(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2210.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1789.

LONDON, *March 5.*

THIS morning some dispatches were received in town from Flushing, which confirm the report of the French going to garrison the chief places in Austrian Flanders; and that preparations are making in the Low Countries to receive them. This is a step which requires the most minute attention of the British ministry.

The commotions in Flanders wear a most serious aspect; and we know from the most authentic private advices by the last mail, that the French are preparing to pour troops into that country to garrison all the strong fortified towns. The states of Flanders may therefore be said to be from this time under the dominion of France.

March 7. From Berlin they write, "We never had more reason to expect a war than at this critical moment; besides the orders which the officers have received to provide themselves with horses, orders have been given to the general military bank, to issue the money necessary to complete the camp hospital, the commanders of which are also ordered to buy the coverings necessary for the beds immediately. This last precaution is only taken when an army is upon the point of going to make a campaign. It is said the king will take the field, accompanied by the prince royal, the duke of Brunswick, general Mollendorff, and prince Frederick of Brunswick. Every thing is preparing in Eastern Prussia; the fortress of Grandetz, which has cost immense sums to be put in its present state, commands the course of the Vistula, and can inundate the whole country."

Advices from the Baltic mention, that both Russians and Prussians are laying up immense quantities of all kinds of grain in their magazines, which makes people there believe a rupture between those two powers to be near at hand.

March 8. The famous Dr. Graham has quitted celestial beds and electrical stocks, and hose hair sofas; he now exhibits every night of mad in a new character; and is become a devoted and enthusiastic disciple of Emanuel Swedenborg!

At Newmarket has been taken in a trap within these fortnight days, a very large kite, on which was a brass ring, inscribed, "Colonel Thornton, Thornville, Yorkshire, 1778." This kite had been then taken, and, as is the custom, when an hawk affords great sport, was ringed and turned off; and it is further held a duty, that if the same kite should be taken by other falconers, they should put on him their ring, and turn him off likewise.

Some years ago a heron was ringed in this way, which by a ring then on him, was proved to have been taken before at Alicant. A proof of what has been doubted, that herons migrate.

On Monday the 23rd ult. a young man, servant to a blacksmith at Needham, near Richmond, for a wager of five shillings, eat a pack of cards, 309 in number. He was allowed two hours to perform it in; he eat the first 55 pounded in three minutes; the remaining 53 were tried, and being too much done, a quart of milk was mixed with them, and this meal he dispatched in fifteen minutes.

March 19. They write from Vienna of the 14th ult. that the regiments are completing with all possible dispatch. Putrid fevers have made great havock among the officers as well as privates in Hungary. Recruits are sending off in vast numbers to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the ravages of the above disorder. Even at that moment they had no intelligence of its diminution; but, on the contrary, it seemed to increase in spite of the aid of medicine.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 10.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the marquis of Carmarthen, lord Sydney, the duke of Chandos, and the earl of Salisbury, being in their robes, and seated, the gentleman usher of the black rod was sent to the commons, to desire their immediate attendance; and the speaker being at the bar, attended with a great number of members,

The lord chancellor delivered the following speech to both houses:—

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"His majesty, not thinking fit to be present here this day in his royal person, has been pleased to cause a commission to be issued under his great seal, authorising and commanding the commissioners who are appointed by letters patent to hold this parliament, to open and declare certain further causes for holding the same, which commission you will now hear read."

And the same being read accordingly, the chancellor then said:—

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"In obedience to his majesty's commands, and by virtue of both commissions, already mentioned to you, one of which has now been read, we proceed to lay before you such further matters as his majesty has judged proper to be now communicated to his parliament.

"His majesty being, by the blessing of Providence, happily recovered from the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted, and being enabled to attend to the public affairs of his kingdom, has commanded us to convey to you his warmest acknowledgements for the additional proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to his person, and of your zealous concern for the honour and interests of his crown, and the security and good government of his dominions.

"The interruption which has necessarily been occasioned to the public business will, his majesty doubts not, afford you an additional incitement to apply yourselves, with as little delay as possible, to the different objects of national concern which require your attention.

"His majesty has likewise ordered us to acquaint you, that since the close of the last session he has concluded a treaty of defensive alliance with his good brother the king of Prussia, copies of which will be laid before you: that his majesty's endeavours were employed, during the last summer, in conjunction with his allies, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the extension of hostilities in the north, and to manifest his desire of affording general pacification: that no opportunity will be neglected, on his part, to promote this salutary object; and that he has, in the mean time, the satisfaction of receiving from all foreign courts continued assurances of their friendly dispositions to this country."

"*Gentlemen of the house of commons,*

"We are commanded by his majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you; and that he is persuaded of your readiness to make the necessary provisions for the several branches of the public service."

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"We have it particularly in charge from his majesty to assure you, that you cannot so effectually meet the most earnest wish of his majesty's heart, as by persevering in your uniform exertions for the public welfare, and by improving every occasion to promote the prosperity of his faithful people, from whom his majesty has received such repeated and affecting marks of invariable zeal, loyalty and attachment, and whose happiness he must ever consider as inseparable from his own."

After which lord Chesterfield rose, and moved an humble address in answer to the same, which was seconded by lord Cathcart. Earl Stanhope spoke afterwards, and the question being put, the address was agreed to, *nemine dissentiente.*

Lord Morton then moved a congratulatory message to the queen, which was seconded by lord Hawkesbury, and their lordships directed to wait upon her majesty with the same.

Lord Hawkesbury afterwards moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the further consideration of the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the care of his majesty's royal person, and for the administration of the royal authority during the continuance of his majesty's illness." And the same having been read, his lordship moved to discharge the order, which was carried.

His lordship observed, that his majesty's happy recovery, and the proceedings of the day, having entirely done away the object of the bill, he should move, "that the bill be rejected," which was agreed to by the house.

March 12. It is not unlikely but that fresh attempts will be made towards finding out a north-west passage, in consequence of the discoveries made by capt. Dixon, when on a trading expedition to that part of the American continent, an account of which has lately been published: however exploded the pompous accounts of the Spanish admiral de Fonte may have been, there now seems to be a degree of probability in that story, as the islands discovered by Dixon are certainly near the entrance of de Fonte's Strait, and further researches may possibly prove the truth of that which hitherto has been deemed a fiction.

March 14. Nothing decisive as for peace or war has been yet settled by the Swedish diet.

The Russians are said to have taken Gallatz, in which they found great plunder.

All the imperial troops in Syrmie, the Banat, Croatia, Esclavonia and Moldavia, are moving towards the frontiers. The regiments of hussars are reinforced with 500 each.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *April 8.*

Since the commencement of the present month, 14 sail of large vessels are said to have left Port-au-Prince, for America, to load with flour.

The demand for flour in St. Domingo has already affected the market here—that very necessary article has considerably risen in price, and if the exports which are talked of take place, it will probably be soon worth as much here as it is now said to be at Port-au-Prince, 6l. per barrel.

QUEBEC, *April 13.*

By a letter from Niagara we learn they are in great distress for want of the necessaries of life, wheat 20s. York currency per bushel, and difficult to be got at that price; cats, &c. have been substituted for beef, &c. Potatoes with salt pork, got by great intreaty from the soldiers, is almost the constant diet of the writer, who is doubtful how he and his neighbours will be able to spin out life until next harvest.

NEW-YORK, *May 6.*

Extract from the registers of the supreme council of St. Domingo—dated April 1, 1789.

"From this day to the 30th of June next, the owners and captains of foreign vessels, now riding in the free ports of this colony are allowed to fetch from foreign ones, flour and biscuit, providing themselves previous to their departure with proper clearances from the Bureaus of Entrepot established in those free ports to which they must necessarily return; those two articles will be equally admitted in bottoms coming directly from foreign ports, as well as every other enumerated in the 2d section of his most christian majesty's arret, dated August 3d, 1784.

"Flour and biscuit will be subjected to a duty of one per cent. and government being determined to adhere strictly to the rules prescribed by the aforesaid arret concerning the importation and exportation of prohibited articles; prudence will of course point out to the shippers of wheat and flour the danger of introducing any other."

Office of the consulat of France,
New-York, May 7, 1789.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Whereas, all servants and others, employed to procure provisions, or supplies, for the household of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, will be furnished with monies for those purposes. *Notice is therefore given,* That no accounts, for the payment of which the public might be considered as responsible, are to be opened with any of them.

SAMUEL FRAUNCES, Steward of the household.

May 4th, 1789.

We are happy to inform our readers, in addition to the preceding notification, that we understand THE PRESIDENT is determined to pursue that system of regularity and œconomy in his household, which has always marked his public and private life. As a proof of this we learn, that the steward is obliged, by his articles of agreement, to exhibit, weekly, a fair statement of the receipts, and expenditures of monies by him, for and on account of THE PRESIDENT's household, to such person as THE PRESIDENT may appoint to inspect the same; together with the several bills and receipts of payment for those articles which may be purchased by him, where such bills and receipts can be obtained. And it is likewise strongly inculcated upon the steward, to guard against any waste or extravagance, that might be committed by the servant of the family.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed to prepare a bill prescribing the mode of collecting the revenue, introduced a temporary law, which was read, and a hundred copies ordered to be printed for the house.

Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, at this moment came in, and informed the house, that the president was ready to receive their address. The house immediately arose, and following the speaker, attended the president in the room adjoining, where the following address was presented by the speaker, in the name of the house.

THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO GEORGE WASHINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE representatives of the people of the United States, present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem—you have often received tokens of their affection—you now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honour of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons, from the repose, reserved for your declining years, into public scenes of which you had taken your leave for ever—But the obedience was