(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2237.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1789.

LONDON, *September* 1.

AS an auctioneer was lately ſelling ſome china and other articles in an old houſe in Plymouth, juſt as he was knocking down the buſts of Shakeſpeare and Milton, and was ſolicitous to have them bought, ſaying, "I will not ſtand upon it—'tis a pretty article, Gemmen—A-going, a-going, a-going"—Juſt as he had pronounced—Gone—the beams gave way, the houſe fell in, and Shakeſpeare, Milton, the china, the auctioneer, and a large company tumbled into an abyſs of a beer cellar. Much ſcrambling enſued, not a little fainting and pulling of caps; but, after a great deal of trouble and fatigue, the whole company got up, with only a few broken noſes and ſcratches, except poor Shakeſpeare and Milton, who both loſt their heads in the affray.

A letter from Rotterdam adviſes, that notwithſtanding the rigorous coertion of the preſs throughout Brabant, printed papers are almoſt daily circulated at Bruſſels, of the moſt inflammatory nature; one of them, juſt publiſhed, conjures the Burghers to follow the example ſet them by the people of France, and by one ſpirited effort deſtroy the fabric of arbitrary power and tyrannical dominion, which, if they neglect the preſent opportunity to effect, they muſt, in the eyes of all Europe, be conſidered as degenerate deſcendants of their brave Belgic anceſtors. Government has offered a reward of 10,000 guilders for diſcovery of the author or printer of this paper.

Sept. 3. The Poles ſeem determined to recover their independence; and petitions from all parts have been preſented to the diet, requeſting the immediate formation of an army of 100,000 men, as the moſt probable means of effecting this deſirable object. The diet are now employed in deliberating on this important point.

The firſt article of the new form of the conſtitution, as proposed by M. Mounier, is as follows:

"The French government is a monarchical government. There is no authority in France ſuperior to the law. The king only reigns through it, and when he does not command in the name of the law, he cannot command obedience."

The hiſtory of the decline of the Roman empire is not read at court, though it ſtands in the royal library, ornamented in ſuperb binding. The introduction of indecent and profane paſſages, has given offence to an illuſtrious lady—and indeed, it muſt be confeſſed, there are ſeveral, both in the learned languages and in the Engliſh, which a delicate man could not read in the hearing of a modeſt woman.

Father O'Leary, the celebrated Iriſh Roman catholic prieſt—he who told a biſhop, who ridiculed *purgatory*—"Your lordſhip may go *farther* and fare worſe"—is preparing a criticiſm on the above work, ſo far as it relates to the conduct of the church.

America is making ample ſtrides, and the appointment of Mr. WASHINGTON to the office of Chief Magiſtrate, was a meaſure the moſt conducive to that end. Her empire, in courſe of time, muſt be great and reſpectable indeed!

Her ſea coaſts are two thouſand miles in extent, with bays and rivers, like ſeas, to ten times that extent—with many great harbours, and other places of ſecurity for great ſhips, in the middle and northern provinces—with vaſt fiſheries in thoſe bays and rivers on the ſea coaſts, and acceſs to ſtill greater to the north, to the ſouth, and to the eaſt, of their dominions—with ſeas, except in one or two places, open all the year round to give continual employment to the ſeamen, and with no enemies near thoſe ſtates to control them.

Affidavits are now ſo common that nobody regards them—they are, nevertheleſs, very uſeful when there is a defect of proof—"I cannot prove it," ſays Spatter in the play, "but I will ſwear it."

Lord Mansfield acted with much propriety, when a Jew, not worth ſix-pence, was about to be bail for one of his brethren—"Are you worth one hundred pounds?"—"Yes, my lord, I will *ſwear* it."—"I know you will," anſwered lord Mansfield, "but I won't let you," and diſmiſſed him.

A few days ago, as one Redmond was paſſing by a tap-room, in Capel-ſtreet, Dublin, a perſon called him, requeſting him to walk in and take ſhare of a glaſs, which Redmond refuſed, ſuppoſing him to be a ſwindler, as he had not the moſt diſtant recollection of him.—"Pray, Sir, oblige me, (ſaid the other) and I will give you forty guineas," putting a purſe of gold into his hand; on which Redmond (very much ſurpriſed) was for returning the money, thinking the other meant to turn him into ridicule; when he was accoſted in the following manner:—"Pray, Mr. Redmond, do you recollect your lending forty guineas about thirty years ago, when you and your friend were both very young men?"—"Yes, I do, (ſays Redmond) but, I think, I heard he was drowned, and I was more concerned for his death than for the money."—"You were miſtaken then, (replied the other) I am the identical perſon to whom you ſo generouſly lent your money; you ſhall have the principal in that purſe, and if you will come to Derham's, and take a chop with me, you ſhall have the intereſt, with grateful thanks; for though I was very poor when I borrowed your money, thank God! I am rich enough at preſent, ſo that if you ſtand in need of a few hundreds, aſk them, and have them."—Redmond thanked him for his friendly offer, which he declined; but accompanied his old friend and debtor to Derham's, where he received the legal intereſt of his forty guineas for thirty years, a good dinner, and as much Madeira and Claret as he could drink. This is really an act of honeſty which deſerves recording, and which is a real fact, as our correſpondent had it from Mr. Redmond himſelf, who lives in Clarendon-ſtreet.

Sept. 5. The marquis de la Fayette has ſent one of the *iron bullets*, found in the Baſtile, to marſhal Laudohn, a ſecond to the prince de Cobourg, and a third to lord Heath.

The foreign miniſters are to have another audience of the duke of Leeds, on the ſubject of the preſent criſis in France, at his office, Whitehall.

The queen of Spain takes the cauſe of the French king ſo much to heart, that ſhe has ordered *nine days prayer* to be offered up, that he may get the better of what ſhe is pleaſed to term his *rebellious ſubjects*.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Auguſt 1.

"The lawyers, firſt miniſters, and general officers, have met for five days ſucceſſively, by order of the new ſultan, to conſider whether it is expedient to continue the war, or to liſten to ſuch terms of peace as the adverſaries of the Ottoman faith are diſpoſed to. This is the day of their ſitting, without coming to any determination. To-morrow they are to acquaint the grand ſignior with the reſult of their deliberations, on which much will depend. At preſent there is a great ſtate of ſuſpence, in regard to warlike operations."

By ſome late accounts from Ruſſia, the ſociety formed there, for exploring the interior parts of Africa, are informed of the death of one of their principal itinerants, who died of a pleuriſy at Grand Cairo. This man had ſome knowledge of what he was about, and much perſonal courage; qualities that muſt unite to carry ſuch a ſcheme into any degree of profitable execution; but which cannot be expected to be often poſſeſſed by perſons who undertake ſo forlorn a hope.

Sept. 7. Should the emperor effect a ſeparate peace with the Porte, the czarina will find ſufficient employment for her fleets and armies; the ſeceſſion of the Auſtrians will make a difference of at leaſt 300,000 men in the belligerent ſcale, in favour of the Turks.

The reaſon of the emperor's anxiety to make a peace with the Turks, is obvious; he perceives that a civil flame is kindling faſt in his Belgic provinces, to extinguiſh which, it is more than probable, will require all the force he can muſter.

In the night of the 26th of July, the cuſtom-houſe of Dieſt, in Brabant, was attacked by a large body of banditti, with a view of carrying off a conſiderable ſum of the public money depoſited there. It was guarded by corporal Petit, of the regiment de Ligne, who had nine privates under him; this brave fellow exhorted his comrades to defend their poſt; and the men, excited by his example, reſiſted every effort of their aſſailants for ſeveral hours, when the ammunition being exhauſted, they contrived to carry off the treaſure, and by paſſing the river Demer, ſecured it from the plunderers.

The ſpirit, fidelity and integrity, of this brave fellow, having been made known to the emperor, he ordered that he ſhould be inſtalled with the honorary medal, in the preſence of all the officers of ſtate, and of the garriſon of Bruſſels. The modeſty of the man appeared as ſtriking as his courage. While the ſurrounding multitude ſhouted applauſe, he bluſhed, and ſeemed diſconcerted at the rewards in which he might rejoice, for they were the rewards of virtue.

The rumoured likelihood of approaching amity between the emperor and the Turks has excited great alarm in Paris; for if the emperor, in conjunction with Spain ſhould adopt any meaſure for the reſtoration of monarchical dignity in France, the national aſſembly and democratic ſpirit that has lately prevailed in that country, may receive a ſevere check.

The duke of Orleans pays every day an obſequious viſit to Verſailles, where he is received with apparent kindneſs, but where he is beheld with real abhorrence. This ſolicitude in the duke to be upon good terms with the royal party has raiſed diſguſt in the populace, and the duke is now in as much danger for ſuſpected duplicity as he was lately in for imagined patriotiſm.

The tobacco manufacturers, who ſay that the exciſe bill will amount to a prohibition of their trade, have dignified the new-made peers, who ſuported the meaſure with the title of tobacco-ſtoppers.

Such is the ſcarcity of bread in Paris, that when perſons are invited to dine with each other, it is now the cuſtom of each viſitor to take a piece of loaf in their pocket, as well as their couteau.

The court of Spain has very wiſely prohibited the importation of all French books into that kingdom, relative to the revolution, and the new conſtitution.

The duke d'Orleans will ſoon loſe one third of his revenue, provided the preſent ſyſtem is eſtabliſhed; his highneſs cannot, therefore, be perfectly in love with patriotiſm.

There are, we underſtand, two foreigners of diſtinction from the Spaniſh court at preſent in this capital, who come for the purpoſe of requiring the intervention of this country on ſome project for the relief of the king of France in the preſent degraded ſtate of his authority.—Theſe ambaſſadors have earneſtly ſolicited an audience of his majeſty, which has not yet been granted; and the miniſter, who is very deficient in knowledge of foreign politics and the relative intereſts of European States, has cautiouſly avoided an interview with them.

There has been a violent tumult at Amiens, the populace having got hold of three merchants, whom they ſuſpected of being inimical to the people, and treated them very roughly. The magiſtracy, in order to ſave their lives, committed them to priſon; but prudently loſt no time in forming ſixteen companies of armed citizens, which enabled them to keep all quiet. The national aſſembly has thanked the magiſtracy for their vigilance and prudence.

Sept. 8. The commiſſaire (juſtice of peace) appointed to inſpect the ſale of flour in the corn market at Paris, had a narrow eſcape laſt week. A report had been ſpread among the populace, that this magiſtrate had prevented the new flour from being brought to market before the old (which is extremely bad, and mixed with unwholeſome ingredients) was diſpoſed of; and the people were ſo enraged, that they reſolved to hang him; but he was fortunately reſcued by the patrole, with the halter round his neck.

FRENCH COMMOTIONS.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Monday morning, Auguſt 31.

"My apprehenſions are but too likely to be realiſed, every thing is in fermentation among the people. I found the palais royal, laſt night, occupied by thouſands, and all vehemently declaiming againſt the ſhameful conduct of the clergy and the ariſtocratic party in the national aſſembly, who ſeem determined to retard, or render abſolutely null, the grand work of the conſtitution.

"Motions were made to aſſemble and proceed to Verſailles; which, I imagine, will probaby take place. Reports from the court are no leſs alarming. Monſieur is again ſaid to be departed, and the king is reported to have hinted his intention of recovering. I mention this news to you with the caution proper to be obſerved in an affair of ſuch vaſt moment; but where there is probability, the general rumour on ſuch occaſions, corroborated by a variety of concurring circumſtances, ſhould not be lightly treated. Who knows what may have been paſſing without the kingdom during the abſence of the princely refugees; what correſpondences may have been carried on, what ſecret influence the queen may ſtill have (as ſhe ſtill has) on the king's fears and love of power? above all, when it is conſidered that the original intention and plan of the cabal was to get him to remove to Metz, in Lorraine, in the German frontiers.

"Far be it from me to ſuggeſt unneceſſary fears; no man will rejoice more than I ſhall, to be a falſe prophet; but at this moment it would be idle to conceal the fact, that all is diſtruſt, apprehenſion and fermentation. The ariſtocratic party are ſuppoſed to be about 750 ſtrong in the aſſembly. The majority among the nobles is five to one; one half, at leaſt, of the clergy have proved themſelves, from the beginning, decided enemies to liberty; and ſince the union of orders, they have gained over many of the curates, by artfully preaching up to them the danger of the church; and a conſiderable number of the commons are men of the law, attached to, and depending on, the king and parliament.—May my next announce to you that the alarm is falſe!"

We have received accounts by the way of Trieſte, that the Ruſſian major Cazzioni, with the fleet under his command, has taken the iſland Zea, in the Archipelago, which has obliged the Turks to ſend ſome of the ſhips of war which were deſtined for the Black Sea, to put a ſtop to any further depredations of the Ruſſians in the Archipelago.

ST. JOHN'S (*Antigua*) *September* 8.

We are informed by a correſpondent, that the unfortunate compte Lowendahl, who, in a fit of paſſion, lately ſhot his ſervant in Paris, for ſome frivolous neglect, was condemned to have his head cut off, and that the ſentence has been executed.

The king, underſtanding the ſentence was to be carried into effect in a few hours, ſhut himſelf up in his cloſet, and would admit no perſon to an audience, till the fatal blow was given.—Thus was an end put to the life of one of the braveſt and moſt amiable men in France, and we are ſorry to obſerve, that the crime