

Dec. 2. An ingenious mechanic, not far from Charing cross, is said to have made considerable progress in the invention of fixing wings to an air balloon, which will easily transport, as he believes, any person with great ease and facility, from one region to another! Why is not this as credible as the first report of a man's making a hollow tree swim upon the water, which has since been improved and magnified into a first rate man of war?

Dec. 15. In consequence of the authentic information communicated by Tuesday's gazette, nothing could exceed the indignation of the impartial public, at the miserable deception which had been attempted by the faction who write in behalf of the East-India delinquents. What a picture of discord, rapine and confusion! Settlement against settlement! Generals accusing their armies! Governors accusing their generals. The king's troops, and those of the company at open enmity! The princes of the country breaking treaties with us after our own example! Towns taken and sold again, commanders holding up treasures and jewels to the eyes of their soldiers, and then falling to loggerheads about dividing the booty! While Tippeo with an hundred thousand fighting men, is carrying all before him, and appears indeed likely to prove the decline avenger of his country.

O wretched ignoble Britain; Thy son of glory begins to set indeed! Thy western empire is gone! Ireland has deserted thee, and now a few cant words and a little popular jargon is to fright us from attempting to save the one jewel we have left! The single prop of our declining greatness! And the only remaining resource, from which the shattered revenues of this country can look for a distant relief. But, thank the fortune of the day, there is something of vigour and determination in our ministers. Let them proceed with firmness, notwithstanding the clamour of culprits, and the tricks of faction; the nation is with them. Let the men whom they name to execute their plan be worthy of the confidence of the public, and they will fix themselves in the hearts of all true Englishmen.

Dec. 20. To prevent the public from being deceived by the various hints that will probably be handed about this day, respecting the new administration, we can assure our readers from unquestionable authority, that the following are the only arrangements that were decided upon at one o'clock this morning, viz.

Mr. W. Pitt,	First lord of treasury, and chancellor of exchequer.
Lord Thurlow,	Chancellor.
Lord Gower,	President of council.
Lord Temple,	Secretaries of state.
Lord Sydney,	
Lord Howe,	First lord of admiralty.
To the above it is imagined will be added,	
Duke of Richmond,	Maist. gen. of ordnance.
Lord Weymouth,	Privy seal.
Mr. Dundas, (late advocat- cat)	Treasurer of the navy.
Sir G. Yonge,	Paymaster of the forces.
Mr. Jenkinson,	Secretary at war.
Lord Grantley,	Chanc. Duch. Lancaster.
Mr. Kenyon,	Attorney-general.
Mr. Pepper Arden,	Solicitor-general.

Lord Shelburne was sent to by the king, but has yet given no decisive answer. Lord Camden declares himself friendly to the new ministry, yet refused to accept any office whatever.

Parliament will certainly be dissolved, but not till Tuesday night or Wednesday morning; the land tax bill must pass before such an event takes place, or the nation become bankrupt, as the public annuities are payable on the fifth of next month, and the treasury without this parliamentary aid, be found penniless! Mr. Fox's party, aware of this, were determined to avail themselves of their majority so far, as to go into a "committee on the state of the nation," before the said bill should pass, knowing that the dissolution of parliament would otherwise deprive them of the opportunity of declaring more fully to the world their sentiments on a late extraordinary event.

Mr. Fox's levee on Thursday night in St. James's palace, was attended by 180 members of the lower house, who pledged themselves to unite in a future confederacy in support of the rights of the commons house of parliament, against all unconstitutional encroachments.

So much does the heir apparent feel himself interested in the cause of Mr. Fox, that he has openly declared, that though St. James's be barred against him, Carleton house shall always be open for his reception, and that of his political associates.

The prince of Wales's entering the court-yard of St. James's on Thursday, and driving out again without attending the levee, discovered a pique of too marked a kind, not to give the most sensible uneasiness to certain royal minds.

On Sunday last, from about ten o'clock in the morning, to one o'clock mid-day, the city of Amsterdam was enveloped in such a thick fog, as was never remembered to have been seen by any man. Every thing was in confusion, as nobody could distinguish the road he walked in. Many unhappy accidents happened. Several persons and some carriages had the misfortune to fall into the canals. As yet we have not learned all the fatal consequences of this accident, but it is feared that all Holland has been in the same situation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, December 19.

At three o'clock lord North appeared in the house, and confirmed a report of a change of ministers, by taking his place on the opposite side, over against the treasury bench; he was soon after followed by Mr. Fox, who

finding Mr. Dundas (the late lord advocate) sitting with lord North on the opposite side, jocularly took him by the arm, saying, "what business have you on this? go over to the treasury bench." This raised a loud laugh in the house, the two ex-ministers, and Mr. Dundas, joining in it most heartily. Lord North and Mr. Fox being seated by each other, were soon followed by Mr. Burke, colonel Fitzpatrick, general Conway, general Burgoyne, lord John Cavendish, lord Surrey, Sir Grey Cooper, Messrs. Lee and Mansfield, the late attorney general, the late solicitor general, and general Luttrell, who all ranged themselves on the same side with the two secretaries of state; and the house having soon after begun to fill, a most formidable body of members appeared on the opposite side; while the benches on the treasury side of the house were, comparatively, very thinly occupied. Not a symptom of gloom appeared among the former; all was gaiety and good humour.

Mr. Arden entered the house with a paper in his hand, which contained a motion for a new writ for the borough of Appleby, in the county of Cumberland, in the room of the right honourable William Pitt, who since his election has accepted the office of first lord commissioner of his majesty's treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. Mr. Arden made this motion, without any preface or speech. Upon this

Mr. Fox stood up; he said his only motive for rising was to observe that in the present very critical & alarming situation of affairs, it would be absolutely necessary that measures should be proposed to that house: he hoped, therefore, that it would not be deemed want of candour in him or others, to proceed upon the very material, important, and pressing business of the nation, in the absence of the right honourable gentleman, who was now become his majesty's minister. The writ was ordered of course.

Extra of a letter from Paris, November 24.

"The first aerial journey was performed on Friday last by two gentlemen in a balloon on Mr. Montgolfier's principle; that is, the mover was the smoke of burnt straw.

"I cannot give a better description of it than is contained in the enclosed translation of a certificate of the members of the academy of science, under whose directions the experiment will be made with another balloon of 26 feet diameter, filled with inflammable air. Two brothers, Messieurs Robert, are to travel by it. They expect to go at least 12 or 15 leagues in a very few hours; the expense will cost above 500 guineas, which have been got by a private subscription.

"It is said with confidence, that proper directors or conductors have been discovered, but will not be made public as yet; certain it is that they can rise or fall at pleasure, but that no method has yet been practised to deviate from the plain current of the wind. All Paris saw the above performance, and you may rely on the strictest veracity of every iota contained in the certificate."

Translation of the certificate above referred to, dated at the king's palace, the Chateau de la Muette, near Paris, 21st November 1783:

"This day (November 21, 1783) at the king's palace, the Chateau de la Muette, an experiment has been made of the aerostatic machine of Mr. Montgolfier's. The sky was cloudy in some places, clear in others, the wind N. W. Eight minutes after twelve at noon, a signal was given to announce that they began to fill the machine; in eight minutes time it was perfectly developed on all sides, and ready to start. The marquis de Arlandos and M. Gilatre de Rozier were placed in the gallery.

"It was intended at first to let the machine rise, and then to withhold it with ropes, in order to put it to trial, to complete the exact weight it might carry, and also to see whether every part was properly completed for the important experiment which was going to be made. But the machine being drove by the wind, instead of raising itself vertically, went in a direction on one of the walks in the garden, and the ropes which held it, acting with too much force, several rents were occasioned thereby, one of which was above six feet in length. The machine having been replaced on the alcove, was repaired in less than two hours. Having been filled again it went off at 54 minutes after one, carrying the same gentlemen; it rose in a majestic manner; and when it had ascended the height of above 250 feet, the intrepid travellers waving their hats, saluted the spectators; it was impossible not to feel then a sense intermixed with fear and admiration.

"The aerial travellers were soon out of sight, but the machine hovering on the horizon, and appearing in the most beautiful form, ascended gradually 3000 feet, some say 3000 feet in height, where it still remained visible; it has crossed the Seine below the bar of Constance, and passing from hence between the military school and the hotel of the invalids; it was visible by all Paris.

"The travellers being satisfied with this experiment, and not being willing to extend their excursion, concerted means to descend, but perceiving that the wind carried them over the house in the Rue Seve suburb, St. Germain, and still maintaining their cool intrepidity, sang *frad*, they let fly a bush of gaz, and thereby raising themselves again, they continued their airy route until they had passed over Paris. They then descended in an easy manner in the fields beyond the New Boulevards, opposite the mill of Croalebarb, without having experienced the least inconvenience, having still left in their gallery above two thirds of their provisional stores; they might, therefore, if they had chose it, gone over a space, treble longer in extent; their route has been from four to five thousand toises or fathoms, and performed it in twenty to twenty-five minutes.

"The machine was seventy feet in height, forty-six in diameter, its inside 60,000 cubical feet, and the weight it bore up was from sixteen to seventeen hundred pounds weight.

"This deposition, witnessed at the Chateau de la Muette, at five in the afternoon, and signed by the duc de Polignac, the duc de Guines, the comte de Polastro, de Vaudreuil d'Hunaud, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Fanjas de St. Tond, Desjette le Roy, of the academy of sciences."

DUBLIN, October 1.

On Saturday a young couple (the heroine said to be heiress to six hundred pounds a year in the county of Kildare) took a trip to the temple of Hymen in Paradise-row; the priest being from home, the disconsolate pair were obliged to retreat to a house in Dorset-street. In the morning they were summoned to attend; but just as they arrived at the door the young lady was seized by her brother and brother-in-law, who hurried her off to the country without further ceremony.

A correspondent, lately arrived from London, thinks it necessary to observe, that however we may be deemed backward in arts and manufacture, we certainly outstrip the English in offices of civility and national politeness. He does not know that in the remotest parts of this kingdom, any man would be publicly insulted for being an Englishman; whereas, on the other hand, those of our country who travel in England, are too often reproached and abused, merely on account of being Irishmen. He says, that a few weeks since, it being discovered, in Litchfield, that he was a volunteer, (in consequence of wearing his uniform) not only his worthy host, at the Swan, but his waiters, hoiars, and coachmen, dashed his Irish soul most cordially, without any sort of provocation, but what arose from national prejudice. It is true, the well bred people of England cannot be accountable for the rudeness of the canaille, but the Irish who travel through Litchfield, need not put themselves in the way of similar treatment at the sign of the Swan.

BOSTON, February 19.

We hear, that the British garrison at Penobscot (the eastern part of this state) about three weeks since, embarked for Halifax, having first destroyed all their works, burnt the barracks, and several other houses. Their pretended reason for demolishing the garrison, was the inattention of this state, as they termed it, in not (after being by them requested) taking formal possession at their departure: but who, that has been witness to their conduct during the late war, will not rather account for such proceedings, by reflecting, that they are Britons.

Yesterday morning an infant was found dead, concealed between two beds, in a chamber at the south part of the town. A jury of inquest being summoned, returned their verdict, wilful murder. A young woman, supposed to be the mother, was soon after taken up, and committed to goal.

PROVIDENCE, February 12.

This town, on Tuesday the 3d inst. took under consideration, the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, as published by order of assembly, and instructed their representatives in general assembly, to use their influence to have the same passed into a law.

WORCESTER, February 12.

Silas Deane has published at London, October 12, 1783, "An address to the free and independent citizens of the United States of North-America;" in which Mr. Deane exhibits a statement of his public accounts, and endeavours to wipe off the aspersions thrown upon his character by his enemies.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

By letters from England we are informed, that the Betty, captain Watson, with dry goods, for this port, was to leave London a few days after the Apollo, captain Bunyan, which arrived here last Sunday; that a dissolution of the British parliament had been determined upon: that the nation was in a state of great distraction, since the East-India reform bill (after succeeding by a majority of upwards of an hundred commoners) was thrown out of the lords house, by a majority of seventeen votes. The Portland packet, with the November mail from New-York, was arrived in England; in this ship colonel Ludlow, Mr. David Mathews, Mr. Herman le Roy, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Alexander Wallace, captain Barclay, of the 76th British line, and several other gentlemen were passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

The general assembly having, on Wednesday last, taken into consideration Mr. Hallam's petition, praying a repeal of that part of a law of this state, which hinders him from establishing a theatre in this city; it was, after considerable debate, carried in the negative by a majority of eighteen.

Yesterday morning arrived here from Lewis-town, James Bryon, Esq; who had been dispatched by the postmaster-general for the purpose of collecting letters from on board the different vessels which have arrived in the bay since the stoppage of our navigation by the ice, and which have suffered very materially by the late severe weather.

The following is said to be a pretty accurate account of the situation of those vessels:

Feb. 9. Arrived the ship Dauphin, Earl, and schooner John, Carlon; on the 10th the above vessels sent their boats on shore for pilots. Strong gale at N. N. E. with much ice; at noon the ship Andrew, Robinson; ship Dauphin, Earl; brig Havanna, Nuttle; brig Franklin, Comb, and schooner John, went to sea.

11. The remaining vessels still driving in the ice. At a P. M. the ship Maria, Kelly, made sail, and went to sea.

12. The bay entirely full of ice; the brig Alexander, Gilpin, ashore on the bar near Lewis-town creek mouth.

13. Strong gale N. N. E. Snow Industry, Honeywell, and a Dutch ship from Amsterdam, ashore on the bar in the bay; at a P. M. the ship Minerva, Cole, made sail, and got out of the bay; at 11 the same night she got on shore two miles and an half to the southward of the light house, and is now discharging her cargo, which it is likely will be saved.

14. The brig Gerard, B. driving in the bay, names unknown.

15. The brig

16. The snow

State

Ship Andrew

men on shore.

Ship Dauphin

Brig Havanna

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Brig Franklin

one arm gone.

Ship Maria,

Schooner John

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