

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 1 0, 1 7 8 5.

L O N D O N, N o v e m b e r 2 5.

T gives universal pleasure to all true lovers of their country, to hear that lord Camden will no longer continue deaf to the voice of the public, as the weight of his abilities and integrity has too long been wanting to establish the confidence which the nation at large will then place in the present administration.

Nov. 26. Yesterday the court of directors of the India company received a packet over land from Mr. Hastings, containing the most favourable account of the state of affairs in Oude. By these it appears, that all the dominions of the vizier were in perfect tranquillity—that Mr. Hastings had received 450,000, or forty-nine lacks, being part of the balance due from the vizier to the company—the remainder would be paid in the course of the year. Mr. Hastings was in perfect health.

When general Sloper was appointed at the India-house to the rejection of general Campbell, we hear that Mr. Pitt hesitated whether he should not resign his office; but he was prevailed on to overlook the matter.

The people are in a distracted state, in every part of Holland; their prints abound with libels of the severest sort against their High Mightinesses, who are considered as the agents of the French court employed to overturn their liberties.

The mortality in the human species must be much increased, whenever the Dutch think proper to overflow the lands.—Ine mists and putrid fevers are already beginning to be very rife in all the neighbourhood about the inundation!

The Hessian troops, and those from Waldeck, which we had in pay in our last war, are now furnished by the emperor. Some Swiss troops on the contrary are going into the service of the Dutch.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 20.

Yesterday came on in the court of the king's bench, the pleadings to shew cause why an attachment should not be granted against counsellor Lytler, and the other gentlemen who held the meeting in the town of Roscommon, for electing members to attend the congress. Mr. Curran, in an elegant speech of three hours, pointed out such defects in the affidavit, that the court refused to make an order for attaching the gentlemen concerned at the meeting."

The Dutch, by the destruction of the country round Fort Lillo, have given a specimen what they are further determined to do, in case the emperor perseveres in his hostile declaration; wherever the Austrian troops march, the country will be laid under water, and they may perhaps experience the same fate which one or two armies of the Spaniards did, when the states were struggling for their liberty, and which obliged the Deas to surrender themselves prisoners of war, to prevent their being drowned.

The emperor will find the Dutch much better prepared for war than he expected, as they have lately increased their army very rapidly, besides taking into their pay a considerable number of mercenary soldiers, who are now on their march from different parts of the continent for Holland.

Several Dutch families are arrived in England in the last packets from Holland, and a number of others have retired into France, till the dispute between their country and the emperor is finally adjusted.

The king of Denmark has lately made such considerable additions to his naval and military forces, as gives reason to suspect he has formed an alliance that will engage the Danes as parties in the contest between Holland and the house of Austria. The capital of Denmark is now completely garrisoned, and all the towns in Holstein are put into the same state of strength.

We hear from Ireland, that the armed protestant volunteer corps have begun to address the president of the protestant association.

It is said the friends of an insatuated and intemperate young nobleman have confined him.

Lord George Gordon is gone down to the seat of his second brother, lord William, in company with two relations, where he is expected to continue some months.

Nov. 20. By a gentleman of character, who arrived in town last night from Paris, we are assured that great divisions had taken place in the cabinet at Versailles, on account of the impending war between the emperor and the Dutch.

The people seem unfeignedly well satisfied with the known sentiments of administration in regard to the continental war: the immutable determination of the cabinet, is a fixed neutrality.

The above-mentioned determination has been conveyed in form to the applications both of the Dutch and Imperial ministers.

Extract of a letter from Florence October 20.

The dutchess of Albany arrived here, at the house of the pretender, her father, on the 7th instant; their interview was very affecting, her father not having seen her since she was six years of age. Her arrival was no sooner made known to the grand duke, than he sent one of his gentlemen to compliment her; and the pretender having expressed a wish that the box given her at the theatre might be distinguished from the common ones, the grand duke ordered it to be ornamented in the same manner as that of the grand dutchess's, with the tapestry fringed with gold. When the dutchess of Albany went to the opera, the court and city honoured her on her passage; she is both young and beautiful, and being dressed in the Parisian taste, and ornamented with all her father's jewels, she cut a splendid figure. Her father was enchanted at her reception; and it is hoped that this fine young lady will make him happy in his old age."

Dec. 1. The revenue of Great-Britain increases to a degree beyond the most sanguine expectation; the duties on some articles have more than doubled; and it is now found the sinking fund will amount to three millions; one million and a half of which is to be applied next spring to the reduction of the national debt, which at the present price of three per cents will pay off near three millions.

Dec. 4. While Spain is exhausting herself in a petty guerre with the Algerines; while France is waiting her treasure, and literally almost pulled down by the depression of her fallen allies in the united provinces; while Ireland is fighting windmills, and Germany and Holland are occupied in negotiating manoeuvres; Great-Britain alone, unencumbered with any foreign politics, has full leisure and opportunity to cultivate and enjoy the blessings of security and peace.

The prince of Orange is uncommonly popular with the lower class of people in Holland, more especially since the duke of Brunswick resigned his command; his being requested to do this, is considered an invasion on the prince's prerogative.

Notwithstanding the treaty of peace gives to Britain all the river Gambia, yet the French by some fineffe have made a claim to Albrede, which is the best situated for commerce, and commands all the rest of the trade. From the representation made of this business to ministry by the naval commander lately arrived from the African station, Mr. Crawford is gone to Paris to treat as commissary from the British court.

The convenience which the Dutch will find in the English harbours, in case of a war with the emperor, will induce them to preserve terms of friendship and civility with this country.

A majority of the German electors are decidedly with the emperor; in case the opening of the Scheld would be universally beneficial to the empire, by introducing more trade and more money.

The vigour of old Frederick's mind, the brilliancy of that spirit which astonished all the world twenty years ago, is daily giving way to the obligations of mortality; his ardour for the field may not be entirely abated, but has greatly subsided within the last three years. The emperor well knows this, and presumes upon the knowledge. He is aware that his Prussian majesty will take the field in favour of the Dutch, but does not consider it in so important a point of view as the politicians of this country regard it. At all events, he is determined to risk the issue of a campaign and to support his own dignity, which must be sullied, if his opposition to the Dutch is abandoned.

A singular instance of longevity, combined with strong health, is afforded in the person of Cornet Lewis, who for half a century has been upon half-pay, during almost the whole of which period he has resided at his present retirement at Warley-Bank, near Wednesbury, in Staffordshire. This veteran, who is a hundred and four years of age, rides ten or fifteen miles every day, when the weather permits; and, what is singular, though he keeps a livery-servant, he is constantly followed on horse-back by a venerable female attendant, who has been his nurse upwards of forty years.

The French ambassador quitted Paris a few days since to visit London; couriers rode before him all the way to Calais, to expedite his journey. He embarked for Dover half an hour after his arrival at Calais, and instantly set off for London. His instructions how to treat, in regard to the contest between the emperor and the Dutch, it is suspected will puzzle our ministry not a little.

If lord Thurlow's abilities as a lawyer, or his independent spirit as a man, would not have rendered his name immortal, the late transaction respecting Dr. Johnson, will hand his name down to posterity as long as the most elegant productions of the English language shall find a reader.

Bets are laid that a certain crack-brained popular gentleman (lord George Gordon) will be in the Tower in less than three months; and indeed his present conduct favours very much of offence to the constitution of the country, and the dictates of common sense.

One of the princes of Mecklenburgh has been named as the successor of the duke of Brunswick, in the Dutch service. But the command remains yet unaccepted.

The squabble between the emperor and the Dutch is likely to be productive of one piece of essential service to the community, by affording immediate employment to a number of poor distressed seamen.

A petition was presented to his majesty on Sunday last, in behalf of the sailors who are entirely out of employ, and not suffered to be employed in foreign service.

Letters from Edinburgh, dated November 9 mention, that several gentlemen of family and fortune were preparing to embark for Holland, in order to serve as volunteers in the army of the States General, upon the present convulsion between Holland and the emperor.

Though the alarm which prevail in Holland on account of the emperor, has in some measure checked the contention which has long prevailed between the States General and the stadtholder, yet it is clear, that extraordinary jobs are still subsisting, as appears from the prince's last defence to an attack made upon his character; and sanctioned by public authority. The language of the prince carries something more with it than expostulation, as he obliquely charges them with countenancing a malicious usage, which they knew had no foundation.

The Dutch now acknowledge, they have lost five millions at St. Eustatia. Sir George Roper estimated the goods at three millions, which sum added to the great number of ships taken in the harbour, the Dutchmen extend to the sum first mentioned.

Stocks continue dreadfully flat in Holland. The last prices were worse than any that have yet arrived.

The inhabitants of Wapping, Ratcliff Highway, and other places in that quarter, are likely to have a fine time of it; a number of houses for the reception of sailors, being opened; here one for the emperor, there another for the Dutch, and so on alternately.

On Saturday the stocks—mirabile dictu!—rose a little; and from what impulse, gentle reader, do you think? Neither more nor less, than a report of seventy brass cannon having been furnished by the French to the imperialists! N. B. The above cannon were cast at the much accustomed foundery in Change-alley.

Copy of a letter from the right honourable count O'Rourke, to the right honourable lord George Gordon.

Carry-street, opposite Lincoln's inn, November 24, 1784.

My lord George,

I SHALL be glad to know what motive or what interest you can have in being so vehement against the ancient catholic religion? Has your lordship forgot that you sprung from ancestors who thought that way of thinking right; and that at this moment your aunt professes it in all its original forms? That which was the religion of your family at so late a period as in the time of your grandfather, should not be so reviled by you. Give me leave to ask what religion it is that you profess which recommends persecution? Surely not the protestant! I acknowledge that I am, and all my forefathers were, Roman catholics;—my family can boast of antiquity before that of the Gordons—well known to the British court—well known at all the courts in Europe—I am at present the chief of that family, and as before observed, profess the same way of thinking that they did, in matters of religion—but I am not for persecution—men of late, of both religions, have got a more liberal way of thinking; toleration has diffused itself over the world, and shewed men the folly of falling out about religion, and that it is not any particular mode of worship that will open the road to Heaven. What became of your lordship, that you did not share or partake of that blessing? Did you envelope yourself in so great a degree in enthusiasm, as to prevent its approaching you? In former times no wars were carried on, no disaffection to government, in short, no plot, though ever so wicked, but