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(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1932.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 22, 1784.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 1.

**I**N the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America, the styling his Majesty "most potent" at the instant of his suffering such a mortifying diminution of his power, reminds a correspondent of the true story of a King of Spain, whose greatness was compared to that of a ditch, which increases in proportion to the quantity of land taken from it.

A letter from Edinburg mentions a discovery lately made by an ingenious chymist there, of a method how to prepare the oils extracted from almost every species of fish, so as to produce the substance called Ipermaceti. This drug, if it may be so called, possess many medicinal properties, and is out of all comparison the best and most beautiful material for making of candies.

Dispatches were brought from Ireland to Lord North's office, containing the official application to the king from Lord Northington, lord lieutenant of that kingdom, for the grant of the sum of £ 50,000 sterling promised to the Genevan emigrants there; the same dispatches enclose the draughts of the king's letter for that purpose, and of a warrant under the great seal of Ireland, for appointing a commission (composed of certain great-officers of state, and of certain of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, together with the Genevan commissioners) to which the said grant of £ 50,000 is to be made, in trust, for the use of the Genevans settling in that country, whose a sum not exceeding one half, is to be applied to defray the expences of their journey, and the carriage of their effects, and the remainder to be expended in the building the town intended for them on the crown lands, in the county of Waterford, near the confluence of the three rivers Barrow, Suire and Nore.

We have authority to inform the public, that the lords of the admiralty have, by order of government, appointed a vessel to convey the Genevan emigrants from Osted to Waterford.

There never was a more ridiculous forgery than the story about the defeat of the Turks in the Black Sea, wherein they are said to have lost 16 sail of the line!—The Turks have not 16 sail of the line in all the world;—they have only three large ships in the Black Sea Russia has not one, as yet, on that station. As to the rest, admiral Elphinston left the Russian service five years ago, in disgust at the haughty treatment he received from a certain favourite admiral of that nation, who condescended to take the credit to himself of the famous victory gained by Elphinston and Greig over the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago. Mr. Elphinston has been leaving his country gallantly during the whole of the late war, nor is it probable he will ever abandon it to accept any command in the fleet of a nation, which has treated both him and his country with ingratitude.

It is a certain fact, that the present aspect of the affairs of the Irish is by no means either so propitious to their own national prosperity, or the political amity that ought for ever to subsist between the two countries, as every sincere lover of the general welfare of each would wish. It is certainly ordered, on the part of this country, that the military establishment should be immediately furnished for their protection, and to keep the peace of the kingdom, with no less than twenty additional regiments of infantry. Several regiments from Scotland have already received their rous, and, we understand, are actually on their march. When it is understood, that the sole object of the present system of Hibernian patriotism is simply this—total emancipation from the political connexion with this country; it will not appear strange, that some active exertions should be made to suppress a spirit so uncomfortable to the generous feelings of a Briton, and so destructive to the most essential interests of the Irish. There is good reason however to suppose, from the complexion of the returns that have been made during the parliamentary interregnum in Ireland, that the good sense, and regulated patriotism of the legislative body in the country, will be quite adequate, without the necessity of adopting military assistance, to quiet the disturbances, and adjust the true interest of the two kingdoms. It is necessary, in the mean time, to preserve the parliament in the sister country from the unconstitutional violence of the soldiery, and to diminish the authority of the legislative volunteers, it hath been thought proper to send the above accessions to the government military, established in that kingdom.

*Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at St. Petersburg.*

"There are several London masons, carpenters, locksmiths, &c. here, and they have been well encouraged; for the spirit of invention in mechanics seems as uncommon as genius in other respects in this part of the world. Russian pride is no inconsiderable hindrance to the progress of the arts; it is owing to the nature of the constitution, and to the want of proper education, that they have made so little improvement in them. I have had the satisfaction to see some English clocks here which do great honour to my country; and I have the pleasure to perceive a preference thrown to English articles of all kinds. And as to civility, I with gratitude acknowledge I was never more hospitably treated; in my life than since I left London. On my first entrance into the house where I live, my host introduced his daughters, two of the prettiest girls you ever saw; one of them came immediately up

to me, and took my hand to kiss it. Being unacquainted with the customs of the country, I was very awkwardly situated. But the other coming up to salute me in the same manner, I gave her a hearty kiss on her lips in the old English fashion. This caused the father to laugh heartily; agreeable to the proper etiquette, I should have kissed the ladies hands at the time they were doing me that honour.

"Here is a plenty of necessaries of life, game and fish in abundance; a little family may live for six-pence a day on fish. I have shot a great number of quails, moorcocks, and partridges.

"Geography seems a favourite study among persons who have a taste for knowledge here; but astronomy is investigated only by the professed literati. A clergyman of the order of St. Basil, to my astonishment, laughed at the idea of the motion of the earth one day, and pretended to quote passages from scripture contradicting such an opinion!"

*Ob. 2.* It is much to be lamented says a correspondent, that after all our campaigning, negotiating, &c. &c. we could not preserve the dignity of the British flag, by obliging the house of Bourbon to pay it the accustomed salute; the loss of which is so nearly akin to the loss of the marine sovereignty, that a Briton must have a tolerable degree of patience to think of it with temper.

*Ob. 3.* The princess royal is to be mentioned as one of the most accomplished ladies in Europe. In learning languages she has wonderful facility. Of the French, the Italian, and the Spanish she is perfect mistress; and she is now making great progress in the German.

The idea of breeding up two of the young princes to the church, is certainly to be commended as very expedient. The see of Winchester or Durham, would either of them alone equal a moiety of the allowance settled on the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, September 23.*

The American agents are now engaging, by leave of the government, some manufacturers in the iron and cutlery branches, for a manufactory which is establishing at Boston, in New England. His Majesty of France, letting her manufactures emigrate, shews how much inclined our government are to humour the Americans in every thing."

*Ob. 4.* According to letters from Constantinople, the Turks have obtained from France, and some of the Italian states, as many sailors as will be sufficient to man six more ships of the line, which are now equipping with the utmost expedition, and which will be sent to the Black sea, where they are in the greatest fear of a defeat, the consequences of which would be fatal. They have also procured shipwrights to finish, with all possible expedition, three new ships, one of 90 guns, one of 76, and one of 70, which they are building at the Forte. The fleet that is sailed lately to the Morea is expected to provide itself fully with sailors (of which all the ships are short) among the islands, for which purpose the commanders have taken some parties to distribute; but they are all cautioned not to use any force, but at the last extremity, as it was a step of this kind that caused the Grecian provinces, one and all, to revolt during the late war, as soon as the Russian Squadron made its appearance, on board whose ships the Greek seamen flocked in great numbers.

The Scottish nation certainly deserve every indulgence from parliament. They ardently desired a militia, and to be put on a similar footing in that respect with England; but the leaders and supporters of that proposition found that parliament were averse to it, and therefore they refrained from pressing it on administration during the late unhappy troubles, rather than foment new discords amongst the people at that time convulsed with all the horrors and uncertainties of war. Their motives were as generous as laudable; but now when peace has taken place, we hope they will come forward and assert their rights and liberties as we apprehend that one nation is as much entitled to a national militia as another is to independence, especially when the former has behaved so nobly as to disdain taking any unfair advantages of the distresses of the empire. We are friends to the rights and liberties of mankind, and therefore we wish to see no inringement of what must be essential for their happiness; and as all the subjects of the British empire are children of the same parent, it would be expedient and wise to show no partiality, but to treat all with the same parental affection.

Upon looking into the controversies of 1695, between the whig ministry of William III. and the tory opposition of that time, we find invectives and harsh epithets used by the one party against the other, somewhat similar to those used by the present opposition against administration. The same expressions crossed into different lines of service, under the tory ministry and whig opposition of the four last years of queen Anne. They were again in vogue under Sir Robert Walpole, and furnished the printing presses with daily employment, and daily faultology for the space of nineteen years; and the very same invectives will be applied a hundred years hence. If any administration has escaped them, we may safely pronounce that it has either been still-born, or has perished in its infancy.

Monday next is appointed for a solemn humiliation of the pride and glory of this country.

*Ob. 5.* The regiments which were ordered for Ireland are now countermanded. It was deemed a mea-

sure of prudence to desist from what might so evidently betray a design to oppose the undoubted rights of a free people.

Fifteen thousand men were proposed to be sent to Ireland; but as there was reason to believe the Irish parliament would not risk the displeasure of their constituents, by voting the pay of so large and unnecessary a body of forces, the scheme was dropped.

## HUMBLED THE SECOND,

*Charing-Cross, 23d September, 1783.*

Bang went the guns in the Park about 12—the painted rag was run out of St. Martin's steeple in a second, six rope pullers were hurried into the battery, and ding-dong went off an apology for a peal, people stood staring; fools were running, and bricklayers, with trowels in hand, came tumbling down their ladders to enquire into the cause of this sudden bustle; "Pray what do the guns fire for?" says an old *quinman*, to a hackney coachman at the *Cross*; "Ask my horse, says the hell driver, for he knows as much of the matter as I do." In less than ten minutes various were the reports. Great news from India, says one. The queen's sister is just landed, says another. The empress of Russia and all her fleet are in the Downs upon a visit, replied a third. The duke of Northumberland dresses a turtle, and the prince of Wales with several of the *ton*, honour his grace's table, says a fourth.—At last a man with d—n'd dirty boots, bemired and splashed up to his *—e*, was surrounded by a motley crew in an instant. This charming fellow set matters to rights in a twinkling. The *peace*, he said, was signed by all the powers on earth; he had brought the *ratification of the preliminaries* in a box for the king, and it was to be proclaimed at one o'clock. This news put half the inhabitants about the *Cross* in a terrible t—king; they were by no means provided for the reception of their friends, and what could be done at so short a notice? Brooms and dust-pans went to work like fury: All the windows from whence an eye could have a peep were thrown up, to give the rooms an airing; the ladders were next examined and the chocolate pots ordered to be in readiness. The bustle at the bow window opposite the *Mews gate*, for the time it lasted, was past conception terrible; an express came from the city to put them on their mettle; every thing was in apple-pie order in a hurry, for little bundle-tail was determined to shew off u, on the occasion, as our cousins were to be sent for to see the rare shew. Before one o'clock not less than four thousand people were gathered together in the broad part of Charing Cross. All the carts that ply on that part were filled at two—once a carcass, to see the *fool's coat* Squadron, with their trumpeter on horseback, attended by some queer dukes like themselves. The black man on the black horse was loaded behind with two *dough thumpers*, alias journeyman bakers. The tops of houses were thronged with the *more curious than wits*, from Cockspur-street to the Horse guards, and half way up the Strand; never was expectation carried to so great a height, nor did ever fools wait more patiently for 104r hours, after which time they began to sneak away and hide themselves. The women were out of temper the rest of the day, and not a y thing went right until the next morning. The same rage for a sight took place at the Royal Exchange, and almost as many *ninnies* stood looking out for the expected procession, as at Westminster. The keeper of the *Change* could not clear them out for upwards of an hour past the usual time; and was at last obliged to come with a speaking trumpet, and bellow out "the peace is not to be proclaimed this day." The Temple Bar hinge greaser lost his labour, after having contumelated a tub of grease to make the gates play easy. And in order to complete the nonsense of the day, the post-office and some other public buildings, were illuminated at night; in short, hum the *second* was carried on with a considerable degree of more warmth and spirit, than was hum the *first*.

Some of your foolish cool thinking gentry, over their afternoon's pint, were of opinion that our wife ministers might as well have waited till the arrival of the definitive treaty with the Dutch, before they had blown away so much gunpowder; as in these times of economy, it may give Mr. Burke an opportunity of speechifying upon to rash and hasty a step.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK, January 6.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city, dated January 1, 1784.*

"Yesterday Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications, was waited on by general John Lamb, colonel Willett, and colonel Sears, and forbid the prosecution of any farther business in this city; in consequence of which, he has discharged his hands, and obeyed the orders. The whigs are just rousing from their lethargy, and are determined to expiate all obnoxious characters from this city, which, you know, entirely coincides with my sentiments, for I cordially despise them and their coadjutors."

To the joy of every whig in the United States, Jeremy Rivington's political existence terminated last Wednesday, the 31st ultimo. Take warning, ye anti-republicans! Behold the fate of your patron!

## RICHMOND, January 10.

The port of the Havana we hear, is again open; the order for lately shutting it was occasioned by two American vessels having smuggled in British broad clothes in casks.