

Government;—when the late arbitrary and illegal proclamation is withdrawn;—when the members of the upper house, hold their seats for life, and not at pleasure, and hold no lucrative office under government;—when the same gentlemen are not members of the upper house, counsellors, and judges in the provincial court, and court of appeals;—when the judges of our supreme court, hold their commissions during good behaviour, and are declared incapable of holding any place from government, but their judicial stations, the income of which to be liberal;—when the office of chancellor, is separated from the office of governor;—when a law can be obtained to prevent the sale of offices;—when the officers of government hold their places during good behaviour;—when the interests of the governors, and the governed, are inseparable;—when the good of the people is the object of government;—when the law of the land is the rule of conduct, and not illegal proclamations;—THEN will government be respected and supported;—THEN will the governor be considered to be the friend of the people, over whom he presides; THEN will the gentlemen of the council be thought to act in advice according to their opinion with honour and integrity; THEN will the upper house be deemed, independent of government, and not perverted by the influence of interest and bias of office; THEN will it no longer be deemed infamous to hold an office of profit under government; THEN will the name of officer of placeman cease to be used as expressive of time-servant or slave to government.—When I see all this, which I sincerely wish, the people will be happy.

LYCURGUS.

LONDON, August 9.

IT is confidently asserted, from authentic intelligence, that the Spaniards have now actually in the West Indies 35 ships of war in good condition, 26 of which are of the line, including those at La Vera Cruz and Campeachy.

It is said that the government has now adopted serious thoughts of uniting Ireland to the government of Great-Britain; and that it is for this purpose Lord Howe was appointed to succeed Lord Townshend, the abilities of the former being acknowledged superior to those of the latter in negotiation, as he frequently proved during his residence at the court of Versailles. Lord Townshend did this business, but failed; and it is even said that the present L. L. meets with difficulties which he has but little hopes of surmounting.

What has started the idea of incorporating Ireland in British government, is the distressed condition of that kingdom. For it is supposed that the kingdom may be governed at a less expence in its proposed situation than in its present one.

August 10. We are informed by the last ships from India of the death of admiral Horlan, commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in these seas; and it is said that Commodore Mackenzie, who lately commanded in Jamaica, will succeed to the command.

August 12. Governor Hutchinson's letters, which have given such offence to the Americans, were written to Mr. Whately, the compiler of the stamp-act, and one of George Grenville's legions; and since his death having fallen into other hands, they were sent over to Boston.

The conversation in the Beau Monde at Paris, hath turned, for some time past, upon a fracas which happened between one Count O'Rourke, and the dutchess D'Olonne. This O'Rourke is one of the most extraordinary adventures of the age; he was originally a common soldier upon the Irish establishment. Being remarkably handsome he left the regiment, came to London, where being supplied with cash, he frequented the publick places in quest of female gamblers; his effrontery procured him access to the polite, his figure recommended him to the fair, and his personal bravery preserved him from the insults of rivals. The first object upon whom his charms made an impression was a sister of the late Lord Halifax, with whom he found means so far to ingratiate himself, as to procure a promise of her hand. The Count, however, was unfortunately discovered before the match could take place; a duel was the consequence between the Count and the party who discovered him, in which the latter was run through the body. Thus disconcerted in his schemes, the Count visited the continent, where he appeared in a military character, and gave out that he was descended from a line of kings who existed in Ireland before the flood. In Poland he was made chamberlain to the late king; from thence travelling to Paris, he procured a brevet of *Maire de Camp* from the king of France; he then entered into the service of the empress of Russia, in which he continued until the war broke out with the Turks; when being too rigid a Mussulman to fight against the latter, he returned to Paris, commenced an acquaintance with the dutchess D'Olonne, with whom he lived for a considerable time in intimate familiarity. The dutchess appointed him receiver of her rents, and superintendant of all her pecuniary affairs. This office the Count discharged as became a man of honour; but whether owing to female caprice, or the Count's infidelity, a quarrel ensued between this rapacious pair, in which the lady charged the Count with peculation; the Count retorted, by charging the lady with being greatly in his debt; after much abusive altercation on both sides, and a paper war, the matter was finally decided before the parliament of Paris, in the Count's favour. The dutchess, in one of her literary attacks expresses her surprize, "That an Irish prince, in whose veins the blood of kings flows, should demean himself by accepting from her hands so mean an office as that of Steward." The Count replies, by saying, "That it could not degrade a monarch to superintend the domestic affairs of a lady." It is said that the reason why Great-Britain has all along declared for a neutrality in the affairs of Poland

was, that she was cautious in expressing her real sentiments upon this affair till it was known what France was to do. It is apparent now, that France is determined to be no longer a quiet looker on, and in this case, it is impossible for the British ministry with all their timidity and caution, to keep themselves out of the scrape.

By authentic advices from Petersburg, we learn that the grand Duke of Russia is preparing to set out for the army of Count Romanzow, in order to serve during the remaining part of the present campaign.

It is assured, that a correspondence is already begun between the grand Vizir and M. Obrescow, the Russian minister plenipotentiary, in which the former has made some fresh propositions for peace, on the part of the Porte.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

From the vigilance of the king's secretary, a farther discovery will probably be made of the contrivances of the abominable conspiracy against the life of his majesty. Some noble families, allied to the church, are suspected, and it is not unlikely, but many others of inferior rank are engaged in the diabolical affair. The cause of it is said to proceed from his majesty's shaking off that bigotry and superstition that prevails here, and endeavouring to possess his subjects, with more liberal sentiments. The jealousy of the clergy took the alarm, and the priest who made the attempt was an enthusiast.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 10.

The duke of Richmond opposed the favourite object of the India directors, the exportation of tea to your continent; but though he did it in very elegant terms Mr. Boulton, the chairman, was very much hurt at this resistance; however, the question was put and carried; yet the discouragement they have since met with from a general refusal of the commanders in your trade, to take it on board, has embarrassed the whole direction to such a degree, that the sending of this article is still very doubtful, although a vessel is getting ready to receive it for-Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and South-Carolina. The lord lieutenant, alarmed at the prospect of meeting the parliament in an ill humour, begins to wish himself back again in old England, comfortably retired into the seat of the privy seal, for which he has more than once expressed a desire of exchanging his present high station. The Earl of Harrington has got his son, Lord Peterham, removed from his colours, in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to a company in general Caverings. The eyes of all Europe are fixed upon the very critical situation of the Russian army, which is now in pursuit of the vanquished grand Vizir, amongst those mountains which have hitherto proved insuperable to all the attempts of foreign invasion, now Mr. Romanzow's detachments will acquit themselves in such difficult situations, it is impossible to conceive; he has lost his right hand man, Weiswan, a Saxon, his fate was exactly similar to that of our glorious countryman Keith, who fell fighting for the house of Brandenburg at Hochkirchen. If these two generals Stupuchin and Potemkin, who are acting as pioneers for Count Romanzow, on the other side of the Danube, should be able to pass the mountains, and establish themselves without heavy losses in such a manner as may enable the commander in chief to bring up the main body of the army, the whole affair will terminate in the Sultan's final retreat to his territories in Asia, and an entire abdication of his European dominions to the empress of the Muscovites.

You have in the inclosed paper a list of the last promotions for your military friends; but the vacancy in the 60th regiment is not yet supplied; in a few days I shall know whether Col. Christie, who is strongly supported for the succession, or Major Etherington, will be preferred; one of these gentlemen, I have no doubt, will be lieutenant colonel to the 2d battalion, and yet many others, and some of them your particular friends, are contending for the nomination.

An unusual plenty of money is now daily diffusing in the several boroughs preparatory to a new general election. Corruption has already increased the idleness of the people, and a great neglect of manufacture succeeds both in the north and west of England. The citizens of London seem determined to return Mr. Wilkes again, with their favourite Mr. Bull, so that the popular party will this year have a Mayor, as well as both the sheriffs to their liking.

Mr. Mafes, sometime the Attorney General for Quebec, piqued at Mr. Chambers's being appointed a senator to him, in the nomination of the Pitt's judges, for the East-Indies, has declined to accept the appointment. Lady Augusta Stewart, fourth daughter to the Earl of Bute, was married about three weeks ago to Mr. Corbett, a military gentleman; it was a love affair, and we are told, my Lord and the Countess were not consulted on the occasion.

Captain Dean will sail in about 10 days, by him I shall write to you again.

PHILADELPHIA.

Capt. Hood from Bristol the 25th of August in lat. 48, 30, long. 14, 25, spoke the ship Annapolis, Capt. Eden, from Maryland for London: September 13, in lat. 39, 24, long. 32, 47, he spoke the ship Elizabeth, Cap. Shroudy from this port for Cadiz, out 27 days; and same day spoke the ship Clementina, Capt. Patrick Brown, from this port for Lisbon, out 28 days; who had the day before, spared two hands to the brig Kitty, Capt. Fearn, (her's being sick,) of this port, bound from Maryland for Lisbon: on the 5th inst. in lat. 41, 20, long. 61, 30, he spoke the ship Thomas & Richard, from New-York for London: on the 7th, Capt. Hood had a hard gale of wind; and on the 9th, in lat. 38, 24, long. 68, 20, he spoke the sloop Liberty, Capt. Hunter, 4 days from Rhode Island on a whaling voyage, who had lost one of his boats in the gale.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN, At his store in the new building on the front of the docks, has just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Nicholson, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the different seasons, and to be disposed of wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit. At the same place may be had genuine old Barbados spirit, Muscovado sugar, coffee, spermaceti and tallow candles, soap, Poland starch, pearl and Scots barley, and a few dozen good claret.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to him in accounts of twelve months standing and upwards, are hereby requested to pay immediately, otherwise suits will be brought against them without further notice.

Annapolis, October 22, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends opening school on Monday the 8th day of November, in the house next door below Mr. Francis Fairbrother's, near the dock, where he purposes teaching the English language grammatically, writing various sorts of hands, arithmetically in all its branches, book-keeping in the Italian manner, the elements of algebra, geometry and trigonometry, with their applications to measuring, surveying, and navigation.

And as he has for several years past, been honoured with the care and tuition of a considerable number of respectable pupils, considers himself under the greatest obligation to the publick of this polite metropolis, and therefore solicits the favour of their acceptance of this publick and grateful acknowledgement, and as he is determined that the most minute opportunity of promoting the success of his pupils shall not be neglected, and that decorum and assiduity shall be observed, presumes his present and useful undertaking will merit general attention and encouragement, and that his faithful endeavours will gain the esteem and approbation, and thereby promote his felicity, which will be center'd in a conscientious discharge of his duty.

I am, with reverence and respect, The publick's most obliged, And most humble servant,

THOMAS BALL.

Anne-Arundel county, October 18, 1773. To be sold at publick sale, on Saturday the 27th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling money, bills of exchange, or current money at an exchange to be agreed on at the day of sale.

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 211 acres, 40 of which is meadow, about 10 of salt marsh, 50 of wood land, and the rest very good for wheat or tobacco. Great part of this land is very level, and has within these few years been greatly improved by mud hauled out of the creeks at low tides and laid on it, which is easily done, the place being nearly surrounded by water. There are good landings all round the land, and plenty of oysters, fish and wild fowl. A clear title will be made to the purchaser, on payment of the money, or long credit for one half if required. I would advise any person inclinable to purchase, to view the land before the day of sale, as some pains has been taken to prejudice the sale, by sundry persons, with a view to purchase it at a low price. The whole is under good fence, and lies on Rhode river, within seven miles of Annapolis. Nathaniel Waters who lives on the premises will shew the land to any one on application, and inform them of any particulars relative to the land.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Thursday the 25th day of November next, at Dorsey's forge, near Elk Ridge Landing,

SEVERAL negroes, white servants, horses, cattle, waggons, carts, some household furniture, and sundry other articles, belonging to the estate of Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; among the negroes are two forgers, a blacksmith, and a lad who has worked some years with the blacksmith. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known by

SAMUEL DORSEY, MICHAEL PUE, W. GOODWIN, ELEANOR DORSEY.

Oct. 22, 1773.

JUST ARRIVED, In the ship Morning Star, Captain Dempster, from Rotterdam,

TWO hundred healthy young German passengers, (amongst which are many valuable tradesmen) whose freights are to be paid to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. N. B. The Morning Star carries about 400 hhd. tobacco, and may be chartered for London, by applying to

Baltimore, October 23, 1773.

To be CHARTERED for LONDON, THE ship Union, Andrew Bryson master, burthen about 500 hhd. of tobacco; apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.