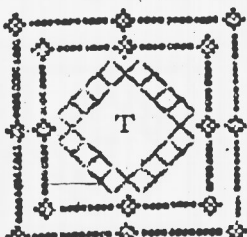


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1773.

LONDON, July 13.



THE French Gazettes, brought by Friday's mail, give us an account of a most wonderful bird, or the pelican of bittern kind, lately taken on a lake, in the island of Majorca, which weighed twenty four pounds, and had a fish of no less than seven pounds weight in the bag, or pouch, under its throat.

Friday evening at six o'clock came on before the lord chancellor, at Lincoln's-Inn hall, one of the most important causes which has been for many years agitated in the courts of this kingdom, comprehending no less than an estate, the legitimacy of a family, and a peerage of Ireland. The history of the dispute is in substance as follows: the late Lord Viscount Boyne, when a minor of nineteen, in the year 1737, married one Elizabeth Hadley, who was also under age, contrary to an act of parliament made in the 9th year of George the second, enacting, "that all marriages and matrimonial contracts, where either of the parties were under the age of twenty one years, had without the consent of the father, if living, or if dead, without the consent of the guardian, &c. shall be void, if either of the parties be intitled to any real estate of the value of 500l. or if the father or mother of such party be marrying be in possession of any real estate of 100l. or of any personal estate to the value of 1000l. and further enacting, that it shall not be lawful for the father or guardian of any person who shall marry, or be contracted in marriage, when under the age of twenty-one years; or if there be no father or guardian, for any person to be appointed by the lord chancellor or lord keeper of the great seal for that purpose, to commence a suit in the proper ecclesiastical court, in order to dissannul such marriage or matrimonial contract, which suit, when commended, shall be prosecuted with effect; and if it appears in the said suit, by proper proof, that either of the parties so marrying, or contracting to marry, was at the time of such marriage, or matrimonial contract, shall be declared and adjudged by the ecclesiastical court wherein such suit is commenced, to be absolutely void."

On the 8th of February, 1738, Peter Marsh, Esq; guardian to Lord Boyne, in conformity to the foregoing act, intituled a suit in the consistorial court of the diocese of Meath, for the purpose of having Lord Boyne's marriage with Mrs. Hadley, by whom he had no issue, formally annulled. On the 4th of April, 1739, the consistorial court of Meath, made an order in favour of Mrs. Hadley, from which Mr. Marsh, the guardian, appealed to the metropolitan court of Armagh; and the court of Armagh, on the 13th of May, 1740, pronouncing in favour also of Mrs. Hadley. Mr. Marsh appealed still farther, to the late king, in his court of chancery in Ireland, and a commission was issued to certain delegates to try the merits of the said appeal.

In July, 1746, Lord Boyne married Miss Mooney, according to the rites of the church of England, by whom he had several children, and with whom he cohabited till January, 1772, the time of his death. Miss Mooney, during all this time (an interval of twenty-six years) was held and reputed to be the lawful wife of Lord Boyne, and no suit whatever was instituted on the part of Mrs. Hadley, either for divorce, alimony, or restitution of conjugal rites, though the suit commenced by Mr. Marsh for the formal annihilation of Hadley's marriage, still subsisted in the court of delegates till the death of Mr. Marsh in February, 1765.

The delegates, being a court of a peculiar nature, confined by no forms, and having no periodical session, like the courts of law, in all this time pronounced no decree, and most of the delegates being dead, a new commission of ten persons, composed of Bishops and Lawyers, was appointed under the great seal of Ireland, and the Revd. Samuel Patridge was named by the chancellor to prosecute the cause with effect, in the room of Mr. Marsh.

The cause did not come to a hearing till after the death of Lord Boyne, but when it came to be heard Mrs. Hadley exhibited, what is in the ecclesiastical law styled a *peremptory and defensive matter*, in which she alleged, among other things, that the court could take no cognizance of her marriage with Lord Boyne, the same being a personal action, which expired with his lordship.

Three of the judges delegates in January 1773, decided upon this plan, and not only admitted its validity, but refused to hear the eldest son of Lord Boyne's marriage with Miss Mooney, who was desirous of entering into the merits of the appeal, and petitioned to prove the illegality of his father's marriage with Mrs. Hadley. The eldest son, who claims the title of Lord Boyne, under these circumstances, petitioned the court of chancery in England for a *commission of review*, directed to such learned judges of the common law and civilians in England, as his

majesty shall think fit, complaining of error in the decree of the delegates.

Such are the particulars necessary to give the reader a clear idea of this important affair, which came before the chancellor by a reference from his majesty in council. After many very learned arguments on both sides, the chancellor adjourned the business from Friday night at eleven, to Saturday morning nine o'clock, and about three in the afternoon expressed himself in favour of the petitioner, the titular Lord Boyne, giving among other forcible reasons for his opinion, that he entertained many doubts with respect to the arguments urged by Mrs. Hadley's council, and that while any one doubt remained upon his mind, he could not in justice or in law pronounce the petitioner illegitimate, he therefore benevolently declared, he would advise his majesty to grant a commission of review, that the whole merits of the proceedings might be enquired into, and justice have a clear ground to decide upon the claims of the parties.

Aug. 5. Mr. Miller, the printer of the London evening post, having been cast in a verdict of 3000l. damages, lord Sandwich being reminded that it is usual in *scand. mag.* to bestow the damages on some worthy object, or institution of charity, pleasantly remarked, "That his poverty had been sufficiently announced to the public, to convince them that he himself was an object of charity; that as far as respected charitable foundations, they were principally of human institution, and therefore he thought he could not do better than attend to an old human adage ratified by custom, that charity began at home; however, he begged a little time to consider of it."

It is universally agreed that in the cause tried at Westminster, lord Sandwich against Miller, lord Mansfield was exceedingly guarded and cautious in his conduct. His charge to the jury was apparently as fair as possibly could be desired. The rancour of the attorney-general was meliorated in some measure by the strict attention to the mere matter sworn, which his lordship recited in summing up the evidence.

Aug. 6. The management of the British commerce carried on with Poland, has fallen entirely into the power of his Prussian majesty by the seizure of Dantzick, because all the British goods consumed both in Poland and Lithuania are sent thither by the way of Dantzick. How considerable this commerce is, may be seen by the following short state. The goods sent from Great-Britain to Poland greatly exceed those sent from Poland to Great-Britain. All British goods, of whatever denomination, are permitted at low duties; and many of these goods are of that kind for which there is now no demand in other countries. Poland is almost the only country that imports our sugars thoroughly refined to the last stage, which it does in large quantities. The exports from England of tobacco, manufactured in all its species, is greater to Poland than any other country. Poland consumes large quantities of our woollen goods, hard wares, mat liquors, leather, lead, tin, salt, coals, &c. and if the tea-trade was free, would take great quantities of that also. All these are imported from England to Poland by the channel of Dantzick; and his Prussian majesty well knew, that by taking that place into his own possession, the trade of Britain was at his command. He has crushed it already very considerably, and his operations promise that he will crush it more. Yet, after all these insults and injuries, the British court assented to a passive neutrality in the transactions of his Prussian majesty, and the other powers who are associated with him in plunder.

Aug. 7. We hear that one single casket of diamonds, the property of a military officer in the East India company's service, has lately been sent home, valued at 60,000 pounds sterling.

The present situation of many people, with respect to their money, puts me in mind of a story we do not remember to have seen recorded in any of the jest books. A soldier travelling from the north towards London, called at an ale-house a little on this side of York, and having drunk a pint or two of beer, offered a shilling in payment. The land lord perceiving it was bad, returned it, telling him it would not do. On this the soldier pulled out another, and another still, but being all of the same precious mintage, the land lord could not accept of them. The soldier said he was very sorry for it; that they were such as the king gave him, and he had no other. "If that be the case (quoth the boniface) you are even welcome to what you have had, and I must trust for payment till the next time you come this way." A gentleman standing by overheard the dialogue, and pitying the case of the poor soldier, as he had to many miles yet to travel, very humanely offered him a few shillings to help him on his way. "No, thank you, Sir, replied the veteran, I have already travelled by the help of these from Edinburgh hither; and as no body will take them, I have no doubt but they will carry me to London." We leave the application to every one who has any light guineas in his purse.

Aug. 13. It is said that the honourable gentleman, that is soon to be appointed to an important government in America, is to be invested with a red riband, as a step towards reconciling the Americans, by con-

vincing them that their honest and zealous friends are more highly honoured at court than their invidious enemies.

Aug. 14. The tranquillity of the present times is urged (by those who are dissatisfied with the measures of government) as a reason why so considerable an army, as that now in pay, is unnecessary, expensive, and dangerous; but if we examine a little what this tranquillity is owing to, it will appear that the wisdom of our ministers (though some people will not allow them a grain of sense) and the dread of our arms, has procured us this invaluable blessing. It is ridiculous to imagine that foreign princes would long suffer us to enjoy our present happiness, if they did not fear to molest us. The best laws are ineffectual, without a power to enforce the execution of them; and it is in vain to talk of the excellency of a constitution, when a sufficient force is wanting to protect that constitution. The soldier must be a safeguard to the legislator, though subject to the laws.

Aug. 17. The parliament will certainly meet, as we are well informed, early in November, in order to settle the matters relating to the jurisdiction in India; as the bill which lately passed the house must be arranged in an entire new manner.

The court of Spain, we are assured, have a private, though not a public ambassador, now resident in London, which they find answers their purpose very well. This is a species of art hitherto never made use of in times of peace, but perhaps they do not consider themselves at peace with Great-Britain, and therefore do right in planting their spies to advantage.

We hear from Dublin that Mr. Gardener, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Bagnelle, Mr. Dawson, and another gentleman of distinction, have offered to advance, upon government security, a sum sufficient to satisfy, for the present, the numerous demands upon the treasury in that kingdom.

The Spaniards keep still increasing their naval power, and hold a very large fleet in readiness both in Ferrol and Carthage. This does not alarm the ministry, though our ambassador has given every reason to our court to expect a severe and sudden blow from that quarter.

It is a shame, says a correspondent, that the tamenets of these times suffer the merchant ships to be so daily insulted and taken by the Spaniards in the West-Indies; we have not less than 8000 seamen in different Spanish jails at this time: Does not this call aloud for redress?

Extract of a genuine letter from on board the John and Mary, Captain Daniel Jarvis, belonging to Carlisle bay, in the island of Barbados, dated at Mamora, June 14, 1773.

"On the 16th of March last we sailed from Barbados, on a voyage to the coast of Guinea for slaves, and likewise intended to touch at the Madeiras, in order to take in some wine. We had but indifferent weather, yet met with nothing very remarkable during our whole voyage to the coast. We arrived safe at Alampy, on the slave coast, where we met a good market for our cargo, which consisted of sugars, gums, &c. and took on board 120 negroes, with a small quantity of ivory, and some gold dust. As soon as we had completed our cargo there, which was on the 2d of May, we set sail for the island of Madeira, but met several hard gales of wind, and a tornado, off Cape Bajorca, in which we pitched away our foremast, and sprung a leak, which kept the crew at the pump for four days before they could find it out to stop it. Added to this distress, our water ran down, and the slaves began to shew some signs of mutiny, and once attempted to rise, but were prevented by the scheme being timely discovered. However, it was not thought proper to punish them at that time, as it might tend to make them desperate, and their numbers were far superior to ours. At last we arrived at the island of Fefro, one of the Canaries, where we refitted and got plenty of water. We then shaped our course again for the Madeiras, but had not sailed 26 leagues, when we found that we were chased by four Moorish gallees. It was in vain we crowded all our sail to get out of their reach, the breeze was but light; and they, having the advantage of oars, soon came up, ran along side, and boarded us; but, contrary to their usual custom upon boarding an European ship, they did not begin to rummage and break open the hatches; but commanding all the men except six, the captain, his mate, and the boatwain, below deck, the largest galley took us in tow; and in two days time we all arrived in this port. Notice was immediately sent of our arrival to the Bafia of the city, and an order came to take all the negroes on shore, but to continue the white men on board. We had a guard of 25 men on board to look after us, but were not confined in any manner, having the free liberty of the deck whenever we pleased. In this situation we remained near a fortnight, nor could all our solicitations and remonstrances prevail upon them to grant our liberty, even with the loss of our slaves. Excuses were made, that orders must be received from the court of Morocco, as some of the slaves were his imperial majesty's subjects, before our releasement could be granted. During this time we were well treated, having provisions

Subscriber having lately purchased a tract of land, nearer and more convenient to him, or rent on reasonable terms, several tracts of land, which form one very company of 1800 acres, lying on the head of Red Beaver Dam branches in Queen-Anne's convenient to church and mill, within 8 miles from the head of Chester river, where there is a cash market for every kind of grain, seven miles from a tobacco warehouse on the said river, and extend to a place known by the name of Beaver Dam Causeway, a very publick situation, any kind of business, there being from main roads leading to Chester-Town, Head of Dover, and Hopper's mill, formerly a mill. They are capable of great improvement, and much having been already done in that way would be immediately profitable either to the purchaser, and having full 300 acres of low grounds that may be drained at a small cost, and some of which are already well improved, and all the advantage of an excellent range can be almost unnecessary to point out the success of them to the publick, who are well acquainted with the continuing rise of landed property. will be disposed of together or in parcels, at suit purchasors or tenants, and if other ways be agreed on, purchasors may have a long payment on paying interest. Those who wish to buy or rent, will please apply to THOMAS RINGGOLD, as a clerk, to whom I will give good person who writes a good hand, understands book-keeping, and can be well recommended to give neat and diligent attention to business.

away the 2d of October 1773, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, from Magruder's warehouse, a mulatto fellow, Lin, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been accustomed to wear his hair in a cue or club, he has a down look, speaks good English, has a fear or depression of forehead, occasioned by a blow, it is situated above his eyebrows that it may be easily combed down; a small piece has been taken off the grizzly part of one of his ears by the bite of a dog; he took with him and may be supposed to have a blue duffel coat without lining, trimmed with red buttons, a striped silk jacket, a pair of black and a pair of buckskin breeches. Whoever takes the said fellow so that the owner may get him, shall receive three pounds reward, beyond the law allows.

JAMES TRUMAN, Annapolis, October, 12, 1773. Subscriber understanding book-keeping in its various methods, would be glad to spend the evenings of the ensuing season to polling any merchant's or tradesman's books, writing of writings for any private gentleman, in any of the hands practised in England, who may have occasion, and think proper to him, may depend on their business being done in a neat and correct manner, by Their humble servant, GEORGE RANKEN.

Land office issue warrants as formerly, and persons who have made application for any kind of business in that office, are to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of application. Signed per order, WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. OF.

IMPORTED, by John and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from the northward it is supposed the has a good way down the bay. Whoever takes notice of the said boat, and gives such notice as that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive fifteen shillings reward, and if delivered to James Cheston, in Baltimore-town, or to Thomas Wallace in Annapolis, twenty shillings reward, for account of THOMAS RINGGOLD.

WEDNESDAY the 6th inst. in the bay between mouths of Chester and Patuxent rivers, a salt boat broke loose and went adrift from a wherry; she is about 14 feet keel, her frame is black, except the stern, she is lined with yellow on the outside, and red on the inside, as her stern sheets. As the wind blew from the northward it is supposed the has a good way down the bay. Whoever takes notice of the said boat, and gives such notice as that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive fifteen shillings reward, and if delivered to James Cheston, in Baltimore-town, or to Thomas Wallace in Annapolis, twenty shillings reward, for account of THOMAS RINGGOLD.

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