

pretence for war, will not be indifferent spectators of the transaction.

Thursday, when the report was made of the select-Committee, Sir George Saville (who was one) informed the House, that he wished to decline being of that Committee; that it was a sort of rule, that a member, being against the whole of a bill, ought not to be on the Committee on such Bill; that he, therefore, being against the whole system of India affairs, ought not to be on that Committee. He looked on their trade as destructive, either from bringing in too great an increase of money, which would overturn the liberty of this country, or from many of the importations, tea especially, being destructive of the healths of the people of England.

He also protested against the territorial acquisitions, as publick robberies, in the name of the kingdom; that in abetting, in any sort, this kind of transaction, he should look on himself as an accomplice; he therefore hoped the House would not think he meant any disrespect in not attending the Committee.

All the marines, both officers and men, in and about London, were ordered last week immediately to join their respective divisions.

Notwithstanding what has been said in the papers, the friends of the Court acknowledge, that they have no manner of doubt of the guilt of a certain great personage; but they assert, by way of palliation, that she became criminal only in revenge for the very great injuries sustained on her part; that the monarch her husband had provoked her to those transgressions by the most unjustifiable liberties.

The Queen of Denmark, it is said, has been afflicted for some time past with a somnolency, that is likely to put an end to the malice of all her enemies.

We can assure the publick, that Sir Charles Hardy is to command the Squadron fitting out for the Baltic.

Sir Charles is to demand the Queen in form, and, in case of a refusal, is to bombard Copenhagen. There is no doubt but the fleet may come near enough to bombard the town. In the year 1718, Sir John Norris brought a squadron of ships of the line close to the very walls.

We can assure the publick, that the Squadron fitting out for Copenhagen, after finishing the object of its destination before that city, is to proceed to Dantzic, to protect it against the designs of the King of Prussia.

Last-week died Mr. Philip Mason, at the George inn at Ulk, in Monmouthshire, a man of remarkable large size; he measured round the wrist eleven inches; at his arm, near the shoulder, twenty-one inches; round the breast, five feet; body, six feet one inch; thigh, three feet one inch; calf of the leg, two feet one inch; and small of ditto, one foot seven inches; and, notwithstanding his bulk, was extremely active.

April 23. The latest advices from Constantinople, and the Levant seas, say, that the Russian fleet was lying off the island of Cos, and was making every necessary preparation to force the passage of the Dardanelles early in the summer. And that the Porte, apprized of this, as well as of the armaments fitting out on the Black-sea, had ordered additional defences to be raised to strengthen the former, and had caused a chain of forts to be built, in order to prevent the approaches of the enemy, by the way of the latter.

A letter from Vienna remarks, that it is the prevailing opinion in all the Hungarian dominions, that the Emperor has come to the resolution of taking the advantage of the present troubles in Turkey, and will soon pour in a numerous army into the Turkish territories, and thus avail himself of such part of the Ottoman empire (in Europe) as he shall be able to acquire by conquest: while the Empress of Russia conquers other parts of this Empire (in Europe); and Ali Bey makes himself master of such other parts of it as lie in Egypt, and all Syria. Thus it seems the fate of the Ottoman empire is determined on, and as so many fires have lately happened in Constantinople, which have been discovered to have originated from the very subjects of the Grand Signior, and as the troops of the Porte cannot be brought to learn the modern military discipline, it is imagined that this mighty empire will fall to pieces in the course of this succeeding year.

Extra of a Letter from Chelmsford, April 13.

"On Sunday night about eleven o'clock, a mob assembled in this place, armed with bludgeons, to the amount of about fifty, and were very riotous all night; by four o'clock in the morning they increased to the number of three hundred or more, when they set off for Mr. Bullen's, Mr. Marriage's and Mr. Harrington's mills, from whence they took large quantities of flour, meal, &c. and brought it in waggon, under a strong guard, to the market place in Chelmsford, to sell at a price they approved of. Mr. Harrington expostulated for some time with their Captain or Chief, on the unjust and illegal methods they had taken, but to no effect, for they grew exceeding riotous, and obliged Mr. Harrington to deliver them ten sacks of flour and meal, and also to promise them ten sacks more the next day; they then took his waggon and horser, loaded it, and proceeded in triumph to Chelmsford. They have since been at Mr. Johnson's, at Baddow, &c. &c. regaling themselves at every house till they were quite riotous. They now intend paying a visit to the farmers, and have this evening begun with Mr. John Ward, of Bishop's-Hall, from which place they have taken two loads of wheat. The market place is now filled up with great quantities of wheat and flour, which they have plundered. We have sent to the War-office for troops to assist us, but none are as yet arrived. The inhabitants are in great consternation, for this moment a very considerable body are marching into town, with colours flying, and armed with bludgeons, &c. &c. God only knows where this will end. Accounts are just received from Sudbury, Colchester, Whiteham, &c. that there is great robbing there, and that the parties intend to join."

Extra of a letter from Copenhagen, March 26.

"You have frequently desired me to write you some particulars of the very interesting proceedings at present carrying on in this country. The reports propagated on this occasion are so many and various, that it was impossible hitherto to send you anything in the least to be relied on. The proceedings of the commissions, however, being now finished, herewith you will receive the contents of the speech made by the Attorney General Uhl Dahl (the Norton of this country) in defence of the Queen, on the 16th of the present month, the day the said commission sat.

"In an advertisement prefixed to this speech, mention is made of the late revolution in Denmark on January 17, of a commission being appointed by his Danish Majesty, to try the persons charged with having projected a revolution, to the detriment of the King, &c. also that sessions and trials have been held almost every day since on the parties accused; that several members of the commission have been to Cronenburgh to hear the defence of the Queen on certain imputed articles; that as there are personages concerned in it that cannot absolutely be ranked with the subjects of Majesty, there arises a problem, "Whether a subject of the kingdom can be appointed their judge." The names of the gentlemen of the commission are next mentioned, being in number 39; and the advertisement concludes with informing the publick, that, during the sitting of the commission, his Majesty discharged Mr. Uhl Dahl of his oath, in order to enable him to perform, with the greater spirit and impartiality, his duty to his clients; and Mr. Attorney General acquitted himself well. For this purpose he had previously been at Cronenburgh, to confer with his great client on this affair; he afterwards made a speech in that assembly, with which he entered on the defence.

"The speech to which the foregoing is an introduction, does not contain any particulars of a Queen's examination or defence, but rather some observations on the nature of the business then before the great commission, and a recommendation to them of a strict adherence to impartiality, preparatory to the Attorney General Uhl Dahl's defence of the Queen. The most material passages are as follow:

"The King himself now submits his own conduct to your judgment; his most gracious condescension allows you in certain respects not to consider the Monarch; you are allowed an unlimited liberty to examine, approve or censure all actions; and the same condescension allows me also to speak all my thoughts, and so undertake the vindication of the defendants.

"In whatever light I consider this affair, I find so much matter for reflection in the proceedings against the person of the Queen, that I cannot absolutely approve the whole. Equity bids us now to consider the King's and his Royal Consort's persons in a two-fold point of view, in the same instant in which the order for her imprisonment was given and executed: we must consider them either as Majesties, or as a married pair; and the former view I think to be now the chief object under our consideration.

"One of the most important questions necessarily and immediately arising from the very name of Majesty is this; "How far a crime of State can be imputed to the Majesty of a Queen, without degrading her to and treating her like the class of the subjects of the kingdom and the King." And how is it possible to admit such a degradation? The connexion in which she stands as a Royal Consort cannot give the least right to such a step. To mention but one of the slightest arguments, as after the King's demise, and during the minority of his successor, the law allows a Queen Dowager's Majesty to be entrusted with the helm of the State; this very same right also tacitly implies for and adjudges to a Queen, a total exemption from subjection, even during the life of her Royal Spouse; though a Queen is very far from being entitled to guide the helm of the State during the life of her Consort. And does not her high birth, as a Princess of a foreign State, also directly and absolutely exempt her from that subjection? I think, yes, it does. Can then such a personage lawfully be proceeded against like a subject of the State? Not even to mention here, that it is to a Queen's person the whole State owes the preservation of the Royal Line, does she not give us lawful heirs to the Throne? She therefore cannot possibly be treated in the same manner as one who is a native of the State, or an acquired subject of the Crown; and whose subjection only depends on the Monarch's Majesty.

"But we must not content ourselves with having here considered the side of Majesty; we will direct our attention to another point of view; we will consider her only as a married Consort; we will consider all these rights, of which an absolute Monarch may avail himself rigorously to proceed against his subjects, and to adjust his sentence on them to his own wisdom. Yet even here also I am far from finding that a husband has an unlimited power over his wife's person, marriage being only a "Pactum cujus finis in mutuo auxilio & propagatione stirpis consistit." Are then not ecclesiastical courts instituted for the welfare of a State, on purpose only to protect these rights, to maintain their order, and to see justice done to the party who brings her complaints against the other before those Courts; and can then any sentence be determined upon before both parties have been heard, and that equitable maxim, "audiatur & altera pars," been observed?

"Consider well, Gentlemen, whether in "hoc Statu," and in this instance, the reverse has not already happened. That violence with which Queen Caroline has been treated, notoriously shows her degradation from her rank, her birth, and her rights as a Royal Consort; nay, in general, from that tie by which she is connected with the Monarchy; and the only way of restoring her in some measure to the splendor of her condition and her prerogative, is to restore her to liberty; and how far matrimonial obligations can be

abolished, may most safely be judged by the ecclesiastical laws of our State.

"Your own wisdom, gentlemen, your love for justice, and your impartiality, make me hope, that the arguments which I am now laying before you, such as I shall further allege, will meet with your unbiased and mature consideration. It would be needless here to recapitulate all what that great personage has alleged in her own defence. All these papers are in your hands. Read and judge your selves, and then your own sentiments cannot but coincide with my thoughts, and approve of my arguments, of which I will lay before you a deduction more ample, and, I hope, much more solid, than what the few minutes I am allowed to speak before you can admit.

"The King has appointed you Judges, and on your determinations alone the protection of the rights of Majesty, the preservation of monarchical power, and the support of the kingdom's liberty, will depend. In consequence of your sentence only offences will be viewed in a stronger or milder light; and you are entrusted with the power of degrading a personage from her high birth, her prerogatives, and her rights of Majesty; nay, entirely to divest her of them. You only are now to act as definitive Judges between a Royal Husband and his Consort, whose rights and obligations in this respect have always been equal. We can only defend ourselves, and our defence can be derived from no other arguments than those of justice and of equity."

PROVIDENCE, June 13.

Monday last a sloop from New-York arrived at Newport; and, after reporting her cargo at the Custom-house, was proceeding up the river on Tuesday. The Galpee armed schooner, then lying near Newport, immediately gave chase to the sloop, crowding all the sail she could make; but the people on board not being acquainted with the river, at three o'clock in the afternoon she ran on Namquit Point, near Pawtuxet. About twelve at night, a great number of people in boats boarded the schooner, bound the crew, and sent them ashore, after which they set fire to the vessel, and destroyed her. A pistol was discharged by the Captain of the schooner, and a musket or pistol from one of the boats, by which the Captain was wounded, the ball passing through one of his arms, and lodging in the lower part of his belly. He was immediately taken to Pawtuxet, and we are told is in a fair way of recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Extra of a letter from Falmouth, dated April 30. "I thought it might not be amiss to send you, per this packet (the Halifax), whose mail is arrived from London, but detained for orders, two extracts, which I took this day from the papers, relative to the corn trade."

"Yesterday Mr. Bacon reported from the Committee on the corn trade, the resolutions they had come to on that subject, which were agreed to, and a bill ordered to be printed, for the importation of wheat, flour, rye, rice, pulse and oats, duty free."

"House of Commons, Thursday evening, past 11 o'clock (16th instant.)

"The House this day proceeded on the consideration of the corn bill; after a short debate, they came to a resolution of opening the ports for a free importation, till the first of December next; and a motion was made, and carried, for a Committee to be chosen, to lay a foundation of a permanent bill, to prevent the exportation."

ANNAPOLIS RACES

Will begin on Tuesday the 6th of October next.

THERE will be Four Days Sport, a particular Account of which will be speedily inserted in this Gazette.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's County, June 30.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES,

On Wednesday the 23d of July next, for Sterling Cash, good London Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

THREE Acres of Ground, being Three Lots in the Town aforesaid, on which are the following Improvements: A Dwelling House, with Two good Rooms on a Floor, Two above and Two below, Two Brick Chimnies, and Three Fire-Places, One above and Two below, there are convenient Closets and a good Buffet, a Kitchen, with a Brick Chimney, Two Fire-Places, One above the other below; a neat Brick Milk House; a House 50 by 30, with Partitions, which make Two good Work-shops, a Chaise House and Stable; likewise a very good Garden and Yard paved in, and some Fruit-trees. One Lot of Ground adjoining, on which there are a Blacksmith's Shop, Two Sets of Tools, Fifty or Sixty Weight of best German Steel, and Five or Six Hundred Bushels of Sea-Coal. The above Lots lay in a pleasant Part of the Town, and are well watered. Also One Lot, No. 241. in the Addition to George-Town, Frederick County. The above-mentioned the Purchaser may be made a good Right to; by a Deed and general Warrant. Likewise a neat new Country made Chaise, with Harness, to be sold, on or before the Day of Sale before-mentioned.

JOHN KINGSBURY

N. B. As the Subscriber intends leaving this Town and settling in Annapolis the last of November next, he requests all Persons indebted to him to pay off immediately, and those having just claims against me are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled.

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