

is in the form of a solemn covenant, not to purchase, for one year, any other than the manufactures of Ireland—observing however in a resolution next following, that this agreement is to be considered as binding, only so long as the manufacturers shall observe strict honesty in the dealings.

May 20. The marquis of Graham, in his speech of Tuesday last, introductory of his motion, "that Mr. Cornwall be elected speaker," said, the real sense of the people could only be constitutionally collected in that house, and in the election of the present parliament the people appeared to have used more than ordinary circumspection, to take care that it should be spoken with in those ways; it therefore was incumbent on the house to choose a speaker learned in the laws of the land, and in the laws, usages, and forms of parliament; candid to hear with patience, capable of correcting error, watchful in guarding against informality, and firm in the execution of the various duties of his office.

The following is handed about as the state of the new house of commons:

Mr. Pitt's old friends,	214
Mr. Fox's old ditto,	167
New members,	153
Supposed to be absent on former divisions,	16
Double elections,	6
Westminster not returned	2
	558

Notwithstanding the pressures of the immediate public business, as the finances, East-India bill, and some others, it is obvious that there need be no delay of the less hasty, but not less important call of a parliamentary reform. In three weeks, for instance, only by the non-observance of Saturdays, this great topic may be, with sufficient deliberation, carried through the house of commons.

The state of Geneva, notwithstanding the French king's letter, and the withdrawing of his troops, is far from any thing like a sure tranquillity; so much the contrary is the case, that emigration prevails there at present more than ever.

The new settlements in Nova-Scotia are going on with the greatest rapidity. This district bids fair to be one of the best vents to our manufactures we have in the new world.

It there is not a great deal of exaggeration in the different reports upon 'Change, the commerce of this summer will far exceed that of any other period.

By the Dutch mail, we have received a copy of a circular letter sent to the states of the respective provinces, by his most serene highness the prince of Orange, expostulating with the said states concerning the mischief that had visibly appeared, both during and since the late war with England, amongst all ranks of people, the suspicion levelled at him and his administration, and even the heavy but unsupported charges brought against him personally. He therein claims it as a right inherent to his person and family, to be maintained and properly supported in the dignity, rights, and prerogative of a stadholder, as any attempt against it is a palpable infringement of the very constitution of the republic. His highness enters next into a concise, clear, and conclusive justification of his conduct during and since the war, and concludes by offering his hearty concurrence in assisting the states to remove effectually the abuses complained of, and heartily to co-operate in restoring amongst the respective states that spirit of peace and harmony so essential to the support of their independence, and the prosperity of the republic at large.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 14.

"On this morning the second battalion of the Dutch guards, and that of the Swiss guards, will set out for Emden."

"The prince has published an ordinance, ordering all officers of every rank to join their respective regiments as soon as possible, and that all furloughs are revoked."

"It is said, that it was proposed in the last assembly of the states, to conclude an alliance with France; upon which subject debates ran very high. Some were of opinion, that a formal and reciprocal alliance should be entered into, whilst others thought a treaty of amity and commerce sufficient."

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday his majesty went in state to the house of peers, and being seated on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod went to the house of commons, and returned with the new elected speaker and several members, who being at the bar, the speaker addressed his majesty as follows:

"Most gracious sovereign,

"In obedience to your majesty's commands, the commons of Great Britain have proceeded to the election of one their members to be their speaker, and the choice has fallen upon me, whom they now present to you for your royal approbation."

The lord chancellor then acquainted the speaker, "That his majesty was perfectly satisfied with the choice the commons had made, and doth confirm you to be their speaker."

The speaker then requested "a grant of all their ancient rights and privileges." The chancellor then said, "That in pursuance of their request, his majesty was also pleased to grant and allow them all their ancient rights and privileges."

The above ceremony being over, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the greatest satisfaction in meeting you in parliament at this time, after recurring, in so important a moment, to the sense of my people. I have a just and confident reliance, that you are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty, and the same attachment to our excellent constitution, which I have had the happiness to see so fully manifested in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of such a disposition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wisdom of your deliberations, and in the dispatch of the important objects of public business which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleasure to find, that the exercise of the power, entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to my subjects, whose interests and welfare are always nearest my heart.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I trust to your zeal and affection to make such provisions for their farther supply, and for the application of the sums granted in the last parliament, as may appear to be necessary."

"I sincerely lament every addition to the burthens of my people; but they will, I am persuaded, feel the necessity, after a long and expensive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and our public credit, so essential to the power and prosperity of the state."

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The alarming progress of frauds in the revenue, accompanied in so many instances with violence, will not fail, on every account, to excite your attention. I must, at the same time, recommend to your most serious consideration to frame such commercial regulations, as may appear necessary in the present moment. The affairs of the East-India company form an object of deliberation, deeply connected with the general interests of the country. While you feel a just anxiety to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world, you will, I trust, never lose sight of the effect, which any measure to be adopted for that purpose, may have on our own constitution, and our dearest interests at home. You will find me always desirous to concur with you in such measures, as may be of lasting benefit to my people; I have no wish but to consult their prosperity, by a constant attention to every object of national concern, by a uniform adherence to the true principles of our free constitution, and by supporting and maintaining, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature."

As soon as the house was cleared of ladies (who in point of number far exceeded what had ever been presented upon any former occasion) the lord chancellor reported his majesty's speech, and the same being afterwards read by the clerk,

The earl of Macclesfield rose, and desired to state to their lordships, in a very few words, what his sentiments were with regard to the report or address, that appeared to him proper, for the house to present to his majesty, in return for his most gracious speech from the throne, declaring that he should feel himself extremely flattered, if their lordships opinion should be found to correspond with his ideas. The earl then took notice of the first part of his majesty's speech, in which mention is made of the dissolution of the late parliament, an exertion of the royal prerogative, which his lordship aimed at justifying, by a series of arguments, founded on the alleged necessity of the case. He stated that the violent contention of two parties in the other house of parliament had superseded all consideration of the public welfare, and for a length of time impeded the course of the progress of all public business. That as the two parties were nearly equal in numbers, there was no other way of putting an end to a contention so detrimental to the general interests of the nation, but by an appeal to the sense of the people at large, and that the manner in which the people had acted throughout England upon the late elections, and the feelings that had been expressed by them in every corner of the kingdom, sufficiently proved the propriety and wisdom of such an exertion of the royal prerogative, and amply justified the appeal that had been made. With regard to the illicit practices that prevailed to the diminution of the public revenue, their enormous extent and fatal tendency in various points of view, were so notorious and so incontrovertibly established, that there could be no doubt made of the necessity that pressed for the several branches of the legislature to use every possible dispatch in providing such regulations as should promise effectually to check the progress of an evil of so much consequence to the very existence of the empire. The affairs of India, his lordship remarked, called loudly for the attention of parliament, and his majesty's goodness, in that part of the speech, which so particularly recommended that while they were providing regulations for India, they should studiously preserve a due respect for the British constitution, he thought, could not be too gratefully acknowledged. He lastly remarked that his majesty was in an essential manner entitled to the thanks of that house, for having, at such a critical time, been graciously pleased to signify his royal determination, to maintain in equal balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature; this appeared to him peculiarly to call for the gratitude of their lordships, and, therefore, he moved, that an humble address be presented, thanking his majesty, for his most gracious speech, and assuring him of the constant support of that house of parliament.

[The address, as usual, was a faithful echo of the king's speech.]

Lord Falmouth rose to second the motion of the noble earl. His lordship confined himself principally to the first part of the speech, adducing fresh arguments to justify the dissolution of the last parliament, and to prove that his majesty was entitled to the thanks of that house for so timely and so necessary an exertion of the royal prerogative.

The address having been read from the woolsack, and the question put upon it,

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and in a short speech said, he could not by any means join in the approbation which the noble lords were willing to bestow on the late very extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative. He thought that instance of the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the crown neither necessary nor justifiable; the last parliament had pre-eminently distinguished itself for its integrity, its spirit, and its wisdom. It had in a variety of instances proved itself worthy of the confidence of the people, and of the praise of the nation. Not the least laudable part of its conduct was the having put an end to a ruinous and expensive war, but still more entitled to the applause of every well-wisher to his country, was the degree of purity it had introduced into the practice of the constitution; a purity, grounded on an un-examined self denial, with regard to the purposes of ambition, emolument, and advantage. A purity that put it out of the power of ministers, however wickedly inclined, however lost to a sense of their own honour, and dead to all feeling for the interest and dignity of the nation, to exercise a sufficient share of corruption to undermine and subvert the constitution. His lordship said, that immediate regulations for the prevention of frauds practised, to the detriment of the

revenue, were necessary, was a fact beyond all question, and that the affairs of India called for a reform was a sentiment in which every man must join. To the latter part of the address, therefore, he had not the smallest objection, nor should he propose any amendment. Indeed he hoped not any amendment would be moved, but as he could not give his assent to that part of the address, which expressed an approbation of the late extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative, he should content himself with entering his protest upon his legs, against so much of the address as touched upon that topic.

The question was again put, and the motion agreed to, a committee was then appointed to prepare an address, and being returned, lord Macclesfield reported the same to the house, and it was ordered to be presented to his majesty by the whole house.

#### Extracts from the journal of congress.

May 29. On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a note from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas congress have been informed, by a note addressed to them by the chevalier de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, of the 20th instant, and the papers accompanying the same, that a violation of the laws of nations hath been committed by one Longchamps, who calls himself chevalier de Longchamps, a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, by a violent assault and battery by him lately made in the city of Philadelphia, upon the person of Mr. Marbois, consul general and secretary to the above legation: And that although a warrant for apprehending the offender has been duly issued, in consequence of directions given by the president of the state of Pennsylvania, upon application to him made for that purpose by the said minister, he has not yet been apprehended, but absconds, and is supposed to have fled from justice into some other of these United States. Wherefore, to the end the said Longchamps may be brought to condign punishment for his said offence, and that the privileges and immunities of foreign ministers, and of their families and houses, be preserved inviolate,

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the supreme executive authority of each of these United States, forthwith to issue their proclamations, offering a reward of five hundred dollars, to be reimbursed by the United States to the state paying the same, for discovering the said Longchamps, so that he may be arrested; and requiring their proper civil officers to arrest him, and their citizens in general to be aiding and assisting therein, that he may be brought to justice for his said violation of the laws of nations and of the land, and all others may be deterred from the commission of such offences.

Baltimore-town, July 10, 1784.

ON Friday the 24th of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, will commence the sale, by public vendue, of all that very valuable estate, the property of Joseph Enfor, an infant, which consists of 1040 acres of land, situated from two to four miles from Baltimore-town, part of which lies on Jones's Falls, and is laid out and divided into farms from 20 to 100 acres each, several of which have excellent mill seats, others beautiful prospects, and a large proportion of meadow ground; on said land are several fine springs, and the land in general is well timbered. There are also some valuable improvements, as will appear on viewing the premises; and the terms of payment are, one third in one year, one third in two years, and the remaining one third in three years. Bonds on interest, with approved security, will be required by,

ELIJAH MERRYMAN, } trustees of  
DAVID M'MECHEN, } Joseph Enfor.

July 20, 1784.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at Oxen-hill, opposite Alexandria, in Prince-George's county, Maryland,

ABOUT forty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. Among these are, three valuable carpenters and joiners, one or two cooks, and some house servants and horse boys. Also a valuable stud, consisting of a high bred covering horse, six years old, and remarkable for his strength and figure, three mares, and several colts and fillies; their pedigree will be shewn attested on the day of sale. Also a number of draught horses and colts of a common kind; an uncommonly fine stock of cattle, chiefly of the English breed; a good stock of hogs, and some sheep. Also all the plantation utensils; among these, an ox cart, with six large, young, well broke oxen. Also a variety of valuable household furniture, and among these an elegant chamber organ; a very elegant coach, with harness for four horses. The terms are as follow, viz. For all sums exceeding twenty dollars, three years credit will be given, upon giving bond upon interest, with sufficient security, and conditioned, that unless the interest is paid annually, the indulgence will be forfeited; and for all sums which may be paid down ten per cent. will be discounted.

THOMAS H. HANSON.

THE subscribers have just imported, in the Kitty, captain James Henrick, from London, and are now opening, in the store-house formerly kept by Messieurs James Dick and Steuart, an assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the different seasons, which they will dispose of, by wholesale and retail, upon reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or crop tobacco.

CHARLES & WILLIAM STEUART.