

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 3, 1774

way from the subscriber's plantation, near Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel...

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773. T away about ten days ago from the wife of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis...

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774. d to the highest bidder, at the house of...

following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjacent to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot...

GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774. subscriber's salary being lessened in value of one half by an act passed the last...

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774. old by the subscriber, for ready money, or for his credit, on giving bond upon interest...

W. WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773. RIVED in the ship Nancy, captain Burrows, a cargo of coarse salt, which will be sold...

S is to give notice to all persons that have any just claims against the estate of William deceased, to bring in their accounts legally...

JANE HEWITT, Administratrix.

GREEN and SON.

R O M E, October 18.

PETITION was dropped in the penitentiary's office by a gentlewoman unknown, wherein she desires absolution for her education of a daughter of her's, whom she brought up in all respects like a son...

L O N D O N, November 1.

A maiden lady at Hackney, who died last week, left twenty guineas each to four maidens who were to be her pall-bearers, and were to swear that they were maids before receiving the money...

Nov. 4. The duke of Grafton, it is said, ever since he has been out of office, has applied very closely to the study of the English laws and government...

Nov. 13. In the course of last summer all the forts on the coast of Africa have been surveyed by two engineers, the state and condition of which have been laid before the proper officers.

Yesterday, as a lady at the Bank was receiving her dividend, she laid a small cake down in a paper upon the desk; while she signed her name, one of the brokers immediately stole it, and placed a cipher in the room; the lady took it up, and was greatly surprised...

Offers have been made to his grace the duke of Devonshire to take a part in administration; to which, it is said, he replied, "he could not offer so gross an indignity to the memory of his father."

Letters received on Tuesday from Madrid declare, that his catholic majesty was determined to persevere in the fitting out of his armament, and that his intentions appear hostile.

Arbitrary as the king of Prussia may be thought to reign, certain it is that he is fearful of putting any thing into execution contrary to the opinion of his ministers and counsellors: as a proof of this, ever since the close of our last war he has been forming some scheme or other to compel England to discharge the arrears he says are due to him; but never could get the concurrence of those about him.

We have received very authentic intelligence that the French have actually at this time in commission sixty men of war, two thirds of which are of the line.

Governor Byrd has ordered all the stores in the garrison of Gibraltar to be thoroughly examined, and an exact account taken and laid before him under the following heads: serviceable, repairable, and unserviceable, in order that they may be prepared should they receive an unexpected visit.

Nov. 25. A discovery has lately been made at Paris of a great number of manuscript papers of M. de Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. This valuable acquisition consists of a translation of six books of Ho-

mer's Olyfsey, a translation of the chief orations of Demosthenes; great numbers of letters, themes given to the duke of Burgundy, corrected with his own hand; and Telemachus, with several additions and notes that never appeared before.

One Mr. Fabrigas, a resident in Minorca, on account of some very heavy oppressions from general Moltyn, his majesty's governor of that island, last summer, brought an action against that officer. The cause was tried before Lord chief justice Mansfield, and a verdict of three thousand pounds damages was found for the plaintiff; afterwards the defendant's counsel moved the court for a new trial, which occasioned the governor to be summoned before a very awful tribunal, where the following particulars occurred:

One day last week a command was sent to the culprit to attend immediately at Kew, his majesty having business with him of the utmost importance. This command was immediately obeyed, and on the ministerial officer's arrival, he was introduced into the royal closet, where he found Lord North and Lord Mansfield, who had likewise received particular messages to attend, but were entirely ignorant of the business on which they were summoned, until the entrance of the viceroy gave immediate intimation to the noblemen, that it was on his account. The great personage soon appeared, and confirmed this opinion, by addressing himself to Lord Mansfield in the following manner:

"It is from you, my lord, that we expect a clear account of the heavy charge brought lately against this gentleman, in one of our courts of justice; the relations already given us have been so partially coloured, and so indistinctly confused, that we must rely on the implicit truth of your recital, as the only means of investigating to our own satisfaction, a matter that so nearly affects ourselves, and the safety of our subjects in foreign governments. We have, my lord (addressing himself to Lord North) desired your attendance, not alone to have the benefit of your advice, but to shew you that we will not in the least encourage or support any man, who, trusted with our delegated authority, shall use it to the worst of purposes, that of oppressing his fellow subjects. And you, Sir, (speaking to the viceroy) we thought proper to command your attendance, to hear our sincere opinion of your conduct, and to convince you, that a reliance upon our protection, assistance, or future favour is in vain, if we find you have merited, by oppression and injustice, the stigma which has been thrown on your character." Lord Mansfield then entered into a minute detail of the circumstances, but eloquently palliated the most flagrant; he recited the provocations given to the viceroy, in a file that set them on a level with the most provoking injuries to his person and government; in which colourings he was more than once interrupted by Lord North, which set them in their true light. When his lordship had finished, the king demanded his positive and real opinion, whether the verdict given was just and adequate? To this plain demand, enforced by a determinate voice and accent, the equivocating P— was obliged to give an affirmative reply. Lord North was then asked his opinion, who replied, that he had not the least doubt of the justness of the verdict; that the tyranny and cruelty of the viceroy were too palpable; though it must be confessed, some provocations were given, yet his conduct was notoriously illegal and oppressive. "I am afraid (continued his lordship) the gentleman's high opinion of military government betrayed him into this most flagrant violation of the civil power, and as to the verdict being adequate, the injuries sustained by the sufferer, no doubt, determined the jury to fix it; yet the viceroy's delinquency being clearly proved, the sum given was a very inadequate punishment." His majesty thanked his lordship for his sincerity, and the honesty of his opinion; and then, turning to the viceroy, told him, that he was at liberty to offer any thing in his own defence. On which permission he gave a very strict account of every transaction, and laboriously endeavoured to gloss over each circumstance. When he had ended, his majesty spoke to him as follows: "You will perhaps think, Sir, that our interference is unnecessary; but when you reflect that the power you had, and used, we must say so shamefully, originated from us, you must allow our clear right to see such abuses rectified, such proceedings stop. The laws of your country have in some measure punished you; but do not tempt them too far; you may avail yourself of these delays; which, though the plague of individuals, are the safety of the laws; but be assured, that our assistance shall be expected in vain. Our continuance of favour, or not, a future time shall inform you." His majesty then retired, and the conference broke up.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Copenhagen, Sept. 19.

"I had not been long here before I received a visit from Mr. —, who you know is as well acquainted with what passes at court, as most people. He told me that for these last two months, business of no kind has been transacted, but such as related to Prussia's

king. This artful and ambitious man has so wriggled himself into the favour of the Danish king, that whatever he says is a law. Several of the best regiments in Denmark are to be at his service whenever called for, so that I hope the British ministry will watch his motions closely, as many things pass in this city which incline me to think he will not be long before he gives England some disturbance. The queen Dowager has lately been at Berlin incog."

Last week a gentleman of immense fortune, at Uxbridge, purchased a male infant of one of his tenants, who had lain in a few days, and was left a widow; he gave one hundred guineas for the child, on consideration the mother was never to own it, and intends adopting it as his own son.

N E W - Y O R K, January 13.

Extra of a letter from London, Oct. 9, 1773.

"You may depend upon the truth of what I shall write you on public affairs, as I have the most certain information and knowledge of all the secret and principal springs of motion in the government.

"I am amazed, and mortified beyond measure, to find the virtue, wisdom, generosity and greatness, that used to distinguish the British nation, sunk into their opposite vices. The public taste seems to be depraved, and the powers of reasoning and just reflection to be lost in dissipation. Matters of the highest importance, on which the welfare, and even the very existence of the British empire depends, are treated as idle whimsies, scarce deserving a serious thought; while the most contemptible trifles, and pernicious extravagancies, are the principal objects of general attention and pursuit. Never did passion run higher for high titles, wealth and power. So passionately are these desired, that to procure them nothing is thought too difficult, too dangerous, too base, too dishonest, or too cruel. But they are not desired for good, but evil purposes. Riches are not desired to relieve the distressed, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the prisoners; to encourage industry, to free worthy persons from those accidental embarrassments that too frequently make their lives unhappy, and deprive their families and country of their usefulness; to promote schemes for the aggrandizement of their country by the noblest of all charities, the freedom and happiness of its inhabitants.—A happiness arising from conscious integrity, and a comfortable subsistence on the fruits of their industry. High titles are not desired as affording opportunities for public service, as incentives to noble actions, and giving them weight and efficacy; nor is power coveted for the protection of virtue and innocence, to punish bold offenders, to rescue the weak from oppression and wrong; nor for any purposes of benevolence, either public or private. Riches are now chiefly desired for the indulgence of pride, luxury and sensuality; to be spent on stately houses, costly furniture, equipages and drefs; numerous servants, extravagant feasts, and diversions, lewdness, gluttony, drunkenness, and every vice which a depraved appetite can stimulate: greatness and power are chiefly now sought after as the means of pursuing a course of vice and dissipation, without restraint or fear of punishment, to support a plan of proceeding agreeable to the prevailing taste and principles of the times; our dearest rights seem to be the devotee sacrifice, and continual encroachments are made upon the English constitution, which unless prevented by the virtue and resolution of the Americans, is in danger of being entirely broken and destroyed.

"At the same time that the public expences have been increased beyond all bounds, numerous sources from which the national wealth used to flow in, have been by most incomprehensible policy, cut off and destroyed. The effects begin to be felt severely. The managers are at their wits end, for money to support their numerous tribe of dependents, and procure a majority of fit members to enslave their constituents, and vote away the liberty and property of their country.

"Having drained all the sources of the revenue in England, the scheme was formed to recruit the funds from America, and the article of the East-India company's tea, was thought extremely proper to begin the experiment. For this purpose it was, that the duty on that article was reserved, and indeed that it was made lower than at first, whereby it might have the better chance to escape opposition; but if, by the reception of it, the right of taxation should be admitted, as soon as the colonies become familiarized to it, I can, from the best authority assure you, that the design is gradually to raise the duties, and extend them to every article of your commerce, and of the necessities of life, till you shall be taxed as much as the people are in England."

Jan. 20. On Saturday at 4 o'clock in the morning, the brig Nancy, George Smith commander, with equal prudence and precipitation, took her departure for Charlestown, South Carolina; the captain being apprehensive that the justice of this country, would bring him to condign punishment, on account of his inhuman behaviour to near 300 Scotch Highlanders, who