

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1809.

[No. 3250.]

XVth Year.]

Eccecellany.

From the New-York American Citizen.

AMOS BROAD.

A special session of the peace, held in this city on Tuesday, the 28th ult. Amos Broad and his wife were tried on three indictments, for beating their female and her little female child, both three old. The trial is published at large by Henry C. Southwick, No. 2, Wall-street, in a cheap pamphlet, and from this we condensed the facts which were given in testimony, and will hereafter copy the eloquent address, at large, of Mr. Sampson, as he did it, against an appeal to the court for a new trial, and the generous and manly argument of Mr. Wilkin, in behalf of the five children who were arraigned. The only apology that can be made, if any be at all necessary, for giving publicity to cruelties so refined and horrible, is, that the legitimate end of all legal proceedings, as was observed by Mr. Sampson, is to prevent repetition, we will remark, that Mrs. Broad, the mother of the children! sometimes connived at, and at other times added to the remorseless cruelties, which her husband inflicted upon his helpless slaves. Savage barbarities were committed upon the unfortunate mother for years. The culprits were brought to justice by that humane and benevolent institution, the Manumission Society.

Amos Broad, the mother, was, during an unknown period of time, frequently locked up in a garret, with her hands tied over her head, kept without food and whipped. When in perfect health, Broad would make her swallow, for sport, large doses of Glauber salts, and would order her to go into the cistern and drink it. When by accident she filled the cistern a little too full with water, he would order her to hold out her hand, and pour boiling water upon it, coolly and cruelly observing, "Am I not a good doctor to doctor thee?" Often did he strip her entirely naked in the presence of his five children and company, and in that state compel her to go out the house, kindle fires, &c. At other times, when quite naked, he would turn her out into the yard, in the coldest weather, the snow was on the ground, and keep her half an hour at a time; the poor woman begging for her cloaths, and admission into the house. In this condition he would pour bowls of water upon her! All this was done in savage wantonness, for it was testified that Betty's character and conduct were

of Sarah, but 3 years old, the child of Betty, many cruelties were practised. Broad, to gratify his insatiable appetite for inhumanity, would violently rub his face upon the child until the blood flowed! He kicked Betty, knocked it down repeatedly, and threw it upon a bank of snow. He kept the child in the coldest weather, and when tired with crying to and fro, would not allow it to sit down; but when nature was exhausted it would do so, he kicked it; sometimes he would nip the infant's ear, and at others lift it up by it; and once he carried her to the floor by it. With a kick, this monster sent the baby across the shop! With a kick by the door the infant's ankles were swollen; she was frost bitten, and crippled with kicking and bad treatment! Mrs. Broad would add horsewhipping to this diabolical usage? The little girl's head was cut by a knife, which was thrown at her, by Mr. Gamage, who was sent for to dress it, and that it was occasioned by a fall. Before the jury pronounced a verdict of guilty against Broad and his wife, the wretch, to atone for his crimes, but, it is impossible, to mitigate punishment, he committed his slaves in open court. A virtuous and enlightened jury, however, acquitted them guilty, and requested of the court that the politic manumission might not be overruled; Broad sentenced to four months imprisonment, including his wife, to a fine of 1250 dollars. The delicate situation of Mrs. Broad was altered in the sentence of the court from a widow to a slave.

APHORISMS.

The greatest enemies to mankind are the efforts to conceal folly commonly tend to vitiate its exposure: Truth and understanding are reciprocally the basis for each other. Wisdom, as it consists in the knowledge of good and evil, is possessed to most advantage by those who teach us to know and to correct our errors.

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE royal affair between the duke of York and Mrs. Clarke begins to excite as much interest among our readers as it has in England. Not having the papers which contain the charge as it was formally preferred against the duke in the house of commons, it can only be collected from the evidence, which nearly engrosses fourteen papers now before us. The following may be considered a pretty correct summary statement.

The duke of York had supported, as a mistress during three years a Mrs. Clarke, who had before separated from her husband, and who is represented as a fascinating as well as a most artful and extravagant woman. She lived at Gloucester house in a style of great expence and splendour, had her town house and country house, kept two carriages and nine servants. At length the duke became weary or disgusted and left her. She applied to him still for more money, and intimated he was in her power if he did not comply. He gave more. She repeated her demands so often that he found it would be impracticable to supply them; and determined to stop where he was and brave consequences. She then offered that if he would pay all her debts and settle an annuity for life of £. 400 upon her she would remain silent and give up his letters. He refused; she went to a member of the house of commons and accused the duke of York as commander in chief, with disposing of appointments in the army through her influence, for which she received pecuniary presents from the applicants, 500 guineas from one, 400 from another, &c: adding that it was by these sums of money, thus received, she was enabled to support her establishment, the duke only allowing her £1,000 a year, and that this was done with his knowledge and approbation; a charge that certainly involves the duke's character very deeply as it imputes motives the most mean and scandalous, if not corrupt and mercenary. But finding himself in the power of this abandoned and shameless woman, he resolved to abide all the consequences of a public investigation; humbling himself by a confession of the connexion, but denying the whole of the charge. She accordingly came forth in the face of the nation, preferred the accusation at the bar of the house of commons, and offered herself as the witness to criminate. Many whole days have been consumed in her examination as well as of some other witnesses called in to support her. Witnesses have also been examined on the other side, to invalidate her testimony; to shew that instead of three thousand, twenty-five thousand pounds have been lavished on her, besides valuable presents; and that therefore, the presumption set up against the duke, arising from the inadequacy of the means he allowed her, must fail; and lastly, that she was so very worthless, that while professing fidelity to the duke, she bestowed her favours on some others, through whose influence over her the promotions were obtained. The proceedings have closed before the house of commons, but their decision has not yet transpired. It is said the duke has determined to resign the office of commander in chief, and have the matter brought solemnly before the house of peers.

Among the charges brought forward in parliament during the examination of the conduct of the duke of York, it appears, that in the year 1804, he was negotiating to obtain a loan of £.70,000, to be paid by way of annuity. One Kennett was employed in this negotiation, and the duke, as a reward for his services, was to procure him a situation under government. This sum was to be redeemed in three years. It appears that this loan was not effected—nor did Kennett get a situation.

He was charged with preventing cols. Knight and Brooks from exchanging regiments—and afterwards permitting them, at the request of Mrs. Clarke—and that she received from col. Knight's relations 200l. sterling for accomplishing the business. That at the request of Mrs. Clarke, the duke of York made use of his influence to procure a place for Mr. Doyle under sir Brook Watson, for which Mr. Doyle gave Mrs. Clarke at one time 800l. and at another 200l. sterling. Mrs. Clarke also received a carriage from Doyle, which she never paid for in money!

It appears also, from Mr. Donnavon's examination, that when he applied to Mrs. Clarke for her influence to obtain places under government, it was subsequent to her separation from the duke of York; and that she never said to Mr. D. that she had any influence over the duke, but said she had influence with the duke of Portland, and several other distinguished personages.

During this examination, it appears that col. Wardle, (who originally brought on the examination of the conduct of the duke of York,) had, himself, used his influence to obtain a place in the custom-house for a friend, for which Mrs. Clarke received a compensation. It further appears, that col. Wardle was extremely intimate with Mrs. Clarke, and often rode out with her in her carriage.

Mrs. Clarke acknowledges that she had given to the duke of York several lists of persons who were anxious for situations, and that she had received compensations for so doing.

It was proved by a miniature painter, in the employ of Mrs. Clarke, that she often boasted in his presence, of having frequently counterfeited the duke of York's signature; and that she shewed him the duke's writing, and her imitation, in which he said he could discern no difference.

There was no doubt in the minds of every member of parliament, that Mrs. Clarke's conduct had been extremely loose and exceptionable—that on being asked what gentlemen were at her house on a certain occasion, she replied, that if she was to name all the persons who were there that evening, no decent man would in future visit her house!—[a loud laugh.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley, and several other distinguished general officers, proved, that many of the accusations brought forward against the duke by Mrs. Clarke were false and groundless.

For the amusement of our fair readers, whose curiosity must, I am sure, be broad awake, on a subject that agitates the whole British nation, I now present two of the love-letters which Mrs. Clarke offered in evidence to the house of commons. I fear, however, that our American ladies, especially if they recollect the duke of Cumberland's love-letters to lady Grosvenor, will form but a contemptuous opinion of the talents of princes in this way; and that they will further think, that Mrs. Clarke must, at any rate, be but a foolish hussy, if she could really esteem so very weak a man as the writer evidently is:—

Worthing, Aug. 4th, 1805.

"How can I express sufficiently to my sweetest, my darling life, the delight which her darling, her pretty letter gave me! Oh how much I feel all the kind things she says to me! I can only say millions and millions of thanks to my dearest angel! My heart is so fully sensible of your affection, that upon it depends my life. I am however quite hurt that my Life did not go to Lewes races. It was kind of her to think of me on the occasion; but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced, that I cannot bear the idea of adding to her the sacrifice which I am too sensible she has made to me.—News, my angel, cannot separate me from hence, and the life I lead here in the family has such a tiresome sameness about it, that is quite provoking. Except lord Christersfield's family, there is not a single person here of note, which contributes to the tedium. Dr. O'Mara called upon me, and he wishes to preach before royalty. I shall endeavour to favour him in this respect. What a time it appears since we parted! How impatiently do I look forward to next Wednesday, when I shall clasp my angel in my arms! In the mean time God bless you my dear life! I must now close, or I shall lose post. Adieu my dear Love, and believe me ever yours as long as I breathe.

Sandgate, Aug. 24th.

"How can I sufficiently express the thanks of my heart to my angel for the assurance of her love! Oh! my angel, there never was a woman adored as you are. Every hour convinces me that my happiness depends upon you. With what impatience do I look forward till to-morrow, the moment I shall clasp her I love to my heart! How happy I am to hear you are well.—Clavering is mistaken, my angel, that any new regiments are to be raised; only the second battalion's to be completed. You had better tell him so. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs! How much I prize them when I think of the dear hands that made them! I have nothing new to communicate to you. I find every thing here in a fine state of order. Yesterday I was reviewing the troops and examining the coast here. I had a fine view of the French camp at Calais. The troops were in high spirits and in excellent order; and then I went to Brabun Lees, where I reviewed some regiments of militia. I am now setting out for Hastings, along the coast. Adieu till the day after to-morrow, and be assured, my dearest angel, till the last hour of my life I shall be yours, and yours only.

This and the other letters excited in almost every part of the house a most extraordinary burst of laughter and merriment.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, April 25.

Highly Interesting.

The following interesting Intelligence was issued in an Extra on Friday last, and distributed to Subscribers in town; we this day republish for the information of those at a distance.

National Intelligencer...Extra.

Wednesday, April 19.

IMPORTANT.

SINCE the arrival of Mr. Oakeley at Washington, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions in relation to two points of difference between the United States and Great-Britain, which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorized to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the British sloop of war, now lying at Hampton subject to his orders. The following Notes shew the happy result of these discussions.

(No. I.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, 17th April, 1809.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have received his majesty's commands, to represent to the government of the United States, that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all respects with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's command in the event of such laws taking place, to offer on the part of his majesty, an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by British naval officer, in the attack on the United States' frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act, passed by the Congress of the United States on the 1st of March (usually termed the non-intercourse act) having produced a state of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation, as his majesty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his majesty, on being apprised of the unauthorized act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honour to be,
With sentiments of the highest
Respect and consideration,

SIR,
Your most obedient humble servant

D. M. ERSKINE.
The Hon. Robert Smith, Esq.
Secretary of State, &c. &c.

(No. II.)

Department of State, April 17, 1809.

SIR, I HAVE laid before the president your note, in which you have, in the name of his Britannic majesty, declared that his Britannic majesty is desirous making an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty, as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from a highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.