements and fame, still incite the men who composed them to honourable actions, under the persuasion, that the private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valour, perseverance, and enterprise, were in the field. Every one may rest assured, that much, very much, of the future happiness of the officers and men, will depend upon the wise and manly conduct which shall be adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And although the general has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that unless the principles of the federal government were properly supported, and the powers of the union increased, the honour, dignity, and justice of the nation, would be lost for ever; yet he cannot help repeating on this occasion so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavours, to those of his worthy fellow-citizens, towards effecting their great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends.

The commander in chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the soldier to change the military character into that of the citizen; but that steady and decent tenour of behaviour, which has generally distinguished, not only the army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and separate armies, through the course of the war. From their good sense and prudence he anticipated the happiest consequences; and while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under, for the assistance he has received from every class, and in every instance. He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner to the general officers, as well for their counsel, on many interesting occasions, as for their ardour in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted; to the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers, for their great zeal and attachment in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to the staff, for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience in suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action; to the various branches of the army; the general takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power, that he was really able to be useful to them all in future life—he flatters himself, however, they will do him the justice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done. And being now to conclude these his last public orders—to take his ultimate leave, in a short time, of the military character—and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honour to command—he can only gain offer, in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favours, both here and hereafter, attend those, who, under the Divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes, and this benediction, the commander in chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn—and the military scene to him will be closed for ever.

EDWARD HAND, adjutant-general.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

	Dollars.	cents.
Received October 2, 1783,	4,172	13
23,	16,751	85
30,	3,666	60
	23,690	68

BENJAMIN HAWWOOD, receiver.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human events to dispose the hearts of the late belligerent powers to put a period to the effusion of human blood, by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea and land; and these United States are not only happily rescued from the dangers and calamities to which they have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sovereignty, and independence, ultimately acknowledged; AND WHEREAS, in the progress of a contest, on which the most essential rights of human nature depended, the interposition of Divine Providence in our favour hath been most abundantly and most graciously manifested, and the citizens of these United States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation; IMPRESSED, I HEREFOR, with an exalted sense of the blessings by which we are surrounded, and of our entire dependence on that Almighty Being, from whose goodness and bounty they are derived; the United States in congress assembled do recommend it to the several states to set apart the SECOND THURSDAY IN DECEMBER next as a day of public thanksgiving; that all the people may then assemble to celebrate, with grateful hearts and united

voices, the praises of their Supreme and all Bountiful Benefactor, for his numberless favours and mercies: that he hath been pleased to conduct us in safety through all the perils and vicissitudes of the war: that he hath given us unanimity and resolution to adhere to our just rights; that he hath raised up a powerful ally to assist us in supporting them, and hath so far crowned our united efforts with success, that in the course of the present year hostilities have ceased, and we are left in the undisputed possession of our liberties and independence, and of the fruits of our own lands, and in the free participation of the treasures of the sea: that he hath prospered the labour of our husbandmen with plentiful harvests; and above all, that he hath been pleased to continue to us the light of the blessed gospel, and secured to us, in the fullest extent, the rights of conscience, in faith and worship. And while our hearts overflow with gratitude, and our lips set forth the praises of our great Creator, that we also offer up fervent applications, that it may please him to pardon all our offences, to give wisdom and unanimity to our public councils, to cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection, and to inspire them with an earnest regard for the national honour and interest, to enable them to improve the days of prosperity by every good work, and to be lovers of peace and tranquillity: that he may be pleased to bless us in our husbandry, our commerce and navigation, to smile upon our seminaries and means of education, to cause pure religion and virtue to flourish, to give peace to all nations, and to fill the world with his glory.

DONE by the United States in congress assembled. Witness his excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, our president, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, president.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

St. Mary's county, November 6, 1783. To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, on St. Clement's-bay, containing about 370 acres; the land is remarkably level and rich, and well adapted to farming and planting, and is well timbered; the shore abounds with excellent fish and oysters in the season. One year's credit will be given for the purchase money, on giving bond with approved security.

JEREMIAH JORDAN, JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, STEPHEN TARTLTON, } trustees.

All the creditors of Ignatius Craycraft, who have not come in under the trust, are requested to meet on the day of sale or send their accounts by that day, otherwise they will be excluded, as the accounts will be closed on that day.

JEREMIAH JORDAN, JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, STEPHEN TARTLTON, } trustees.

November 3, 1783.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of William Mills, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THREE tracts of land adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 200 acres, lying in St. Mary's county, on Britton's-bay; the soil is well timbered and remarkably fine; abundance of fish and oysters may be caught in their season. The sale to be on the premises. Credit will be given the purchaser on giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS MILLS, executor.

Upper Marlborough, Nov. 5, 1783. To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, on Wednesday the 3d day of December next,

HALF an acre of land, and the store-house and other improvements thereon, erected at the Indian-Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, late the property of Ralph Forster, Esq;

FRANK LEEKE.

November 11, 1783.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the last will and testament of Lewis Griffith, at his late dwelling house in Calvert county, on Saturday the 6th day of December, for ready money only,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep; the crop and plantation utensils, with household furniture.

MORDECAI SMITH, EDWARD TILLARD, } executors.

THE subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, after due notice, for an act to empower them to dispose of, at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as will discharge the remaining part of his just debts.

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx. DAVID STEUART, admr.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY AS stolen night the 5th of were about three coin, and about ther things, were ley in Mr. Ham box broke open any person will money be recover reward, or in pr the person makin every requisite in

RAN away, subscriber, near the Woody named PHILL fear on one of h away, an old h short gown, wi bought her of pas for his pro cloaths, and p ago she ran aw Wynn, of Prin man, by the w wife to Mr. SA the name of C the said wench if taken in this counties eight sonable satisfact

N. B. This away, and hat is a great li with many id pretending to same time is several articles are too tedious manner of per with her, nor note from this liver her to me ward. N. B. I do a slave.

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NOTI will Charles co ing that no belonging intended to Mr. Georg creek, or b tering the codary.