MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 9,

######**################**

LONDON, September 2.

T is remarkable, that the acquifition of territory in the East-Indies, though eagerly longed for by every European power, fince the time they were first discovered, has always been fatal, sooner or later, to its possessions. The Portuguese led the way, their success at first was brilliant, and their profits immense; but the illusion quickly vanished, and what they thought the foundation of their pro-fperity accelerated their ruin. The Spaniards fucceced to most of their infular possessions, and quick-ly saw them wrested from them by the Dutch. These nied their utmost caution, and took every method that human prudence could fuggest, nay, practifed every crime that cruelty, treachery, and rapacity could prompt, to acquire territory, to fecure it, and to render it profitable, yet their company is even in a worse state than our own: as to its condition, no-thing need be said. The French, from their rage for territorial acquisition, never gained a livre by their East India trade; on the contrary, it was to them a continual drain of money. How far the other European powers, who now feem all eager to hare in this commerce, will profit by these examples, and avoid the errors their neighbours have fallen into, time only can discover. As the question whether juries are judges of law

as well as of fact is now revived, the following infince of the effects of limiting them entirely to the latter, may not be unacceptable to our readers: In the reign of James II. the earl of Argyle being obnoxious to the court, his house was searched, when among his papers was found one, containing a lift of grievances under which the country laboured, with a plan for their redress. Though there was nothing in it that contained a shadow of criminality, though it had been kept dormant in his closet, and the passage construed to be obnoxious, was interlined, and in a different hand, he was brought to his trial, the jurymen were instructed that their only basiness was to determine. "whether that paper was really found in the earl's closet?" The evidence for that was clear, and the jury tound accordingly. The judges then proceeded to pass sentence, and determining that the earl had in that paper, been guilty of what by the Scotish law is called leasingmaking, he was condemned to lose his head, and his estates were confiscated. It will be said that judges are now, by being secured in their places quandin fe bene gefferint, rendered independent, and therefore, under no temptation to swerve from the rules of justice: but while hope remains, fear will always attend it, and to be freed from the latter a

man must give up the former.

The spirit of rodomontade seems to be coeval with the Spanish nation. Their late accounts of the attack on Algiers, and the wonderful relations they recently published with regard to the siege of Gib-raltar, the sufficiently ridiculous, are yet inserior to the sollowing related by a cotemporary historian:— "When the Spanish armada was in the Channel in the reign of queen Elizabeth, king Philip's ambassador at Paris, one day entered the church of Notre Dame, and flourishing his sword, cried out three times, "Villeria!" after which he knelt down at the high altar, and with a loud voice returned God thanks for the conquest of England by the Spanish arms. A few days after, the news of the total destruction of the armament arriving, the king's pages, who were pleased with so excellent an opportunity of ridiculing the Spanish fansaronade, never failed, when the amballador appeared at court, to present to him, with all the grimace of ironical respect, petitions, craving his interest with his master for fome trifling government in the newly conquered country.; In confequence of his useless rodomontade, being unable longer to support their mortifying raillery, he was obliged to confine himself to his house till he obtained his recal.

Sept. 22; Accounts from Leghorn, dated August 15, fay, that a large Maltese galley had been taken, after a bloody engagement, a few days before, off Port Mahon, by three Algerine corfairs. The Maltefe was commanded by the chevalier d'Espierti, who was barbaroully shot, after jumping overboard amid the massacre of his crew.

The above advices mention, that the Algerines had, fince the late attack upon their capital, given no quartes to any Spania(de or Maltele who fell into their hands; eyen the women and children of Spain and Makes, were inhumanly destroyed by those bar-

The centure passed upon the compte de Graffe, is received with universal distatisfaction all over France,

regrette sate grate is

(particularly by those concerned in the marine de- guese to make an immediate inquiry, that redress partments) who are unanimously of opinion, that the compte did every thing possible, within the scale of

Sept. 24. No less than fifteen carriages of different kinus have been set down by the failures of the latt month; to fuch a faife and fatal pitch has the luxury of the times arrived.

The celebrated hymeneal Dr. Graham has again experienced the fickleness of fortune. A few months back he was in a prison without a shilling, and now he is living in splendour, and rolling in his chariot at Mancheiter.

Holiand is at prefent the grand focus of politics in Europe, towards which, all the eyes of furrounding nations are turned, and firmly fixed in iteady o servations of the upihot of the contest, subsisting between the emperor and that republic. We really think that it is drawing very near to an awful crifis, which mutt foon terminate in actual war, or overtures of accommodation from one fide to the other. One of them must lower their tone, or words will end in blows.

The garrison of Gibraltar is now completely exchanged; the transports lately arrived in the Downs, have brought home the two Hanoverian battalions, which are the last foreign troops to be discharged from the service of this country. The garisson is now wholly c mposed of regiments on the British establishment, amounting in the whole to 6400 men, including officers and the corps of artillery, which last are, by the advice of general Sir George Elijott, the governor, increased to 1200 effective men, divided into two battalions of 600 men each, including the efficers, bombardiers, &c.

Sept. 25. The invention of navigation is variously attriouted to various causes or accidents: the poets have given the honour to Janus, Jason, Hercules, Neptune, &c. whilt history ascribes it to the Phœnicians, Tyrians, and antient inhabitants of Britain; and facred writ refers us to the ark of Noah! but it is the present age which has the honour of inventing balloon flying! and as the machine of Lunardi, when high in the air, appeared obviously to descend, as to its course, on the oars which he had, it is impossible to say to what persection this sublime mode of travelling may be brought. Whether it should ever be of any use or not, it is worthy of encouragement and applause, if genius be deserving of patronage.

According to letters received yesterday from Brusfels, they were in hourly expectation of feeing mat-ters between Austria and the States General of the United Provinces brought to a criss. Two imperial ships from Oslend were daily expected to enter the Scheld on their way to Autwerp. The emperor has upwards of 35 000 troops in Flanders, who, upon news of an infult being given to the imperial flag, are to march into the Dutch territories and take possession of fresh places as are not in a condition take poffession of such places as are not in a condition take possession of such places as are not in a condition to oppose them. The prince of Liege, who is a colonel in the emperor's service remains at Bruges, where he has been to review the ten regiments (two of which are hussans) lying there ready to give such orders for the marching of the forces as may be necessary. At Sluyce, which is the sea-port of Bruges, there are took folders, who are daily exercised and there are 4000 foldiers, who are daily exercised and accounted in such a manner as evinces that they exactly an hotspur spirit, and have no doubt but he would need to be called into another kind of business. From these preparations it is no difficult m perceive, that the Dutch dominions may be overrun by the imperial torces, before any power with whom they are in alliance, can have cetermined to come to their affistance.

Extract of a letter frem Constantinople, August 9. " Numerous troops of spahis, from the interior provinces of the Ottoman empire, are filing off toward Soffa, where, according to public rumour, an army of 100,000 men is to be affembled, deftined to act against the revolted Albanians.

" The Porte appearing to have forgotten the engagement lately entered into of regulating the boundaries, the internuncio of his imperial majesty has made heavy complaints of it in a memorial presented to the divan, and in which M, de Herbert proves that this affected delay is contrary to reciprocal good understanding, and may be attended with disagree. able confequences."

According to letters from Lifbon, Monf. Bordiere, the French conful, has represented that the Portuguese governor of Angola had seized two ships that were flaving on that coaft, under pretence of their being concerned in illicit and contraband traffic, contrary to the law of nations. Mr. Bordiere has to these representions, joined a memorial from Paris, couched in very firong terms, and defiring the Per- his going to Brighthemitone; his walking in the

may take place as foon as possible.

They write from Genoa, that a decree has lately been issued there, in respect to criminals taking refuge in churches: this privilege is now limited to four churches, two in the city, and two in the fub-

A letter from Brest fays, that orders are come there from Paris, not to admit any ships into that port from any of the ports of Spain, till they have performed quarantine for twenty days; the occasion or this order is, that a report prevails in France, that the plague is broke out among the crews of those ships that were at the combarding of Algiers, by bringing home some Moors whom they took pri-

The same advices say, that an union will soon be formed among a number of the states and princes of Germany, fimilar to that adopted above a century ago, for the purpose of maintaining their privileges and independence; this confederacy probably arises from the very numerous armies kept on fcot by Prussia and the emperor.

Mr. Crauford, in negotiating the commercial in-tercourse with France, will certainly procure us the comfortable and pleasant wines of France, in lieu of some of our manufactures. We have been sentenced, in favour of Portugal, to drink her coarfe wines, instead of the pleasant and less hurtful light wines of France, and to pay between 2 and 300,000l. annually more than we should pay for the same quantity of wine from France. The prime cont of French wines is about 201 per ton cheaper than that of Portugal. In Languedoc good wine may be had at 61 per pipe, of two hogsheads or 121. per ton. The prime cost of the Portugal w ne is cept so high on account of the British duties on French wines.

It is recorded in an antient Greek author, that Ptolemy selected a number of the most respectable young men of Greece, Italy, Cartnage, &c. for travel into foreign countries, and directed them so bring back three of the wholfemett laws out of each country which they vifited. Being returned, they related, that in the Roman republic a moit fin, ular veneration was had for the temp'es, a purctual obedience to the governors, and an unavoidable punishment inflicted upon male actors.

In Ca thage the senate commanded, the nobles

executed, and the people obeyed.

At Athens the rich were not suffered to be extor tioners, the poor iule, nor the magistrates ignorant
In Rhodes old men were venerable, young men

modest, w men solitary and silen-. In Thebes the nobles fought, the pleb

boured, and the philosophers taught.

In Sichy justice was impartially administred, commerce honestly carried on, and all men enjoyed equal privileges and interest to the state. Among the Sicilians they admitted neither physicians to hinder the operations of nature, nor strangers to introduce innovations, nor lawyers to multiply contentions.

These men did not go out to fee feathers fly in the air; they did not go to tip the tongue with a little language only; but they fearched into the most folid and uteful parts of human knowledge.

Before the first afcenfion was made in a balloon at Paris, many experiments were made with ropes which kept it confined; Lunardi, however, with a superior spirit, disdained all suc's trials, and soared for the first time with the courage of an Icarus to the fan.

Lunardi was fo well received by the ladies at Ware, that he means, in compliment to them, to have the great bed fitted up on the principles 1 a balloon, and deliver a lecture ingit on the nature of aerial fuspension, to a seiect number for several evenings.

It is not at all a circumstance of surprise, that the ladies of France should be found ready to go up in excursions in air baileons The clouds have lent their aid to intrigues of old, Jupiter made them useful to his amours, and deicies and nymphs, with whom he gamboled, found them ferviceable in concealing their blushes.

The triends of the coalition are indefatigable, favs a correspondent, in paragraphing Mr. Pitt; they pry into his very amusements, to find out something to torture into a crime; but what an exalted opinions mall be entertained of a man, when his enemies are obliged, for want of other matter of abuse; to make

ber 2, 1784. Ε,

, late the procafed, containally fitumed on ree miles from o acres cleared. producing fine ; the improveiwelling house, o houses, &c. of other fruit d more may be e are many adedious to mennce to markets, he feason there crabs, oyfters, d, a number of able house ser-

THOMAS.

for the road or

the subscriber,

ber 3, 1784. IDUE, by the Robert Morris, the 7th day of ying on Mono-

ty, and are de-the faid manor. ill be five equal d giving bond acres, and are reon, and conood log house rd. 22, lac b

cres; improveorchard. 71, le together will ient wood for 328 acres, and g thereon, and good log house, seorge Shanks

improvements 70, contains faw mills, &c. a pretty farm, wood for many in the ground. by the first of

TOOTELL, DOWSON. fold separate or nt for the pur-to the highest T. J. D.

D, lying near the s from Annafoil is adapted his the advanground, a connd may be ims chiefly wooda great variety and has a good om navigation.

Annapolis. STEUART.

WARD. pt. 8, 1784. nt from the fubm Bladensburg. a negro fellow I inches high, he went away, d cotton fhirt, ir of old trouf Butler if he little a-kin to wool upon his rt, and all the ing, turned up up the faid felhall receive the paid by the fub-

er 18, 1784. hat I intend to eral affembly of to make valid of my late hufable to his in-

him home, fe-

BOARMAN.

im.

Y DAVIDG.

er les-Street.