

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1783.

BOSTON, November 10.

LAST Thursday evening, a sea faring man by the name of John Johnston, in a fray which happened in Royal Exchange lane, (commonly so called) was inhumanly stab'd, in four different parts of his body (of which wounds he died last Saturday). A number of the inhabitants having collected, immediately pursued the murderers, who appeared to be three in number, but two only were taken. The principal villain appears to be one Corsumo Garfella, a Portuguese seaman, who was overtaken near Cross-street, and committed to gaol. As he ran through the streets, he kept his knife drawn, and thrust at every one who opposed him. Mr. Jones, endeavouring to stop him, received an affecting stab in his groin, though we hope not dangerous. The knife, upon examination, appeared to have been a case knife ground sharp on both sides to a point, and the blade near seven inches long, and one inch wide. A jury of inquest sat on the body last Saturday, and were of opinion, that Mr. John Johnston was wilfully murdered, and from several substantial evidences, it appeared, that Corsumo Garfella, was a principal accomplice.

Extra of a letter from Cape Francois, October 10, 1783. "You will be informed before this reaches you, of the horrible gales that have been between the 12th and 20th of September, and near the latitude 31, and about 58 longitude. As many as eight or ten sail have arrived here dismasted, some of whom saw vessels go down in the gale."

PROVIDENCE, November 8.

Advices from Surinam mention, that the governor of that place lately died there, suddenly. Tuesday last a child about three years of age, son to colonel Christopher Olney, fell into a deep well; his mother with great presence of mind (no other grown person being near) immediately descended the well, and rescued the child after he had been in the water about two minutes.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

By his excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq; governor of the state of New-York, general and commander in chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of the same.

PROCLAMATION.

L. S. WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that his Britannic majesty's forces will be withdrawn from certain parts of the southern district of this state, on Friday the twenty-first, and from the remaining part of the said district (Staten-Island and the post at Denny's, on Naufau-Island, excepted) on the twenty-second instant; I do, therefore, by these presents, require the council, constituted by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the temporary government of the southern parts of this state, whenever the enemy shall abandon or be dispossessed of the same, and until the legislature can be convened," passed the twenty-third day of October, 1779; to meet at Guion's tavern, at East-Chester, in the county of West Chester, on the said twenty first instant; of which the several members, composing the said council, will take notice, and give their attendance accordingly; and I do hereby strictly enjoin and require the inhabitants within such parts of the said southern district, from which the said forces shall be withdrawn as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, to yield due obedience to the laws of this state, and to be vigilant in preserving the public peace and good order.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the said state, at Poughkeepsie, this fifteenth day of November, in the eighth year of the independence of the said state, 1783. GEORGE CLINTON.

By his excellency's command, ROBERT BENSON, sec. We hear that their excellencies general Washington and governor Clinton, are expected here on Saturday next.

Last Friday evening Mr. Ephraim Smith, heretofore inspector of the markets, assisted by a party of soldiers, determined that the damned rebels, as that worthy waster is pleased to term them, should not enjoy so small a convenience when the insolence of his office should be no more, cut down and carried to his house the bell of the Fly-Market, with threats of prostrating the whole of the erections there: but, it is with great pleasure we inform the public, that the commandant, having been made acquainted with the transaction by a gentleman who happened accidentally to be present, he not only severely reprimanded Mr. Smith for his conduct; but Mr. Smith, by his orders, will have the mortification of replacing the bell in its old station. (See malheur's Ephraim I.)

It is requested of the gentlemen who have served in the American army, now in town, on the arrival of his excellency general Washington, to appear with their union cockades, in compliment to his excellency, and our great and good ally, Louis, the sixteenth.

Nov. 20. His excellency general Washington, is expected in town on Saturday next, when, for the honour, dignity, and justice of the American nation, it is to be hoped every real friend to it will observe that is to be hoped every real friend to it will observe that steady, decent behaviour so strongly recommended by this illustrious character; as the adopting his noble

sentiments cannot but be productive of the happiest consequences.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

We have it from a French gentleman of distinction, that the ship America, of 74 guns, (presented by congress to our good ally, the king of France) arrived at Brest, from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, after a fine passage of 22 days. She is an excellent ship, a fine sailer, and is greatly admired by the naval officers at Brest.

Sir Guy Carleton, with the remains of his British legions, will retire to Long Island, and Staten-Island, until the arrival of another division of transports, which is momentarily expected from Europe.

We have been favoured with authentic copies of the following letter and address, which were presented to his excellency general Washington, on the 15th instant.

S I R, West Point, November 15, 1783.

THE officers of the-part of the army who agreed on the inclosed address, having committed to us the honour of presenting it—with great pleasure we now offer to your excellency this testimony of their affectionate attachment and respect. We have the honour to be, with perfect consideration, Sir, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

A. M'DOUGALL, major general, H. KNOX, major general, T. PICKERING, quarter master-general. His excellency general Washington.

The address is as follows:

To his excellency general Washington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

WE, the officers of the part of the army remaining on the banks of the Hudson, have received your excellency's serious and farwel address to the armies of the United States. We beg your acceptance of our unfeigned thanks for the communication, and your affectionate assurances of inviolable attachment and friendship. If your attempts to ensure to the armies the just, the promised rewards of their long, severe, and dangerous services have failed of success, we believe it has arisen from causes not in your excellency's power to control. With extreme regret do we reflect on the occasion which called for such endeavours. But while we thank your excellency for these exertions in favour of the troops you have so successfully commanded, we pray it may be believed, that in this sentiment our own particular interests have but a secondary place, and that even the ultimate ingratitude of the people (were that possible) would not shake the patriotism of those who suffer by it. Still with pleasing wonder and with grateful joy shall we contemplate the glorious conclusion of our labours. To that merit in the revolution which, under the auspices of Heaven, the armies have displayed, posterity will do justice, and the sons will blush, whose fathers were their foes. Most gladly would we cast a veil on every act which sullies the reputation of our country; never should the page of history be stained with its dishonour; even from our memories should the idea be erased. We lament the opposition to those salutary measures which the wisdom of the union has planned; measures which alone can recover and fix on a permanent basis the credit of the states: measures which are essential to the justice, the honour, and interest of the nation. While she was giving the noblest proofs of magnanimity, with self conscious pride we saw her growing tame, and regardless of present sufferings, we looked forward to the end of our toils and dangers, to brighter scenes in prospect; there we beheld the genius of our country dignified by sovereignty and independence, supported by justice and adorned with every liberal virtue; there we saw patient husbandry fearless extend her cultured fields, and animated commerce spread her sails to every wind; there we beheld fair science lift her head, with all the arts attending in her train; there, blest with freedom, we saw the human mind expand, and throwing aside the restraints which confined it to the narrow bounds of country, it embraced the world. Such were our fond hopes, and with such delightful prospects did they pre- sent us: nor are we disappointed. Those animating prospects are now changed and changing to realities; and actively to have contributed to their production is our pride, our glory. But justice alone can give them stability; in that justice we still believe. Still we hope that the prejudices of the misinformed will be removed, and the arts of false and selfish-popularity, addressed to the feelings of avarice, defeated; or in the worst event, the world, we hope, will make the just distinction. We trust the disingenuousness of a few, will not tully the reputation, the honour and dignity of the great and respectable majority of the states.

We are happy in the opportunity just presented, of congratulating your excellency on the certain conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace. Relieved at length from long suspense, our warmest wish is to return to the bosom of our country, to resume the character of citizens; and it will be our highest ambition to become useful ones. To your excellency this great event must be peculiarly pleasing; for while at the head of her armies, urged by patriot virtues and magnanimity, you persevered, under the pressure of every possible difficulty and disappointment, in the pursuit of the great objects of the war—the freedom and safety of your country—your heart panted for the tranquil enjoyments of peace. We cordially rejoice with you that

the period of indulging them has arrived so soon. In contemplating the blessings of liberty and independence, the rich prize of eight years hardy adventure, past sufferings will be forgotten; or if remembered, the recollection will serve to heighten the relish of present happiness. We sincerely pray GOD this happiness may long be your's; and that when you quit the stage of human life, you may receive from the UNERRING JUDGE the rewards of valour exerted to save the oppressed—of patriotism and disinterested virtue.

Nov. 29. On Saturday last John Haxter, Esq; private secretary to the honourable Mr. Adams, arrived here from l'Orient, via New-York, where he was landed from on board the French packet, the Courier de l'Europe, which left France on the 26th of September. This gentleman comes with official dispatches to congress from their ministers in Europe; and brings the definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, which will not be published until it has been formally laid before the United States in congress assembled. However, we can assure our readers that the articles which compose this treaty are precisely the same as those composing the provisional articles, but with a small difference in the preamble and conclusion. It was signed at Paris the 3d of September last.

The treaty of commerce was not concluded when the packet left France.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 27. Lord Northington, in all his dispatches for six weeks past, has given it repeatedly as his opinion, that disturbances of a very serious nature will break out in Ireland; that the spirit of independence rises every day; and the most alarming determination of the people, that no arts of Government shall be practised in the house of commons to make that body act in contradiction to the sentiments of the associated corps.

Sept. 29. It was generally reported on Saturday, that peace would be proclaimed, in form, with France and Spain, on this day fortnight.

Accounts were received on Saturday from the Baltic of a violent storm of wind having done considerable damage, and that twelve or fourteen ships had been stranded on the coast of Norway, and several others considerably damaged.

The ratification of the definitive treaties with the French and Spaniards closes our negotiations with those powers, nothing now remains but the Dutch fiat, to secure to us the blessings of peace.

The lords commissioners of the great seal have been pleased to appoint Mrs. Macfarlan, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, a master extraordinary for taking affidavits in the high court of chancery.

There has been more tempestuous weather all over the globe within these fifteen months past than was ever known before during the memory of the oldest man living; to recapitulate the remarkable storms only would be endless; the lots of our shipping on the Atlantic ocean amounts to an incredible sum; and in the East-Indies they have had two perfect hurricanes, whose violence an European can have no conception of, unless he has been in the West or East-Indies, to see their operation.

Extra of a letter from Paris, September 20.

M. Potemnaut the Russian minister, in a conference lately with some members of this government, has received assurance that France would observe a strict neutrality in the war between the empress and the Porte. The ships of both powers are to be admitted freely into the ports of France.

Yesterday was tried, according to appointment, the experiment of the acrostatic globe. The greatest concourse of people assembled early, in the first court of the palace at Versailles. A fire-pot was let off to inform the spectators of the time when the air was about to be introduced into the globe; a second fire-pot announced its being filled up, which was done under the direction of Mons. Montgolfier, and lasted about ten minutes, when a third fire-pot gave notice of the cords which tied down the globe being cut off, it instantly flew up in the air, and by its prodigious size struck every beholder with admiration. To its inferior part of a large wicker basket was fastened, containing a sheep, a duck, and a cock. The elevation of the globe was estimated at about 200 fathoms. By the impulse of a brisk south-west wind, it took its course horizontally, which lasted 27 seconds, when it gradually declined towards the earth, and at last fell in the forest of Vaucresson, at a place called Carefour-Marchal, half a league distant from the place of its departure. Mons. Pilaire de Rozier was the first who arrived at the place, and found the balloon separated from the basket by some felled wood that lay on the ground. The sheep was feeding quietly, nor were the cock or duck any way hurt by their aerial excursion. A barometer, which had been placed above the basket, was overturned, but not in the least fractured.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R. WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between us, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain, hath been concluded at Versailles on the third day of this instant, September, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the nineteenth instant: in conformity thereto, we have thought fit hereby to command, that the same be pub-