

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1784.

PETERSBURGH, November 27.

COLONEL Tamare, who brought hither the treaty of peace concluded with prince Heraclius, is returned to Georgia with the empress's ratification. It is not yet known whether prince Salomon has determined to accept the proposals, which we are assured were made to him by this court.

WARSAW, Nov. 30. Letters from Constantinople, of the 10th instant, give no positive information respecting the issue of the negotiations, which still continue, as well as the preparations for war. The works in the cannon foundry at Gophana, are not interrupted, but continue day and night.

If advices from Crimea may be credited, a corps of Russian troops have been some time on their march for Georgia.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16. An estafette from the emperor arrived here this morning, by whom we learn, that his Imperial majesty has taken the route of Bologna, he is expected the 18th at the castle of Catapoglio, two posts from hence, where the grand duke will go to receive him.

The king of Sweden is still in this city, honouring with his presence the most distinguished assemblies, and viewing every thing that is curious.

FRANKFORT on the Maine, Dec. 20. It is said, that the emperor, when he appointed the reigning prince of Anhalt Zerbit, (only brother to the empress of Russia) general of horse, he took into his service the 400 men of the troops of that prince, who are lately returned from America.

LONDON, January 7.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from St. Lucia, which were brought over in the Experiment, captain Walker, arrived at Falmouth; they contain an account of a great many loyalists arriving there from New-York to settle.

Earl Temple is making preparations to set out to take possession of the viceroyship of Ireland, letters of recal having been already sent to lord Northington, the present lord lieutenant for that purpose.

The affairs of the caisse d'escompte are perfectly adjusted.

The plan on the part of the East-India company is to enlarge their capital, by taking in a considerable number of subscribers; and part of the government plan respecting the company is, to grant a new charter from the crown, confirmed by parliament. There are curious measures in detail; such as, to sell some of the men of war in the company, which would otherwise be laid up. These are to be employed in the company's service, and they are to be armed on state.

A certain answer made to certain dignified prelates, who, according to annual custom, wish certain persons a happy new year in a certain place, is now the topic of general conversation, and been the subject of much comment. This answer is said to have been totally irrelative to the congratulation offered to the august author of it. It was pronounced with great energy; but the emphasis laid on the word prerogative, altho' it gave little umbrage to the pious body to whom it was addressed, occasions great disquiet in the minds of many of his majesty's subjects, and makes the judicious grieve. The answer is supposed to have been to this effect: "the times are critical and extraordinary. I never have invaded the privileges of my people, and I am determined to maintain my prerogative."

Many and loud are the rumours and murmurs about certain gentlemen going up the back stairs at St. James's, but why not go up the back stairs when the front stairs were guarded? The truth is, that the attack upon the rear was for the purpose of gaining possession of the front.

On Monday next, for the entertainment of British sportsmen, a noble hunting match will take place upon St. Stephen's common, in consequence of a remarkable fine Fox having been lately turned out of the king's park. The attention of the public has been uncommonly attracted upon the occasion, and the odds are six to four that Reynard will not be run down.

The hunters, though well mounted, many experienced jockies are of opinion, will not be able to keep their seats, and others think that the puppies of the pack, though of good blood, are not sufficiently staunch, or entirely at command.—It is whispered also, that what the enemies of Reynard, cannot accomplish by a fair chase, they mean to effect by fraud, a very capacious PIT being in his way; though it is generally imagined that, instead of falling into it, the animal, from his known sagacity, will either run round or leap over it; and that upon the whole, instead of a Fox hunt, it is not improbable but the day's sport will end in a wild goose chase!

We are told that Mr. Dundas is likely to lose his election, and that his constituents are by no means cordial in his behalf. The following is extracted from an address by one of the lords of session, who has a great deal of landed property, to his fellow freeholders in the county of Mid-Lothian.—"An argument may be used which I am sure your pride will revolt a-

gainst; that it is unsafe to vote against a man supported by the new administration. But if an argument so improper and indecent had weight with you, it would merit your consideration how long this new administration is likely to last. For if you be afraid to offend them, you may be equally afraid to offend another administration, who may be in their place in two months. A great majority of the sixteen peers of your country, a still greater of your countrymen in the house of commons, supported that administration which you will be told is perished for ever. The house of peers always supported it, except on one particular occasion, and that question in a very particular situation; and it is reported and believed, that in England and in Scotland more friends to that administration will be elected into the new parliament, than they have in this present one. Be not therefore influenced in the votes you give by the view of pleasing any set or party of men whatever. Conscience and the constitution are two things good citizens can never forget; and those who act on any other principles, who are eager only to espouse the cause most likely to prove victorious, must in the end be deceived."

A gentleman of Gloucestershire has devised a most ingenious plan of opening a communication by inland navigation, between the German and Irish seas; so that the dangerous navigation of upwards of 800 miles by sea, would be reduced to about 150 by land. He intends presenting his scheme to parliament after the present recess.

A letter from Amsterdam, by the way of Ostend, says, that in a few days the states are to assemble again, when it is imagined that the last hand will be put to the peace with England, in order to appease the minds of the people, who seem dissatisfied at its being delayed so long.

The aerostatic balloons, lately invented in France, have made a considerable noise in the philolophical world; but the principles on which they act are very little known to the generality of people.

A very considerable number of adventurers have at different times, ascended into the air by the assistance of balloons, whose descent is produced by letting out a portion of the inflammable air, and regulated by ballast, which may be detached if the velocity should appear too precipitate. One of these courageous adventurers is said to have ascended till the barometer fell ten inches, which on a rough calculation gives upwards of two English miles perpendicular height. Two others travelled over the city of Paris, passing through an extent of about seven miles horizontally. This last aerial voyage was not made like the former, by the assistance of inflammable air, but merely by the help of that expansion which common air is susceptible of by being heated; an improvement which is more considerably in favour of the practice than any other since the original invention. For the inflammable air, though composed out of materials which are very cheap, comparatively with other chymical articles, is very expensive, on account of the large quantity required to be produced. But in this last mentioned excursion, a long column cloied above, and open below, was substituted instead of the balloon. Beneath the column was suspended a braiser, and a stage for the operators. Straw being burned in the braiser, the heated air ascended into the column, which at length became buoyant, and carried up the fire, together with the managers. It will be readily conceived that a continuance of the fire would assist the ascending motion, by increasing the quantity of rarified air; and, on the contrary, that gradual condensation by cooling the internal air, and by the admixture of the exterior air at the mouth of the column, would cause it to descend wherever the fire was remitted or put out.

Jan. 19. We can, from authority, assure the public, that it is determined to dissolve the present parliament to-morrow. Every means has been tried to gain a majority against the coalition; but a firmness in the house of commons, hitherto almost unexampled, has defied threats, bribes, and family solicitations. A fixed resolution in the advisers of the crown not to go out of office, and the sense of parliament against them, has, at length triumphed over all consequences, and on Saturday the exit of parliament was fixed for Tuesday.

The game to be played on Tuesday is this: the house of commons meet on that day, and in imitation of the wife city of London, address his majesty to thank him for dismissing his ministry. Then, says the king, look here, and look there—Here is the city of London and the house of lords. See what wisdom graces the brow of the one, what uncorrupted benignity of features marks the countenance of the other. The mayor, the aldermen, the sheriffs, and the commons; the dukes, the earls, the viscounts, the barons, and the bishops. View their robes of gold, their sleeves of lawn. Not Nero himself—not Cæsar the first, were fonder of supremacy than the lords; and with the wisdom of Caligula the corporation alone can vie. These are my favourites. But look you on this, the representative body of the people of England. What are they? A set of commoners. Can I leave the one to be in friendship with the other? No, indeed. Therefore I will comply with the wishes of my lords and my citizen, and dissolve the parliament.

The universal anarchy into which this kingdom must be thrown by the dissolution of parliament, may probably cause a general insurrection among the people. The cloven foot of absolute monarchy begins to appear, as is evident when secret influence rises superior to the voice of the people in their representative body. The glory of England is on the verge of ruin, and nothing but one bold effort can save us from perdition. We have lost America—we have lost the dominions of the sea—we have nearly lost Ireland—and what is worse than all, the constitution is at the verge of death, and her expiring lamp of life almost extinguished. London will be absolutely destroyed by dissolving the parliament at this season of the year. Many, very many families must in consequence be made bankrupts; for the perishable commodities laid in for the winter stock can no longer be of use when the town is deserted. The country too at this season will be forty days idle, which, on a moderate computation, cannot be less than a certain loss of five millions of money; and, God knows, we are ill able to bear such a loss in these pressing times of necessity. The names of Temple, Pitt, Jenkinson, and Bute, will hereafter be remembered by our impoverished posterity not with gratitude, not with respect, not with veneration!

The present minister's idea of governing this country is by the cabinet, and not by the commons of England. They intend to dissolve the next parliament the very day after meeting, if they do not instantly become the slaves of the court.

There is at present great distress among many capital people in the city, who, it is imagined, must stop payment, from the bank having refused to discount a number of bills, which the mercantile people esteem equal in goodness to bank notes. The gentlemen of the direction have, no doubt, good reasons for what they do; but it has occasioned such a scarcity of cash, that one person in particular has stopped payment, though he has good bills by him to the amount of double the sum necessary for his present occasions.

There are letters from Ireland which mention, that at Corke, Waterford, and other places, several Americans have arrived, with a commission to invite emigrants to embark for the continent; and as the advantages held out are apparently very considerable, numbers had been tempted to quit their native country.

One hundred Liverpool gentlemen have subscribed 5s. each, or 25l. to a person, who has undertaken a diving-bell to go down to the bottom of the salt bath (nine feet deep) and to remain four or five hours under water, which operation is to take place next week.

The Arkem Valenon, captain Mend, from New-York, with rum, &c. is on shore on the Isle of Wight. The Earl of Cornwallis, Mills, is also on shore, and full of water.

Jan. 24. American commerce is now with great spirit indeed on the revival, the clearance of our merchants for the different parts of America, have in a short period last past, been both very numerous and very costly. The Bristol people are sending out eight large vessels, the Liverpool traders seventeen, the port of London above twenty.

Jan. 26. It was strongly reported yesterday evening at the different lounging offices in Pall-Mall and St. James's street, that his majesty would go this day to the house of peers, and dissolve the parliament. Little credit was given to the report.

The doctrine of danger to the constitution in consequence of flying in the face of the sacred law and usage of parliament, by paying the army with money not appropriated to that service by act of parliament, touched on by Mr. Marham in the course of his speech on the same day, was more fully and most ably argued by Sir Grey Cooper on the night of the 12th instant, when the resolution alluded to by Mr. Marham, was moved and voted. The debate upon it took place so late in the night on the 12th instant, that no one of the reporters had an opportunity of giving Sir Grey's excellent and most constitutional speech upon the subject to the public.

Mr. Powys, in expressing a wish for union of parties, may be considered as expressing with exceptions, that can be but few indeed, the wishes of the entire community.—As such we hope and trust his efforts of genuine patriotism will be aided by the co-operating zeal of every honest man in the kingdom.

The union of Mr. Fox and his interest with Mr. Pitt cannot fail to be felt in the most animating way through every department of public business, and if lord North does as he said he would, and therefore there is every reason to think he will not stand in the way of such an union, his lordship will fairly get more well earned fame, and will make a more unequivocal display of true amor patriæ, than we have experienced in any individual or set of men whatever.

An evening paper says, that much wished for event, an union of the great political abilities with the known principles of integrity, which the leaders of the present contending parties in parliament are avowedly possessed of, and which the hon. Mr. Grosvenor with so much true patriotism proposed, as the only means to restore us to peace at home, and respectability abroad, has been most warmly taken up by the rest of the country gentlemen, who have ever been looked upon as the marrow of

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