(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2312.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1791.

PARIS, *February* 21.

NISMES.

THE affairs of Nismes is finally adjudged, and the following short extract from the decree on the municipality, will be sufficient to bring the former transactions to our reader's recollection, and at the same time to shew the high hand with which the national assembly carries on its purposes.—" The national assembly consider the disasterous events which passed in the city of Nismes on the 29th of March; the 2d and 31st of May; the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of June, as the effect of the intrigues of the enemies of the revolution; they consider even the election of the municipality as the effect of the same intrigues—they therefore decree that a new election shall be immediately made; and the king is desired to send sufficient forces to Nismes to secure the liberty and tranquillity of elections."

Suppression of military government.

The suppression of military government, which the public opinion, and the spirit of the revolution had long ago demanded, was pronounced by the national assembly on Sunday last. It is well known that by the words military government, is meant not only the governors and lieutenant-governors of provinces, according to the old division of the kingdom, but of a number of other nominal governments, and places in the gift of the crown, to which salaries and emoluments were attached, without any necessity of residence.

LONDON, *February* 8.

Extracted from various letters from Warington.

" On Tuesday and Wenesday last, the 1st and 2d instant, many of the first ladies and gentlemen of that town and its vicinity, were, on those two days, greatly alarmed and surprised in viewing Dr. Katterselto's new invented solar microscope exhibition—being two very clear sunshiny days, the doctor exhibited his new invented solar microscope above all description. He shewed more than 700,000 live insects in a drop of vinegar, the size of a pin's head, and as large as eels—also, above 80,000 live insects in a drop of water; many of them appeared as large as rats and mice, and above 90,000 live insects in a drop of milk; likewise, 50,000 insects in marchelle powder; the mites in cheese were seen, on the above days, as large as his favourite cat, with ten thousand other uncommon and wonderful objects, which are by all accounts beyond all description."

INFANT RE-ANIMATION—*by Mr. R. Thompson.*

I was lately called to a lady, who was delivered of a child to appearance dead: I ordered it to be put before the fire, and as soon as I could leave my patient, which was in about a quarter of an hour, I examined the infant. It was deadly cold, its face livid, and no signs of life remained. The father, who was of the profession, was satisfied it was dead; but I rubbed it with warm flannel, and inflated its lungs by blowing in the mouth frequently. By persevering in these methods, I had at length the pleasure to perceive signs of returning life, and the child is now a very fine girl. The gratitude and transport of the parents will be better conceived than language can possibly describe.

Feb. 25. We understand, from very good authority, that the Roman Catholics desire nothing farther of parliament than to be put upon the same footing with the dissenters, with the exception only of remaining ineligible to serve in parliament, or any office of state. The calm and moderate manner in which they state their wants and their claims, is very honourable to them.

The Danish letters announce, that after the capture of Ismael, prince Potemkin went post to Petersburgh to receive fresh orders for the promotion of an immediate peace; but this is by no means confirmed by the accounts from Vienna, which state, that fresh obstacles have arisen to retard a negotiation.

During the American war, the French monarch encouraged political publications, in order to keep up the spirit of the people; this was altogether new, and awakened desires for freedom; from that period there has been a total change in the minds and manners of Frenchmen, which naturally led to the subversion of the most despotic government in the world.

Feb. 26. An intelligent correspondent, who has been resident for some months in Paris, has made a point of attending regularly the national assembly. He expresses the extremest regret that any chasm or defects should appear in a structure which taken together, is so deserving of admiration.

These defects, however, admit of so easy and obvious a remedy, relating principally to the external form and conduct of the assembly, that it seems surprising effectual means have not been already taken to remove them.

How extraordinary would it be thought in this country, if the strangers admitted to the gallery were suffered to express their approbation or dislike of the members of parliament, by hissing, shouts, and clapping; yet this is the case in Paris. If any moderate member says any thing which by any violence of construction may be favourably applied to the king or his friends, nothing is heard in the house but *Peste Aristocrat!*

If any great tumult arise, which is not unfrequently the case, the president rings his bell, which is seldom more attended to than the hammer of a president in one of our London speaking-clubs. When this bell does not obtain silence in the assembly, the president threatens to put on his hat, which act intimates, that the irregularity inciting him to do this amounts to treason against the state.

This, however, does not always produce the desired effect, and more than once the president having put on his hat, has had it torn from his head. All these things, taken together, are destructive of the freedom of debate, and call aloud for a forcible and effective remedy.

March 2. As this country has arrived at its present degree of greatness under an unaltered constitution, it certainly will be a dangerous plan to make an inroad into that part of it which respects religion.

The count d'Artois is about to return from Venice to Turin, which is in future to be his constant place of residence.

M. de Calonne is still at Venice, where he will remain until after the Carnival. His friends in England may then expect to see him, though the time of his return is not absolutely fixed.

The public prints have misunderstood the recent intelligence from the Continent, respecting the views and situation of the Russian and Turkish armies. The fact is simply, that the Russian troops are gone for the present, into winter quarters; and that prince Potemkin is on his way to Petersburg, to consult with his imperial mistress, whether it were best to attempt to penetrate as far as Constantinople, or whether it would be more prudent to listen to terms of peace.

The latter will, it is apprehended, be thought preferable. The sinews of war are relaxed; and the empress's nerves have so frequently vibrated during the progress of her favourite's arms, that she is surfeited with happiness.

On the 16th of February, the Turkish ambassador made his public entry into Berlin, after having performed a quarantine at the palace of Koprick, near that city, where he was visited by many people.

The states of Brabant, extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the emperor's minister plenipotentiary, have made a severe comment on his letter of the 6th of February, of which the following is an extract—

" We earnestly entreat your excellency not to mistake *for the voice of the people of the province*, the clamours of some few individuals in this town, who are become famous for the excesses which they have committed since the restoration of the ancient government; and who, escorted by soldiers, insult and beat with impunity all those who are friends to the privileges of the country; who, on the 25th of January last, beat and wounded in the head the sieur Mens, deputy of the town of Antwerp; who, on Sunday last, wantonly attacked, with drawn sabres, several people at the gate of Louvain; who, the very last evening, mortally wounded several of the count de Duras's people; who have insulted, and have been guilty of every outrage towards the supreme council of Brabant; who, in short, encouraged by remaining unpunished, are likely to insult and attack us in the very house of assembly, &c."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, February 1.

" Every thing here wears the appearance of peace and tranquillity, and general O'Hara seems to have left the universal affection and esteem he ever experienced here, as the inheritance of his successor, who is now more popular than ever.

" Provisions, from the Barbary coast, are not received in that abundance as formerly, owing to the vast quantities continually sent to Constantinople.

" The Spanish fleets at Algiers and Cadiz, except the cruizers and guard-ships, are all paid off, and part entirely dismantled."

During the course of last year there entered the port of Trieste 6750 vessels, and 7280 sailed from it;—amongst the former were 466 Austrian, 773 Venetian, 170 from the pope's estates, 133 Neapolitan, 53 French, 41 Ragusan, 25 from Geres, 22 of Greek subjects of the Porte, 9 Danish, 6 English, 5 Spanish, 3 Dutch, 1 Russian, 1 Maltese, and 1 Tuscan.

The order of Malta has purchased 80 Algerines, taken prisoners by the king of Sicily's fleet; and the grand master's frigate, the St. Marie, commanded by the sieur St. Felix, has sailed from Naples with the 80 slaves, to conduct them to the prison house at Malta.

March 3. The flames of a religious war, once lighted, are not easily stopped in their progress. Only six bishops have yet taken the civic oath. Those who have not, have been superceded in their functions.

Your sober kind of people complained of the Irish always making their viceroys hard drinkers; but it seems they now have a different idea of their lord lieutenant, who has certainly studied one part of lord Chestifield's maxim of polite life.

The court of a neighbouring kingdom has been a model of sobriety. Not a candle has been lighted after midnight, so that it was by no means strange, that the ladies and gentlemen should mistake one another's beds!

As to Mr. Stanley's definition of religion, we leave that to a man's own conscience,

For modes of faith let holy Zealots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Ship loads of excisemen and custom-house officers will be sent to the new settlements in Canada, as soon as an establishment is completed, together with receivers of stamps and assessors of window-lights—these will help to strengthen the new-colonies with a vengeance.

The cry of " come forward" to the Cherokee chiefs at Covent Garden Theatre, on the second night of the Woodman, would not probably have been uttered had honest John Bull recollected that in order to satisfy his curiosity three ladies must have given up their places—the chiefs seemed aware of this, and with a gallantry that did them honour were well content to remain though not like " Beaux in fidgets," in the back ground.

Three pickpockets were yesterday detected committing depredations among the crowd at the Albion Mills. The usual summary mode of democratic justice was adopted, and they were committed not to the surface, but to the bowels of the Thames. It was in vain they pleaded for pity—The sentence of immerging was pronounced, and though they could not be cleansed of their sins, their bodies were well washed of all foulness.

A very grand monument is to be erected at Berlin to the memory of the late Frederick the Great. The present king has given directions to his cabinet minister Von Heinitz, as president of the academy of arts, to have a premium offered for the best plan for such an undertaking. The pedestal of this monument is to be formed of basalte to be brought from Silesia, and six years are allowed for finishing of it.

A very erroneous idea generally prevails concerning the intended trial of the four jew foreigners at the Old Bailey for stealing madame Du Barre's jewels. Most people suppose, that because the property was not stolen in England, they cannot be tried here for that offence—which is certainly true; but the grounds on which they are prosecuted, are for offering the jewels for sale, knowing them to be stolen.

On the 12th instant, the national assembly decreed the necessary supplies for the ships and troops destined to the protection of their West-India islands. They consist of five ships of the line of 74 guns, two frigates of 18 and 12 guns and five flat bottomed boats. These are now ready to sail, besides which a ship of 74 guns has already sailed. These 22 vessels are to transport 12 battalions of infantry, and the commissaries from the national assembly.

The export of bullion to the East-Indies this year is reckoned at one million and a half of dollars. This immense sum must be supplied by the bank in consequence of the impoverished situation of the treasury of Bengal, arising from the support of the army.

The bishop of Algrave, confessor to his most faithful majesty, has accepted of the employment of inquisitor general of the kingdom and domains of Portugal.

Mr. de la Grange, an astronomer of Berlin, has made one of the most beautiful discoveries in that science, viz. that all the variations in our system are periodical; so that though every thing, almost without exception, be subject to change; yet, after a certain interval, all things will return to the same state in which they are at present, and thereby exclude the introduction of disorder, or any irregularity that might constantly increase.

The peace adjusted between Russia and Sweden has been productive of the greatest surprise and indignation at Constantinople. The Swedish ministers in that capital have been insulted, are universally despised, and, in consequence of the popular odium, one of them has taken his leave. Upon M. de Heidenstam telling a Turkish officer that it was nothing but prudence in the king of Sweden to act the part he had done, it was replied, " A man may be very prudent, and yet a villain in the extreme."

There is a large tract of land in America unpossessed by any European nation, even the Spaniards themselves lay no claim to it. This is that country beginning at the plains of St. Andrew, above the bay of that name, about 120 miles south of the Rio de la Plata in the latitude of 37 degrees south, and reaching to Port St. Julien, in the latitude of 50 to 51, being in length 14 degrees, and 840 miles from north-east to south-west. We are informed that a proposal is before the ministry for establishing a settlement there.

An idea of the trade of Liverpool may be formed with tolerable accuracy from the following statement: From Christmas, 1788, to Christmas, 1789, there sailed from Liverpool to foreign kingdoms 3149 British ves-