

of their own country, where naval tactics are arriving at a degree of perfection unknown before in that empire.

Oct. 23. On Saturday arrived from Paris, his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of Madrid, and one of the late commissioners for settling the terms of peace with Great-Britain.

Dr. Franklin has announced his intentions of visiting

the king in his favour so much, that he entered into conversation with him, by demanding from whence he came—who he was, and how much he gained. The lad, not knowing the king, replied, with an honest simplicity, "that he came from Berri—that his name was Stephen—and that he gained as much as the king." "How much gains the king?" demanded Louis, with some degree of astonishment; "his expences, (added the boy) and I gain mine."

exercises; presenting themselves unpoluted by vain and unchristian articles of dress, and performing all their turnings, jumpings, tumbings, twifings and wriggings, in that condition.

PROVIDENCE, December 13.

A few days since, some young men skating on a pond in North Providence, one of them approaching the further edge, observed a man on the shore with a mus-

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bed of five children; three sons and two daughters, like to do well, and the mother suffered no more than is natural to expect in such a labour.

countries used at any time heretofore, to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same in that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

"Article 4th. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

"Article 5th. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them; they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties since the confiscation. And it is agreed that all persons who have any interests in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

"Article 6th. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

"Article 7th. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one, and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place and harbour within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

"Article 8th. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States.

"Article 9th. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

"Article 10. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned,

their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

"Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

"D. HARTLEY, JOHN ADAMS, B. FRANKLIN, JOHN JAY."  
(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.)

And We the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did, by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as should be in our power; and being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution truly, honestly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, we have thought proper by these presents to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive and judiciary, all persons bearing office civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that federal bond, by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide, within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said definitive articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly and completely.

GIVEN under the seal of the United States. Witness his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our president, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, January 14, 1784.

Resolved unanimously, nine states being present, That it be, and it is hereby, earnestly recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties, of persons resident in districts which were in the possession of his Britannic Majesty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November 1783, and the 14th day of January 1784, and who have not borne arms against the said United States, and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and it is also hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to reconsider and revise all their acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail. And it is hereby also earnestly recommended to the several States, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons, should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation.

CHA. THOMSON, Secry.

We are informed that the ratification of the definitive treaty was immediately dispatched to the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, under the care of colonel Harmer, who set out from this place early yesterday morning for New-York, with a view of failing in a packet from that place to France, and that yesterday a triplicate was ordered to be sent under the care of lieutenant-colonel D. S. Franks, who is to set out with all dispatch and take passage in any other vessel which shall first sail from any port eastward of Philadelphia.

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SPRINGFIELD, December 10.

The people in the western parts of this state, who stile themselves shaking quakers, and who suppose they, and they only, have discovered the true mode of worship, have of late (it is said) utterly disclaimed the use of any kind of garment when engaged in their religious

Yesterday definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty were ratified and confirmed by Congress, nine states being present.—The whole will be published tomorrow in a Gazette extraordinary, not being furnished in time for this day's paper.

bed of five children; three sons and two daughters, like to do well, and the mother suffered no more than is natural to expect in such a labour.

Anecdote of Louis XII. The king being at his castle of Pleisis, near Tours, one evening went into the kitchen, where he found a boy turning the spit. The boy had something in his countenance which prepos-