

having quitted their estates on being promised the protection of government, who pointed out this as a place of perfect security; but instead thereof, our late peace negotiators have thought proper, among other sacrifices, to cede this province to a foreign power, just when it began to flourish, and recommended us poor loyal refugees to the mercy of the congress, who are our most inveterate enemies—Could these things have been foreseen a few years ago, I can assure you that very few would have met with such cruel treatment as a reward for their loyalty. Thus are the words of a celebrated moral poet verified when he says,

“Oft generous actions meet a bale reward.”

The poor Indians too, who have been truly faithful, and have fought bravely for us during the war, are in great amazement on finding themselves entirely abandoned by their white brethren.

“The situation of many, who with large families have nothing left but the small remains of such part of their fortunes as they had an opportunity to bring with them, is truly melancholy. We are deterred from exploring the wilds of Nova-scotia by the many disheartening accounts we have lately received from that inhospitable region. The West-Indies, on the other extreme, seems altogether as unfriendly, and the cold reception we hear several gentlemen have lately met with on their arrival, has prevented many of us from coming to England; therefore, as the case now stands, we are equally at a loss what to do, or where to go.”

March 19. It is astonishing, that no public notice should hitherto have been taken, either by government, or by the directors of the East-India company, of one of the most undisturbed and signal services ever rendered to any country, namely, the sending out the news of the late peace to Madras, by Mr. Wrexall. That gentleman is equally entitled to the thanks of the English and French nations, for having stopped the further progress of war, at a moment, when a single day, from the situation of our army, under general Stuart, before Cuddalore, and the resolution of Mons. Buffo to attack us in our trenches, might, and would probably have been attended with a vast effusion of blood.

According to recent letters from Bengal, the great mogul has lately bestowed some extraordinary favours and honours on a servant of the India company, from which the reports relative to the governor-general and subahdgar are supposed to have arisen.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 5.

“Letters received here from Rochfort and Rochelle are filled with very afflicting accounts of the misfortunes occasioned by the storm of the 17th to the 18th of February. The following are some of the particulars:

“Since the 25th of February upwards of 40 dead bodies have been interred at Rochelle, which had been thrown on shore with some pieces of wrecks. The ship stationed to keep up the communication between Rochelle and the Isle of Rhé, sunk in her passage with 54 passengers, except an old man, who having caught hold of a plank, at length got upon the foot of a rock. In the same vessel was a man, with his daughter about 18 years old. At the moment the ship sunk, this unfortunate father took the child between his arms, and was found two days after on the banks, in the same attitude, with the child so closely pressed to his breast, that they with great difficulty could be separated.

“The advices from Blage say, that during the same storm, so great a number of persons perished on the Garonne, that upwards of 100 of them have been taken out of the water and buried. The ordnance vessel of the same city was also swallowed up in the waves, with 45 passengers; among whom were a knight of St. Louis, a counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, &c.”

Letters from Dublin mention, that at a meeting of the volunteer delegates of the province of Connaught, the earl of Clanrickard was appointed generalissimo of the province, and that brigadier generals were appointed to every county, and the several counties of the city. At the same meeting it was absolutely resolved that the reform of parliament, being essential, must be obtained, and every means used for that purpose.

The last letters from Lisbon concur in declaring, that during the latter end of January, and the whole of last month, the weather had been more tempestuous than had ever been known at that season. A great number of ships have been lately lost, and a much greater damaged. On the 28th ult. it was computed that in the course of three weeks, 164 dead bodies had been taken up in different parts of the Tagus.

March 20. A letter from Jersey says, that they have been informed by the master of a vessel arrived there from St. Maloes, that the inhabitants of that city were in great distress for provisions, the severe frosts having destroyed every thing; but two vessels had put in there from the coast of Yorkshire with live cattle, butter, beer, cheese, &c. which sold at a very great price, and that they were chased in by an English frigate, who was almost within gun shot of them when they entered the port.

Dr. Franklin's health has for some time past very sensibly altered for the worse—though without any other complaint to make him so, but that incurable disease, old age.

On Wednesday last the collectors of the poor's rates went into New-court, Fleet-market, and was informed that a person lay dead up stairs, when, to his great astonishment, he found a woman in a coffin on the floor, in a state almost approaching to putrefaction. He sent for the overseer, who, with great humanity, searched a closet where he found two boys, one about seventeen, the other near ten, quite naked, but not, as the other papers of the day say, almost starved, being in good health and in a good state; they ordered some cloths to cover them, and sent them to St. Sepulchre's parish, and ordered the woman to be buried at St. Sepulchre's. The corpse had been dead ever since the 14th of February, and put into the coffin two days after. The father brought meat to his children every day, and the reason of the corpse lying unburied was a request of the woman before her death, that she should be buried in her native place, which is many miles in the country; with which request the poor man, who has seen better days, was anxious to comply.

Extracts from the journal of Congress.

March 1. Whereas the general assembly of Virginia at their session, commencing on the 20th day of Octo-

ber, 1783, passed an act to authorise their delegates in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the right or that commonwealth, to the territory northward of the river Ohio: And whereas the delegates of the said commonwealth, have presented to Congress the form of a deed proposed to be executed pursuant to the said act, in the words following:

TO ALL who shall see these presents, We Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, the undersigned delegates for the commonwealth of Virginia, in the Congress of the United States of America, send greeting.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, at their sessions begun on the 20th day of October, 1783, passed an act entitled, “An act to authorise the delegates of this state in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the right of this commonwealth, to the territory northward of the river Ohio,” in these words following, to wit.

“Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, recommend to the several states in the union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country, a liberal cession to the United States, of a portion of their respective claims, for the common benefit of the union: And whereas this commonwealth did, on the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said states, all right, title and claim which the said commonwealth had to the territory northward of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of cession. And whereas the United States in Congress assembled have, by their act of the thirteenth of September last, stipulated the terms on which they agree to accept the cession of this state, should the legislature approve thereof, which terms, although they do not come fully up to the propositions of this commonwealth, are conceived on the whole, to approach so nearly to them, as to induce this state to accept thereof, in full confidence, that Congress will in justice to the state, for the liberal cession she hath made, earnestly press upon the other states claiming large tracts of waste and uncultivated territory, the propriety of making cessions equally liberal, for the common benefit and support of the union. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the delegates of this state, to the Congress of the United States, or such of them as shall be assembled in Congress, and the said delegates, or such of them so assembled, are hereby fully authorized and empowered for and on behalf of this state, by proper deeds or instrument in writing, under their hands and seals, to convey, transfer, assign and make over unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as jurisdiction, which this commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the north-west of the river Ohio, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the before recited act of Congress, of the thirteenth day of September last; That is to say, upon condition that the territory to be ceded, shall be laid out and formed into states, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and sixty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit: And that the states so formed, shall be distinct republican states, and admitted members of the federal union; having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other states. That the necessary and reasonable expences incurred by this state, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within, and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States: And that one commissioner shall be appointed by Congress, one by this commonwealth, and another by those two commissioners, who or a majority of them shall be authorized and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expences incurred by this state, which they shall judge to be comprized within the intent and meaning of the act of Congress, of the tenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, respecting such expences. That the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighbouring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, promised by this state, shall be allowed and granted to the then colonel, now general George Rogers Clarke, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskias and St. Vincents were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers, that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place on the north-west side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterwards divided among the said officers and soldiers in due portion, according to the laws of Virginia. That in case the quantity of good lands on the south east side of Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river, and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon the continental establishment, should from the North-Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops, in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto, and little Miami, on the north-west side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the beforementioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States, as have become or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona

fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. Provided that the trust hereby reposed in the delegates of this state, shall not be executed, unless three of them at least are present in Congress.”

AND WHEREAS the said general assembly, by their resolution of June sixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, had constituted and appointed us the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates to represent the said commonwealth in Congress for one year, from the first Monday in November then next following, which resolution remains in full force: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that we the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, by virtue of the power and authority committed to us by the act of the said general assembly of Virginia before recited, and in the name, and for and on behalf of the said commonwealth, do by these presents convey, transfer, assign, and make over unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, Virginia inclusive, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the north-west of the river Ohio, to and for the uses and purposes, and on the conditions of the said recited act. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals, in Congress, the day of _____ in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighth.”

Resolved, That the United States in Congress assembled, are ready to receive this deed, whenever the delegates of the state of Virginia are ready to execute the same.

The delegates of Virginia signed, sealed and delivered the said deed; whereupon Congress came to the following resolution.

The delegates of the commonwealth of Virginia, having executed the deed;

Resolved, That the same be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled.

March 2. According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the election of an under secretary in the office for foreign affairs, to take charge of the papers in that office; and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Henry Remsen, junior, was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Gerry.

Resolved, That Mr. H. Remsen, junior, under secretary in the office for foreign affairs, be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to take a list of all the papers in the office for foreign affairs, and lay the same before Congress; and that the members of Congress have access to the said papers, under the regulations of the office.

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, 1784.

Dollars. 90ths.
Received for April, 1784, 10,846
BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

Now in the press, and in a few days will be published, and sold at this printing-office,

A PAMPHLET, entitled, “Political schemes and calculations.” Price three shillings and ninepence for a single copy, or thirty-five shillings per dozen.

Baltimore-town, April 28, 1784.
To be SOLD by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A TRACT of land containing 130 acres, within three miles of Pig-point, on Patuxent river, the buildings are elegant, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. There are also a good apple orchard, peach orchard, with many other excellent fruit trees of various sorts; some meadow ground is already cleared, and a quantity sufficient may be made with a small expence. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Mr. Samuel Lane, near the place. The terms of payment will be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months after the sale, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LANE, junr.
P. S. Cash, good bills of exchange, and tobacco, would be taken in payment for the above mentioned property.

May 4, 1784.
To be SOLD, on the 20th day of May instant,

THE plantation lately owned and occupied by Mr. Jonathan Sellman, near South river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing two hundred and forty-six acres of land, whereon are sundry useful houses and valuable improvements; the soil is very good, and the situation healthy and convenient, being about seven miles from Annapolis. On the same day will be sold, several valuable negroes, some household furniture and stock. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, at the dwelling house upon the said plantation, and will continue until the land and all the effects are sold, and a title will be given to the purchasers under a fieri facias, in virtue of which the said land and effects were taken, appraised, and delivered to

RICHARD LEE.

May 5, 1784.
ALL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property.

B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.