

of butchers and chairmen, playing on marrow-bones and cleavers *The rough beef of Old England*. When both parties meet, a battle is the consequence; and, if the passenger does not keep at a distance, he must share the danger of the scuffle. No lives have been lost as yet; there are only a few bones broken. The generality, however, are for the court party, and seem inclined to make some reparation for their ancestors' outrages on royalty, who bled on scaffolds, by their attachment to his present majesty. Lord North, with much difficulty, obtained his borough of Banbury; but his son is dismissed her majesty's service."

June 23. An Irish vessel, now in our river, is said to bring an account of three engagements between the British soldiery and the Irish volunteers. In the two first, the volunteers being overpowered, were obliged to give ground; but numbers collecting from all quarters, the *victorious conquerors of America*, now in Hibernia, "advanced backwards" to their strong holds, with as much activity as they did nine years ago from the plains of Lexington. What audacity! to treat British omnipotence to cavalierly.

This day his excellency Cæsar Anne de la Luzerne, ambassador from the court of Versailles, sails in the St. James, for l'Orient.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 5.

"In my last I informed you of the disagreeable situation public affairs were then in, on this side the water; but since that period, they have become more alarming, and new dangers threaten us from a quarter least expected. The example of your independence has become infectious, and not only Ireland, but Scotland also, seems desirous of dissolving the union between us, and becoming again separate kingdoms. Should these two nations persevere at this moment of public distraction, they will probably accomplish their end. Thus stripped of America, Scotland and Ireland, with our East-India possessions in danger, to what a contemptible compass will our former greatness be reduced. In addition to this distressing picture, the tumults in all parts of the kingdom, on account of elections for a new parliament, run higher than was ever before known. The two parties are prosecuting their different ends, with the utmost rancour, and each seems determined to carry its point, at the hazard of our national existence. Thus is the public interest sacrificed to party rage, and the people with a blind zeal, are lending a hand to accomplish their own destruction. To complete the scene, the uneasiness between the king and the prince of Wales continues to increase, which each party will be sure to improve to their own benefit. In this perilous and alarming situation, the eyes of every good man are turned to your rising empire, as an asylum from the fury of civil discord, and a refuge from the gathering storm. Numbers are daily embarking for those happy shores, to partake with you the ineffable blessings of liberty and peace."

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

A NUMBER of the respectable citizens of Philadelphia having it in contemplation to use their utmost endeavours to gratify the ardent wishes of their countrymen and their own, propose to construct by subscription,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AIR BALLOON,

Capable of raising great weights, of carrying up men and other living animals into the regions of the atmosphere, and of returning them with safety to the earth.

This is not intended for mere amusement, however entertaining and rational, or as a philosophical plaything, or to satisfy any pecuniary, private or interested motives. It is undertaken by gentlemen of character, with a view of advancing the knowledge of a late astonishing and beautiful invention of M. de Montgolfiers, members of the royal academy of sciences at Paris; of contributing the joint aid of the enlightened and patriotic sons and daughters of American freedom and science, with those of France, Italy, Germany, and the other nations of Europe, towards establishing the principles of aerial navigation, the practicability of which hath been in part already evinced by a variety of publications of aerial voyagers.

It is proposed to attempt a further elucidation of the subject by an historical narrative, which will be prepared for the satisfaction of the curious, against the time of exhibiting the rise of this superb machine, in which will be recorded the rise and improvements made in this pleasing and important science, and which are further suggested to be within the reach of probability. The knowledge which this subject is calculated to unfold, cannot fail to afford to a reflecting mind, the most convincing arguments of the great utility of the subject, in pointing out new proofs of the sublime workmanship of the great architect of the universe, which will have a direct tendency to excite suitable ideas of the government of the world by the All-wise and Omnipotent Creator of the Universe, to call forth our grateful admiration of his beneficence to mankind, and to lead us, by a due application of this knowledge, to undertakings which may, in the event, prove no less interesting than instructive to future generations.

Although this wonderful invention is still in its infancy, we can easily conceive, that it will soon unfold many useful discoveries, besides conveying men and heavy burthens with safety and expedition to distant places, or otherwise inaccessible places. Is it not probable, that those who sometimes travel through the parched and sandy deserts of Arabia, where there is danger of perishing for want of water, or of being buried under mountains of sand, suddenly raised by whirling eddies of wind, as hath but too often been the case, would prefer a voyage by means of an air balloon to any other known method of conveyance? In places where the plague may suddenly appear, it is capable, when improved, of rescuing those from danger who happen to be travelling through that country without other means of making their escape. It may perform the same service to such as are suddenly surprised by unexpected sieges, and to whom no other means of safety may be left.

By a cultivation of this knowledge, the too destructive art of war may be baffled, or rendered so far simple and perfect, as to give none of those advantages to force or skill, by means whereof this unchristian mode of arbitrating disputes between christian nations, may by degrees be extirpated from the earth; quick advices

may be given of intended invasions, which may be thereby rendered abortive; inland commerce will be extended; discoveries of new, or a more thorough knowledge of back countries may be made; trade will be improved; sunken ships or prizes can be more easily weighed, by increasing the force of other mechanic powers in raising great weights vertically. By means of these balloons, the utmost dispatch may be given to express boats; for by rendering them capable of drawing less water, and thereby diminishing the resistance to their passage through that element without danger of oversetting, they will acquire greater swiftness.

They will be also useful to philosophers, in enlarging their knowledge of the formation, suspension, and resolution of the clouds, of the causes of hail and snow, and all the other phenomena of the regions of atmosphere; they will enable us to push our discoveries, and to make further improvements in thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, in astronomy and in electricity.

As an incentive to American philosophers and men of genius and industry, to become candidates with other nations for promoting every useful discovery and improvement, let us recal to our minds, that the quadrant (improperly called Hadley's) was the invention of Mr. Godfrey, and the use of electric rods, in preserving our lives, houses and ships, from lightning, was the discovery of the justly celebrated Dr. Franklin, both of whom, for the honour of our country, were born in America.

To close these remarks, it is sufficient to observe, that the discovery of air balloons ought to be regarded as a most useful invention, which opens a new and extensive field of enquiry to mankind; that the proposed undertaking, if carried on with zeal and executed with success, will tend to exalt our national character for philosophy and love of science, in the opinion of Europe, and it cannot fail to reflect lasting honour upon the generous subscribers, by kindling and diffusing a spirit for prosecuting useful discoveries with avidity, and advancing every species of knowledge, commerce, arts and sciences, which can prove beneficial to mankind.

PLAN OF THE UNDERTAKING.

It is intended to construct this balloon of silk, which will be properly lined, covered, varnished, and painted by the best artists; its size to be 60 feet in height, and of proportionable diameter; to be strengthened with network; to have a car or boat appended to it, with such improvements as may be offered, for the safety, convenience, and use, of such intrepid voyagers, as it may be presumed will present themselves for the undertaking; the machine to be suitably ornamented with emblematical figures and devices.

The gentlemen engaged to conduct the undertaking, are persons on whom the public may rely for their utmost exertions in executing the design in the most satisfactory manner.

They now give this public notice, that all persons, whether philosophers, mechanics, literary or private gentlemen, who are capable of giving their advice and assistance, and willing to do it from the same disinterested motives that actuated them, may expect, on addressing their letters to A. B. C. under cover to the printer [Mr. D. Claypoole] postage paid, they will have every proper attention given to their advice, communication, and offers.

The public will soon be informed, by an advertisement in the news-papers, of the names of the gentlemen with whom subscription lists will be left.

A. B. C.

ANNAPOLIS, July 1.

Yesterday the brig Lucy, captain Dennis, arrived at this port from London.

His excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; arrived at New-Haven on the 7th ult. and on the 9th set out for Boston, there to embark for Europe.

The state of Virginia have passed a bill to postpone the collection of taxes till January next.

Saturday the 12th ult. arrived at New-London, captain Nathan Sage, in a brig from Port Morio, Jamaica; he informs, that five vessels belonging to the United States, were seized by the Custom-house officers a few days before he sailed; and that the fear of meeting with the same fate, hastened his departure from the above island.

On Sunday the 6th ult. a very heavy and sudden gale of wind, attended by a strong shower of hail, from the north-east, did much damage at and near Evesham, in Burlington county, New-Jersey.—The hail-stones being large, and falling with great force, beat down vast quantities of the standing grain, and otherwise materially injured the vegetation; so that the inhabitants of the above neighbourhood have sustained a considerable loss and disappointment. As it seemed to fall in a vein, extending in breadth about two miles, it is most likely to be the same gulf which did so much injury at Poughkeepsie, as mentioned under the New York head.

A Dublin paper of the 20th of April has the following paragraph:

"The virtue of Ireland shall soon triumph over the enemies of liberty. There are FIFTEEN THOUSAND PATRIOTS armed in ULSTER ready for the onset. The province of CONNAUGHT is also in array, and in LEINSTER and MUNSTER, the bands of freedom will not be tardy; so that with a FRENCH FLEET we may defy Britain and the enemies of Ireland."

Extracts from the journal of congress.

April 30. Congress took into consideration the report of a committee, to whom were referred sundry letters and papers relative to commercial matters, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

The trust reposed in congress, renders it their duty to be attentive to the conduct of foreign nations, and to prevent or refrain, as far as may be, all such proceedings as might prove injurious to the United States. The situation of commerce at this time claims the attention of the several states, and few objects of greater

* The inquisitive reader is referred for a more full account of the various uses that may be derived from the discovery of these balloons, to a learned and ingenious collection of experiments, memoirs, and observations, made on aerostatic globes, published by the celebrated Monsieur Faussas de Saint Fond, at Paris.

importance can present themselves to their notice. The fortune of every citizen is interested in the success thereof; for it is the constant source of wealth and incentive to industry; and the value of our produce and our land must ever rise or fall in proportion to the prosperous or adverse state of trade.

Already has Great-Britain adopted regulations destructive of our commerce with her West India Islands. There was reason to expect, that measures so unequal, and so little calculated to promote mercantile intercourse, would not be persevered in by an enlightened nation. But these measures are growing into system. It would be the duty of congress, as it is their wish to meet the attempts of Great-Britain with similar restrictions on her commerce; but their powers on this head are not explicit, and the propositions made by the legislatures of the several states, render it necessary to take the general sense of the union on this subject.

Unless the United States in Congress assembled shall be vested with powers competent to the protection of commerce, they can never command reciprocal advantages in trade; and without these, our foreign commerce must decline, and eventually be annihilated. Hence it is necessary, that the states should be explicit and fix on some effectual mode, by which foreign commerce not founded on principles of equality, may be restrained.

That the United States may be enabled to secure favorable terms they have,

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states, to vest the United States in Congress assembled, for the term of fifteen years, with power to prohibit any goods, wares or merchandise, from being imported into, or exported from, any of the states, in vessels belonging to, or navigated by, the subjects of any power with whom these states shall not have formed treaties of commerce.

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states, to vest the United States in Congress assembled, for the term of fifteen years, with the power of prohibiting the subjects of any foreign state, kingdom, or empire, unless authorized by treaty, from importing into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise, which are not the produce or manufacture of the dominions of the sovereign whose subjects they are.

Provided, That to all acts of the United States in Congress assembled, in pursuance of the above power, the assent of nine states shall be necessary.

May 3. On motion *Ordered*, That all letters from the ministers of these United States in Europe, be considered at all times as under an injunction of secrecy, except as to such parts of them as congress shall, by special permission, allow to be published or communicated.

On motion of the delegates of the state of South-Carolina, in pursuance of instructions from their state,

Resolved, That the minister of the United States at the court of Madrid be, and he is hereby instructed to use his best endeavours, by a proper application, in behalf of the state of South-Carolina, to his catholic majesty, to obtain an adequate compensation to that state, for the service performed by the South-Carolina frigates, in co-operating with the Spanish general and forces, in the expedition against, and reduction of, Providence and the Bahama Islands, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; and that the said minister be further directed, to place such money as he shall obtain from the king of Spain, in proper hands, subject to the draught of the governor and commander in chief of the said state, for the use thereof, and to give to his said excellency the earliest intelligence of the success of his application.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen-Anne; the land is level and the soil good; on it is an excellent stream of water for a mill seat. The improvements are, two small dwelling-houses, a corn house, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceased.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same. / N. Marshall Jr.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have been falsely accused of some scandalous report made use of by me against my wife: Therefore, in vindication of her character, I hereby declare, that I believe my said wife Catherine to be an honest and virtuous woman, and that she has in no ways prejudiced or injured me on any account whatever, but that the whole difference that has happened between us, I really believe, was contrived by wicked and mischievous persons.

THOMAS BONNER.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars,

THOMAS WARFIELD.