

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## T H U R S D A Y , M A Y 6 , 1 7 8 4 .

April 1, 1784.  
on bonds or notes  
John Amery, former-  
are desired to take  
in the said bonds or  
date hereof, that the  
apply the balance of  
payment of open ac-

RY, administrator  
Amery.

April 7, 1784.

... having been made  
to obtain deprecia-  
been soldiers in the  
sented their claim to  
their discharge had  
To prevent such  
e state of Maryland  
es will be issued by  
rson whatever, with-  
roduced, or a certifi-  
ent and company to  
at the time of his dis-  
of enlistment and dis-  
some person of good  
Annapolis, shewing  
discharge. And as  
been presented, the  
that he will not here-  
than the persons  
y are issued.

RICHMOND.

April 1, 1784.

now occupied by  
the city of Anna-  
ven, if required,  
For terms ap-

EL RAMSEY.

December 30, 1783.

the subscriber has re-  
y from Judith Doyle,  
of James Maw, late of  
d, to settle and adjust  
James Maw's estate;  
st the same, are desired  
dated on or before the  
that day the said estate  
those who are indebted  
h Doyle, are requested  
ke immediate payment  
JOHN CRISALL.

St. Mary's county.

en, that the subscriber  
to the general as-  
fitting, for an ad-  
woman called Judy,  
willed her on certain  
the petition) by Sarah  
eased.  
RAH MUIR.

March 15, 1784.

whites who will  
the Stadt-hause,  
with proper en-  
to  
mas JENNER.

April 8, 1784.

ground near the  
to be let. The  
by application to  
er.

the POST-

LE 8,

various sizes,  
d wax,

be had blank  
change, bills of

Charles-Street.

**B O S T O N ,** *April 12.*  
**S**EVERAL villains were last Saturday ap-  
prehended and committed to goal, for ut-  
tering counterfeit dollars, in this town.  
The dollars are of the old stamp, date 1  
1768. They are well imitated; but the  
found will easily denote them base metal.

We hear that government have appointed committees for selling all the public land in the province of Maine, which will undoubtedly considerably lessen the public debt.

**P H I L A D E L P H I A ,** *April 22.*  
A late London paper has the following article: "Mr. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, whose discoveries in optics have been wonderful, has tried a new speculum, so powerful, that the objects in the moon are twice as distinct as ever they were. He is decidedly of opinion that there is a burning mountain in the moon, as he sees such irregular vapours on the point of one of the mountains in her, that no other supposition will sufficiently account for them."

*Extract of a letter from the Havanna, March 13.*  
"This government, it seems, has formed the resolution to put a stop to all foreign commerce with this place; in order to this, the first step that was taken by the governor, was to issue an order to confine American merchants in the common goal without any previous ceremony; however, this order was soon countermanded, but was succeeded by another to depart from the island in one month, which is the only occurrence in public or private matters in this quarter."

*April 27.* As many erroneous opinions and ideas have been adopted respecting the treaty of peace, and a false and tortured construction put thereon by designing and selfish men, we are happy in having it in our power to present our readers with the following extract of an official letter, dated Princeton, Oct. 16, 1783, from the delegation of a sister state, to the governor thereof; which will, no doubt, satisfy every candid mind as to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary and definitive articles of peace.

"We should before this time have transmitted to your excellency the material parts of the communications Congress have lately received from the ministers of the United States at Paris, had they not been under an injunction of secrecy, till lately, on account of their being under a commitment. In their joint letter of the 28th of July, the preliminary articles and their reasons for concluding them are explained. They observe that the British were very unwilling to make use of any terms that might give uneasiness to the refugee Tories, and that the words "for restoring the property of real British subjects" were well understood and ascertained between them, not to mean or comprehend American refugees. Mr. Fitzherbert and Mr. Oswald, they say, know this to have been the case, and will readily confess and admit it."

"They observe it was a more delicate mode of excluding the refugees, and making a proper distinction between them and the subjects of Britain, whose only particular interest in America consisted in holding lands and property."

"They think the 6th article, declaring that no future confiscations should be made, &c. ought to have fixed the time with greater certainty, and the more fair construction is, that it relates to the date of the cessation of hostilities, as they say "that is the time when peace in fact took place, in consequence of prior, uniform, though binding contracts, to terminate the war."

"They consider the definitive treaty as only giving the dress of form to those contracts, and not as constituting the obligations of them; they observe, that had the cessation of the hostilities been the effects of truce, and consequently nothing more than a temporary suspension of war, another construction would have been the right one."

"They say, Mr. Hartley had officially assured them that positive orders for the evacuation of New-York had been dispatched, and that no avoidable delay would regard that event; that had they proposed to fix a time for it, the British ministry would have contended that it should be a time posterior to the date of the definitive treaty, and would probably have been more disadvantageous to us, than as that article now stands."

"They are surprised to hear that any doubts have arisen in America, respecting the time when the cessation of hostilities took place there, and say, "it most certainly took place at the expiration of one month after the date of that declaration, in all parts of the world, whether land or sea, that lay north of the latitude of the Canaries." The ships afterwards taken from us in the more northern latitudes ought to be reclaimed and given up, and say they shall apply to Mr. ~~Spain~~ the subject, and also on that of the transportation of negroes from New-York, contrary to the words and intention of the provisional articles."

The senate of the state of New-York, have, we hear, been pleased to present Mr. Paine, author of the celebrated pamphlet, titled Common Sense, with the choice of two farms, one situated on Long-Island, and the other at New Rochelle, as specified in their unanimous resolution, and there is no doubt but the other branches of the legislature will concur in this honourable testimonial—a testimonial founded on and dictated by gra-

tude, and conferred as an acknowledgement of the high sense they entertain of Mr. Paine's usefulness and abilities, and of the services he has rendered to the United States.

**A N N A P O L I S ,** *May 6.*  
By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, April 23, 1784.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of a committee on a plan for a temporary government of the western territory, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

**R E S O L V E D**, That so much of the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual states to the United States, as is already purchased or shall be purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by Congress, shall be divided into distinct states in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend from north to south two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of forty-five degrees north of the equator; and by meridians of longitude, one of which shall pass through the lowest point of the rapids of Ohio, and the other through the western cape or the mouth of the great Kanhaway; but the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state, whatsoever may be its comprehension of latitude. That which may lie beyond the completion of the 45th degree between the said meridians shall make part of the state adjoining it on the south; and that part of the Ohio, which is between the same meridians coinciding nearly with the parallel of 39th shall be substituted to far in lieu of that parallel as a boundry line.

That the settlers on any territory so purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age within the limits of their state to meet together, for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the original states; so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature; and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties, townships, or other divisions, for the election of members for their legislature.

That when any such state shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves. Provided that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis.

First. That they shall for ever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America.

Second. That they shall be subject to the articles of confederation in all those cases in which the original states shall be so subject, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto.

Third. That they in no case shall interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with the ordinances and regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers.

Fourth. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states.

Fifth. That no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

Sixth. That their respective governments shall be republican.

Seventh. That the lands of non resident proprietors shall in no case be taxed higher than those of residents within any new state, before the admission thereof to a vote by its delegates in Congress.

That whenever any of the said states shall have of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one the least numerous of the thirteen original states, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states; provided the consent of so many states in congress is first obtained as may at the time be competent to such admission. And in order to adapt the said articles of confederation to the state of Congress when its numbers shall be thus increased, it shall be proposed to the legislatures of the states, originally parties thereto, to require the assent of two thirds of the United States in Congress assembled, in all those cases wherein by the said articles, the assent of nine states is now required, which being agreed to by them shall be binding on the new states. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said states after the establishment of their temporary government shall have authority to keep a member in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting.

That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the confederation, and necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers in any of the said new states, until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may from time to time be taken by the United States in Congress assembled.

That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact; shall be duly executed by the pre-

sident of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand, and the seal of the United States; shall be promulgated; and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original states, and each of the several states now newly described, unalterable from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such state, pursuant to this resolve, but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Authentic copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, signed at Constantinople, the 9th of January, 1784.

THE imperial court and the sublime Ottoman Porte, desirous of seizing every occasion which can tend to conciliate and establish a perfect harmony and friendship between the two powers; and considering the new face of affairs, and state of things in the Crimea, at Taban, and in Cuba, are likely to occasion discussion, and perhaps a rupture between the two powers, the above imperial and Ottoman courts, have resolved to come to a friendly negotiation on the said subject, and after having duly weighed and considered them, are ardently desirous of preventing for the future any subject of contention between them, and also the advantages of a solid and happy peace, of good neighbourhood and established commerce, have found it necessary to regulate their future measures upon a solid and permanent foundation.

In consequence of these resolutions, the above powers having fully explained themselves each to the other, on the above subjects, and desirous of stipulating the present treaty under the most solemn engagements and exact observance, have chosen, and furnished with full powers to complete the said treaty, the following persons, namely, her imperial majesty, the most august and most powerful empress and sovereign of all the Russias, has named on her part, the high and noble Jaques de Bullakows, her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the sublime Ottoman Porte, councillor of state and knight of the orders of Saint Waldimir and saint Stanislas; and his majesty the sultan Ottoman, has nominated on his part, the most honoured and most esteemed vizir Kaslan Pacha, his grand admiral, stambul Cadis, actual cadisaskir of Natic, musti Zade-Ahmed, Effendi, and his grand chancellor the actual Hadgi Mustafa Effendi, which plenipotentiaries aforesaid, after having mutually exchanged their credentials in due form, have signed and sealed the following articles:

Art. 1. That the treaty of peace of 1774, the convention of the limits of boundaries of 1771, the explanatory convention of 1779, and the treaty of commerce of 1783, shall continue to be strictly and inviolably observed in all their points and articles, save and except the 3d and 4th articles of the explanatory convention of 1779, which said articles shall be of no longer weight or obligatory force between the two empires.

But as in the aforesaid 3d article of the said treaty of 1774, it is declared that the fortress of Oczakow, with all its ancient territories, shall belong as formerly to the sublime Porte, this declaration shall continue in full force and weight, and continues still to be observed as therein set forth.

Art. 2. It is hereby declared, that the imperial court of Russia shall never lay claim to the rights that the khan of Tartary has formed upon the fortresses of Sondjone Cale, and consequently the court of Russia, acknowledges the full and sole possession to be in the Ottoman Porte.

Art. 3. That in admitting the river Cuba to be the frontier of Cuba, the said imperial court, at the same time, renounces her pretensions to all the Tartar nations, beyond the above river, and from the Black Sea.

And it is hereby also definitively agreed, that this act, as well on the part of her imperial majesty, the most august and powerful empress of all the Russias, as well as on the part of his highness the sultan Ottoman, agreed and confirmed by solemn ratifications, signed and written in the accustomed manner, shall be exchanged at Constantinople in the space of four months or sooner, if possible, to reckon from the day of the conclusion of the said treaty, of which their plenipotentiaries have made their proper counterparts, signed with their hand writings, sealed with their seals, and mutually exchanged between them.

Done and signed at Constantinople, this 9th day of January, 1784.

(Signed) JACQUES DE BULLAKOWS, Plenipotentiary from the empress of Russia, and by the Ottoman plenipotentiaries, above named.

Further advices received by the ship *Willing Tom*, captain Stewart.

**L O N D O N ,** *March 18.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine, in the province of East-Florida, to his friend at London, dated the 21st of December, 1783.*

"Nothing can equal our distress and consternation, on being compelled once more to quit our habitations, and seek an asylum the Lord knows where. Several gentlemen whom you knew formerly to have lived in great affluence, both in South-Carolina and Georgia, are reduced to the greatest extremity imaginable,