

ceived from Sir Charles's ship, he ordered the barge in pursuit of them, but not choosing to trust any of the sailors, she was piloted (at their own request) by the hon. Hamilton Douglass Hallyburton, second son of the earl of Morton, and first lieutenant of the commodore's ship, by the second lieutenant of marines, (a young man of a fine appearance, only 23 years of age) with 11 midshipmen, and one seaman, a native of this country, and the only one they could trust; before they got half way to the shore, a snow storm began. They pursued their intention. Night came on, no word of them: guns were fired in vain! Wednesday and Thursday the storm continued. On Friday boats were sent in search of them. They found the barge made fast by her grappling, at the entrance of a swamp or meadow, those in search went upon it with some difficulty, owing to holes and broken ground. They had not gone far before (to their inexpressible grief, though agreeable to their tears) they found ten of the bodies in the space of 30 yards, lying dead, at their length, on their faces, almost covered with snow! They proved to be poor Hallyburton, the earl of Morton's second son, (who had taken that name for an estate of £. 5000 a year, sterling, and of which he was in actual possession) a most promising young man, only 30 years of age; the second lieutenant of marines and eight midshipman, all likely men, of the first families, and the eldest not above 20 years of age: I attended their funeral to the light-house, where they were buried with the honours of war, in one grave, though in ten different coffins, followed by the officers and marines of all the ships. A most melancholy and awful procession! one other midshipman has since been found by the country people and buried. For the honour of a countryman, I must mention, that he found two guineas and a half in the pocket of the midshipman, which he brought on board to the commodore. We sail to-morrow if the wind is fair."

David Crane, a young man who drove the Philadelphia stage waggon, was drowned on Sunday last as he was crossing Newark river. He accidentally fell overboard, and was drove under the ice.

Yesterday a boat coming from Pauls-Hook to this city, got among the ice near the battery, which injured her so much that she sunk; but by the timely assistance of the people from the shore, the passengers were all saved, though considerably injured by the frost. A negro that was on board was so affected with the cold, that he expired soon after he got on shore.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 17.*

In ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, December 2, 1783, a. m.

The report of the committee, read November 29, relative to the preparations to be made for public demonstrations of joy, was read the second time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee appointed to confer with council concerning the public demonstrations of joy it may now be proper to authorise in this state, upon the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain, beg leave to report, as the joint opinion of that board and your committee—

That a triumphal arch be erected at the upper end of High or Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, to be embellished with illuminated paintings and suitable inscriptions; and that some fireworks be prepared for the occasion:

That such an exhibition, in point of elegance, as well as in regard to the convenience and safety of the spectators, will prove most generally acceptable; it being intended there should be no other illumination in the city: That these preparations may be completed in three or four weeks, and will require, by the most exact computation they could at present make, about five or at most six hundred pounds: And therefore,

*Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six hundred pounds be, and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of enabling the supreme executive council to make public demonstrations of joy upon the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain.

As these demonstrations of joy are prescribed and regulated by the directions and at the expence of the state, it is expected, that no person or persons whatever will presume, in defiance of the authority of the commonwealth, to require or to make any other demonstrations of joy upon the occasion, than those directed and authorized as aforesaid.

*A description of the triumphal arch and its ornaments.*

The arch is fifty feet and six inches wide, and thirty-five feet and six inches high, exclusive of the ballustrade, which is three feet and nine inches in height. The arch is fourteen feet wide in the clear, and each of the smaller arches nine feet. The pillars are of the Ionic order. The entablature, all the other parts, and the proportions, correspond with that order; and the whole edifice is finished in the style of architecture proper for such a building, and used by the Romans. The pillars are adorned with spiral festoons of flowers in their natural colours.

The following devices and inscriptions are distributed in the several parts appropriated by the ancients to such ornaments.

I. Over the centre arch, the temple of Janus shut.

Numiae favente

Magnus ab integro seculorum nascitur ordo.

*By the Divine favour*

*A great and new order of ages commences.*

II.

On the south side of the ballustrade, a bust of Lewis the XVth,

Merendo memores facit.

*His merit makes us remember him.*

III.

On the other side of the ballustrade, a pyramidal cenotaph to the memory of those brave men who have died for their country in the late war,

*Ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.*

*These received their wounds for their country.*

IV.

On the fourth side of the frieze, three lilies, the arms of France,

*Gloriam superant.*

*They exceed glory.*

V.

On the last of the former, a plough; sheaves of wheat, and a ship under sail, the arms of Pennsylvania,

*Terra sua contenta bonis.*

*A land contented with its own blessings.*

VI.

On the left of the preceding, a sun, the device of France—and thirteen stars, the device of the United States,

*Cælo sociati.*

*Allied in the heavens.*

VII.

On the left of the last, two hands joined holding branches of olive and the caduceus of commerce,

*Concordia gentium.*

*The concord of nations.*

VIII.

On the fourth pannel, confederated America leaning upon a soldier, military trophies on each side of them,

*Fides exercitus.*

*The fidelity of the army.*

IX.

On the other pannel, Indians building churches in the wilderness,

*Ponunt ferocia corda.*

*Their savage hearts become mild.*

X.

On the dye of the fourth pedestal, a library, with instruments and emblems of arts and sciences.

*Emolliunt mores.*

*These soften manners.*

XI.

On the dye of the next pedestal, a large tree bearing thirteen principal and distinct branches loaded with fruit,

*Robore slipitis maturant.*

*By the strength of the body these will ripen.*

XII.

On the dye of the pedestal, upon the right hand in passing through the centre arch, Cincinnatus, crowned with laurel, returning to his plough—The plough adorned with a wreath of the same—The countenance of Cincinnatus is a striking resemblance of general Washington,

*Victrix virtus.*

*Victorious virtue.*

XIII.

On the dye of the next pedestal, militia exercising,

*Protegentes gaudent.*

*Protecting they shall enjoy.*

On the spandrels of the centre arch these letters, S. P. Q. P. *The senate and people of Pennsylvania.*

The top of the ballustrade is embellished with figures representing the cardinal virtues, justice prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

The whole building illuminated by about twelve hundred lamps.

Directions will be put up in Market street near Fifth street, for having the following regulations observed, in order that the citizens may have an opportunity of viewing and examining the exhibition with the greatest convenience and satisfaction to themselves:

1st. Persons walking will please to advance towards the exhibition by the ways on the outside of the Foot-pavements, which lead in straight lines from Fifth street through the side arches. Those that advance on the south side, after passing the south arch, will turn to the left hand down Market street on the Foot-pavement to Fifth street. Those who advance on the north side, after passing the north arch, will turn on the right hand down Market street on the Foot-pavement to Fifth street. In this manner they may pass and return as often as they choose.

2d. Persons on horseback or in carriages are to advance in the middle of Market street, and passing through the centre arch, continue on to Seventh street; then turning to the right or left return by Arch street or Chesnut street to Fifth street and so pass and return as often as they please.

Any boys or others, who disturb the citizens by throwing squibs or crackers, or otherwise, will be immediately apprehended and sent to the Work-house.

*Jan. 24. Thursday evening* last being appointed by public authority for the exhibition of the triumphal arch, fireworks, &c. in celebration of peace, preparations for that purpose were made at the upper end of Market street, agreeable to the description inserted in our paper of Saturday last; but, about an hour before the time fixed for illuminating the transparent paintings, an unfortunate accident happened, which setting fire to them, they were in an instant consumed, and the blaze communicating to a large quantity of rockets, they also blew up, whereby one man was killed on the spot and several others were much hurt, but as little other injury was sustained it could be expected, considering the great number of people that were collected in so small a space.

On the 20th and 21st instant, a comet appeared in

Cetus, but for want of favourable weather, its place could not be exactly determined. From every circumstance, on a short observation, it is on its passage towards the sun.

*Jan. 27. Mr. Peale's* ingenious representation of paintings, having been presented by an unfortunate accident, a number of citizens desirous of testifying their regard for his particular merit on this occasion, and of shewing their zeal and attachment to the glorious cause of the intended celebration, have agreed to raise a sum by subscription to renew the exhibition.

It is presumed, from the very rapid and generous manner in which gentlemen have already subscribed, that a sufficient sum will be raised in the course of a day or two, to complete the work.

N. B. It may not be amiss to observe, Mr. Peale's generosity was such, that he had it in contemplation to renew the paintings at his own expence.

There is to be no display of rockets or other fireworks.

We have authority to assure the public, that the subscription for erecting a bank, by the name of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is very rapidly filling.

ANNAPOLIS, *February 5.*

WHEREAS it has been represented to the United States in congress assembled, "That about nine o'clock in the evening of the 30th of October last, the mail for the eastward being closed and laid on the counter in the post-office at Princeton, some person unknown entered the office and carried off the mail;" the United States in congress assembled, are hereby pleased to offer a reward of three hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any of the goals in the United States the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be thereof legally convicted and brought to condign punishment; and for the better discovery and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the robbery of the said mail, they are hereby pleased to promise the same reward of three hundred dollars, with an indemnity to any person who, being an accomplice, shall give information and evidence whereby the principle offender or offenders shall be convicted as aforesaid.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, president.

Annapolis, January 30, 1784.

[The printers in the several states are requested to insert the foregoing proclamation in their news papers.]

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, January 15, 1784.

RESOLVED, That the interest which has or may become due on loan-office certificates, bearing date between the first day of September 1777, and the first day of March 1778, is not subjected to any depreciation.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to devise ways and means for discharging that part of the public debt consisting of continental loan-office certificates, issued between the first day of September 1777, and the first day of March 1778.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1783.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and is hereby directed to stop issuing executions against the purchasers of British property, until the end of the next session of assembly; and that no further proceedings be had on the executions which have already issued against the said purchasers; provided that the interest due on the said purchase money shall be paid on or before the first day of June next.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the senate, December 26, 1783: Read and assented to.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

*An act to regulate trade and commerce.*

WHEREAS it appears just and reasonable, that duties on damaged goods, wares and merchandise, imported into this state, should be paid only on the value of such goods, wares and merchandise; therefore,

*Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the value of all damaged goods, wares and merchandise, imported into this state, shall be ascertained by the oaths of two impartial men, judges of goods, one to be appointed by the naval officer, the other by the owner or owners of the goods imported and damaged, and in case of disagreement, they to call in a third person, to determine likewise on oath the said value, which shall be conclusive, and the duty paid accordingly; and where any vessel or vessels have heretofore entered into any port or harbour within this state, and have departed this state without breaking bulk, and the duties on such vessels and their cargoes have been paid, or secured by bond to be paid, that said duties, if paid, shall be repaid to the owner or importer, and if only secured by bond to be paid, that such bond or bonds shall be cancelled.

*And be it enacted,* That where any vessel or vessels, belonging to subjects of foreign nations in amity and alliance with the United States, are compelled by stress of weather, or damage received, to enter into the ports or harbours of this state to avoid shipwreck, or to repair their damages, that the duties shall be collected on the goods landed and sold only, and if it shall be necessary to land the whole, or any part of the cargo, to refit the vessel, the goods, wares and merchandise, so landed, shall be stored in some convenient warehouse under lock, and the key to be kept by the naval officer, and such goods at all times subject to his inspection.

*And be it enacted,* That when any vessel or vessels shall enter into any port or harbour within this state for the purpose of trade, and cannot meet with a suitable sale for their cargoes, and do not break bulk, such vessels shall be subject only to the duty on tonnage; and if the importers of any goods, wares or merchandise, at any time after landing, shall not find a ready and advantageous sale, and choose to reship such goods, wares or merchandise, or any part thereof, that license shall be given them for that purpose by the naval officer, without subjecting such goods, wares and merchandise, so reshipped, to any duty or duties imposed by this state for its separate emolument; and if any duties have been paid, or secured by bond to be paid, the said duties, if paid, shall be repaid to the importer, if only secured to be paid, the bond shall be cancelled; and the master of every such vessel, and the owner or owners