## MARYLANDGAZETTE

THURSDAY,

HE dispute between our court and I that of Naples is likely to be carried to very great lengths. The abbate Servanzi, ambassador from his holiness to his Sicilian majesty, has actually been recalled; and when the last \* accounts left Rome, the chevalier

Ricciadini, ambassador from Naples to the court of Rome, expected every moment to receive letters of re-

This misunderstanding between the pope and the king of the two Sicilies, does not relate to any spiritual prerogative claimed by the former, and not allowed by the latter; it is entirely of a temporal nature. For upwards of 600 years past, the kingdom of Sicily, including Naples, has been a fief of the see of Rome: Those who were appointed to rule over it, received their investure from the pope, to whom an annual tribute has been paid, as an acknowledgment that he was a vassal of the holy see. This vassalage was acknowledged upwards of 500 years ago, by our Henry III. when he accepted of the grant and investure of the kingdom of Sicily from the then pope, Alexander IV. in favour of prince Edmund, second son to that king, and brother to Edward I. Some years after, pope Urban IV. revoked this grant, and gave the kingdom to Charles earl of Anjou, brother to Lewis IX. king of France. The conditions of the grant were, thet Charles should not alien the kingdom, 8000 ounces of gold and a white palfrey.

Peace between Denmark and Sweden seems to be almost certain. We expect another courier from Petersburgh and Warsaw with disparches, which will determine our cabinet in the measures they may find it necessary to adopt:

The storm which threatened the north of Europe feems to be dispersing. The states of Poland have returned the king a very satisfactory answer. Mr. Netselrode, the new minister from Russia, who has succeeded count Romanzow, has likewife informed the ministry, that the empress his sovereign has graciously looked upon the intended alliance with the court as innocent, especially as it had been solicited by the king of Poland and his ministry, but that he would renounce it entirely, in order to remove any anxiety his Prussian majesty may entertain. The republic of Poland is thus under the greatest obligations to the king for delivering them, by his intervention, from an engagement which in all appearance would have drawn them into a dangerous war with the Turks.

LONDON, November 13. The health of the dauphin of France is daily declining. The air of Mendon has not been of any fervice to him; and he is now going to be removed back to Versailles. The sufferings of this unfortunate prince are drawing to an end; he is reduced to a skeleton,

and may be called the shadow of a shade. We are assured that he does not weigh, cloaths included, more than twenty-seven pounds.

On Thursday night, between six and seven o'clock, as a gentleman on horseback was going from Old-street Church to the London Apprentice Toll-gate, he was struck with the noise of a human voice; on listening a moment, he was guided to the place where the found came from, and on dismounting, discovered something move, which, on putting his hand down, and on dragging it out, discovered it to be a female infant, about three years and an half old, which he very humanely conveyed to Mr.—, a sadler, Oldstreet Road, opposite the London Apprentice. When the infant came to be washed, and had recovered itself, it very sensibly informed the people present, that a woman said if it would go along with her, that she would give it some nice plumb pudding; the innocent being tempted, went, when, shocking to relate, told that the woman stripped it of its fine frock and skirt, and took it by the leg and arm, and flung it into the mud, which must have terminated the life of the infant, had not Providence interfered. What punishment can be great enough for such horrible wretches, as practices of this nature, at this season, are too frequent? The fadler has seven children of his own, but was so happy in having it in his power to relieve the infant, that he now offers to keep it.

That the female heroism of this country is not confined to any particular age, or to the lower ranks of life, as in the case of Hannah Snell, &c. the following curious article, copied from a public journal of the year 1692, may probably determine. Courage is so natural to the English, that even the tender sex give brequent marks of theirs. We have had a young lady on board the fleet in man's apparel, who shewed all the figns of undaunted valour. Several others are still living, who have served whole campaigns in the English heroine of quality, who had served two years in the French army in Piedmont, and what is most extraordinary, as a volunteer. She was entertained for

her merit by the governor of Pignerol in the quality of one of his gentlemen of horse. An amour discovering her fex, the king of France hearing of the circumstance, ordered her to embark at Genoa for Marseilles. Nature has bestowed on her no less beauty than courage, and her age is not above twenty-fix. The French envoy has orders to accommodate her as a person of distinction.

The conduct of the heir apparent must be admired by every one. He is watchful at all times; immured in his apartments in the castle, often will he run from thence at the most unscasonable hours to the Queen's Lodge, and inquire, in the most afflicted state, after the situation of his beloved father! If any new advice, or any treatment is suggested, that affords the least then a person in the kingdom different from any other hopes of relief, or even tends to alleviate the royal indisposition, he commands it instantly to be done. short, no son was ever more dutiful to a parent, in the solicitude of his feelings, or in the unweared attendance of his person.

This is an agreeable reflection to the whole kingdom; for the youth who has discovered in this, as on every other occasion, a most tender hear, and a strong sympathy to all in diffress, must make a gentle and just ruler, whenever Providence calls him to that important

Dec. 12. A few days ago, as some labourers were digging in an old ditch, over-run with thorns and briars, close to a well in the village of Derwen, in the coun . Sume HIS PIGHT without it. Dut he ought not, ty of Denbigh, they found an earthen pot, containing several hundreds of small filver coins in good prefervation, to the value of eight pounds, which have the following inteription: On one fide, Edwardus Rex Agglica, Dominus Hibernia-Upon the other fide, Covitus London.

The privileges of the French East-India company have been for some ume past in dispute, which has remained undecided on account of the courts of law ving been impeded. In consequence of which the emmissioners for the stockholders have written a letter to M. Neckar, praying that they might in every case enjoy the right of their property. The minister has

answered them in the following note:

"It will be too late, gentlemen, to make any decision concerning the administration of the East-India company's affairs for this scalon, as the steps intended to be purfued for the present are already taken by his majesty's ministers. In respect to your request, gentlemen, that your property may be producted in e. ry case, it appears so consistent with justice, that you place me in no difficulty to assure you, that it ever has, and will continue to be, an object of his majesty's most gracious regard. I am, &c.

A letter from Paris furnishes us with the following remarkable anecdote: - About 100 years ago, a young man, aged eighteen, was condemned to the galleys for a hundred years and a day. The man has suffered in full the tentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons, in France, where claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who had thought the purchase very fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of a lawyer, to settle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor [. 4500 sterling. This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman of 50, and is

soon to be married. Dec. 22. The ship which the government of Goa sends annually to Europe, is arrived at Lisbon, and has brought the particulars relative to the conspiracy against the government of Goa, of which the following are the principle circumstances:—A considerable number of Roman priests had formed a design of separating the city of Goa, and other Portuguese establishments on the coast of Malabar, from their government, and to establish an independent republic, after the example of the Americans. To effect their purpose it was necesfary that they should get rid of the Europeans; and they had already gained over the bakers and furgeons to their party; the former to poison the bread which the Europeans used, and the latter to administer a stronger poison to them when called to their assistance; and Tippoo Saib had an army of 8 or good men in the neighbourhood ready to support the conspirators. One of the priests concerned in the plot falling sick, discovered all to his confessors, who, with the sick man's confent, gave intelligence of it to government, who took their measures so well that the same evening they arreited all the conspirators except one, who fled with the news to the camp of Tippoo Saib. We are affured that 200 persons have been seized and imprisoned upon this occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 10.

The committee who were appointed to examine the physicians, respecting his majesty's situation, having reported-" That his majesty was incapable of meeting his parliament, or proceeding to business:- That there was a great prospect and a strong probability of his recovery: but that with respect to the point of time, when the recovery would take place, they left in

absolute doubt and uncertainty." And the same being

Mr. PITT, in a short speech, moved for a committee to examine for and report precedents in the present fituation of affairs.—Soon after which

Mr. Fox rose, and after some preliminary observations, in which he mentioned his majesty's situation, said, though he did not mean to oppose the motion, that it would be a waste of time to appoint a committee to search for precedents, when it was well known that there existed no precedent whatever, that could bear upon the present case. The circumstance to be provided for, did not depend upon their deliberations as a house of parliament, it rested elsewhere. There was person that any existing precedents could refer to. An HEIR APPARENT of full age and capacity to exercise royal power. And that in Mr. Fox's opinion, His royal highness the prince of Wales, had as clear, as express a right to assume the reigns of government, and exercise the power of sovereignty, during the continuance of the illness and incapacity with which it had pleased God to affile his majesty, as in the case of his majesty's having under gone a natural and perfect demise.—He therefore thought that as little time as possible ought to intervene between the prince of Wales assuming the sovereign power, and the present moment. The prince, he said, wished rather to be called to the regency by parliament, than to af-Mr. Fox said, to wait until precedents were learched

Mr. PITT again rose, and after saying, that Mr. Fox had furnished another reason why a committee should be raised, preceeded to animadvert on what tell from Mr. Fox respecting the prince of Wales,-and said, "If a claim of right was intimated (even though not formally) on the part of the prince of Wales, to assume the government, it became of the utmost consequence to alcertain from precedent and history, whether this claim was founded, which if it was, piecluded the house from the p shibility of all deliberation on the subject. In the mean time he maintained, that it would appear from every precedent, and from every page of our history, that to affert such a right in the prince of Wales, or any one che, independent of the decission of the two houses of parliament, was little less than TREASON to the constitution of the country!

This deel ration produced much warmth in the house, in which the minister (Mr. P.) was severely handled by Mr. BURKE and Mr. Fox. Wr. PITT. however, supported his affertion—which he, however, explained.—And Mr. Fox as pertinaciously insisted on the right of the prince of Wales. In the preamble of Mr. Burke's phillipick on the minister, he says, when condemning the warmth of Mr. PITT, that " if ever there was a question that peculiarly called for temper and moderation in the ityle and manner of its being debated, it was that to which the present argument referred; not an affliction of bodily infirmity-not an illness affecting the meanest and most perishable part of the human frame, but when the most low and humiliating of all human calamities had fallen on the highest fituation." After which Mr. B. alluding to Mr. PITT's charge of treason, said, when he (Mr. PITT) could not convince any one by his arguments, he had endeavoured to intimidate all who had dared to mention only the rights of the royal family, and had threatened them with the lash of the law. Where was the freedom of debate, where was the privilege of parliament, if the rights of the prince of Wales could not be spoken of in that house, without their being liable to be charged with treason by one of the prince's COMPE. TITORS!!!"-Here Mr. B. was called to orderhe, however, continued the appellation of competitor, to Mr. Pitt, whom he ironically called a prince. He must own, he said, he trembled, when he considered he stood before the prince who held the lash of vindictive law over the heads of those who dared to question the subject. After many pointed remarks, Mr. Burke said, if he avere to give an elective vote, it should be in favour of that prince whose amiable disposition was one of his many recommendations, and not in favour of a prince, who charged the affertors of the right and claim of the prince of Wales with constructive trea-

The debate then ended, and a committee of 21 was appointed, and enjoined to fit immediately.

DECEMBER 22, 1788. At half past four, Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the state of the nation. He then moved, that the report of the committee, appointed to examine the phyficians, who had attended his majesty during his illnefs, and also the report of the privy council on the same subject, together with the report of the committee appointed to look for precedents, should be read. He then proceeded to the business of the day. The fatal consequence of the king's illness, he faid, from the examination of his majesty's physicians, appeared to be a total incapacity for governing-The nation had indeed the confoling hope held out to them by the phy-

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