

# THE STATE GAZETTE

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## N O R T H - C A R O L I N A .

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STOCKHOLM, May 23.

**S**WEDEN, after so long an enjoyment of the blessings of peace, has a prospect now of its being very soon interrupted. The King could not be otherwise than jealous of the proceedings of the Empress of Russia; and has, within these few days, dispatched a messenger, whose return will probably decide whether we are to have war or peace. The Swedish troops are, in general, in motion, and many regiments have already commenced their march. The government has issued orders for arming all the galleys and other small vessels, that are fit to serve upon the low coasts of Sweden and Finland. This fleet will soon be ready to sail, and will be accompanied by a few frigates.—A full Senate yesterday approved all the dispositions made by his Majesty in regard to Russia, as well as the measures, which he has taken for the security of the kingdom.

LONDON, June 18.—July 3.

A warrant passed the Royal signature last week for granting Sir Frederick Haldimand, late Governor of Quebec, the sum of 350*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* for law expences incurred during the time he filled that post.

At the same time a warrant also passed the Royal signature, for granting to Evan Nepean, Esq. one of the Under Secretaries of State, the sum of 15,007*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* expended in presents to the Indian Chiefs in Canada.

Accounts are just received, that a large detachment of Imperial troops have had a rencontre with the advanced forces of the Republic of Venice. The object in contest was the passage of the Imperial troops through the territory of the Republic. This the Venetians resisted, and the resistance was followed by an immediate action.

Friday morning sailed Rear Admiral Elliot, in his Majesty's ship Salisbury, for Newfoundland.

The country which the King of Sweden is attempting to recover, was taken, the whole of it by Peter the Czar of Muscovy; but by the treaty of peace concluded at Nyflot soon after the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, it was restored to the Swedes. The Czar kept only part of Carelia and Kexholm; but in the late war the Russians having again enlarged their dominions on that side, so that by the treaty of Abo, in 1743, Sweden agreed to yield, for ever, to Russia, part of Savolaxia, and all Kexholm, with the best part of Carelia, as also the town and fortrels of Nyflot, with a frontier on the north and west sides.

By an order dated 24th ult. the King of Sweden has been pleased to grant a general pardon to all cavaliers, dragoons, soldiers, registered pilots, marine soldiers, volunteers, sailors and pilots of merchant ships who have deserted their corps and entered into foreign service, on condition of their returning to the kingdom within six months.

The Danes are arming apace, for what purpose we do not pretend to say, but extraordinary means are made use of. We have the best reason to believe they will join Sweden against the Russians.

Yesterday morning goods to the amount of upwards of 140,000*l.* were entered at the Custom-house for Virginia and Maryland.

The East-India Company, now and then, entertain their friends at three guineas a head! Harry the Vth. returning after the battle of Agincourt, dined at Sittingburn, with his whole suite, for 9*s.* 9*d.*

Aberdeen, June 10.—On Sunday se'night the wood of Glentanner was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have been wilfully done. The dry weather, and a brisk breeze of wind, favored the ravage of the flames; and though all the neighbouring country used every effort to check the progress of the fire, it was not stopped till about five hundred acres were consumed.—Dr. JOHNSON said there were *no trees in Scotland!*

### TRIAL OF HASTINGS. THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Mr. Sheridan concluded his observations on the evidence in support of the second charge, with a speech that might be considered as a perfect model of eloquence:—It was sublime, pathetic, brilliant, light and airy, by turns, as the subject required; argumentative and convincing throughout.—He made Sir Elijah Impey, Mr. Middleton, and the prisoner in turn, the subjects of it. Sir Elijah, he said, had acted in the business of the affidavits, in a most remarkable manner; the rapidity and velocity of his motions, from town to town, and from province to province, could be equalled only by the gravity with which he took depositions, which he never read, and received proofs of a rebellion that never existed. Mr. Sheridan enlivened this scene by a quotation from Hamlet, remarking how quickly Trypheno tripped it along; and rendered it serious by quoting another passage, in which he said, that when Sir Elijah went to Lucknow for the purpose of making a son turn his sacrilegious arms against his mother, he remembered not the warning in Hamlet, "Nor let thy soul contrive against thy mother aught." Speaking of the repeated demands brought against the Eunuchs whilst in custody, for additional sums of money, he said, that their guilt was not estimated by any relation to the crimes supposed, from day to day, to be possessed of to make atonement in money:—The size of their fortune was the standard of their guilt; the President kept a kind of cash account of crimes, and tried the Resident by the multiplication table; he discovered his guilt by the rule of three, and formed the sentence, not upon the principles of the Justinian Code, the Institutes of Timur, or the Law of the Koran or the Gospel, but from that source of legal information—Cocker's Arithmetic.

Of the duties of children to their parents, he drew a most beautiful description; the language and sentiments were adapted to each, the former soft and delicate as the latter were tender; not a dry eye was to be seen in the hall; the Ladies in particular, were obliged to have recourse to their handkerchiefs, to wipe away the trickling tears. Mr. Sheridan then lashed, in the most cutting terms, those aliens to reason and apostates from nature, who had forced a son to violate the duties to parents, which he had just described.

He barely stated the sufferings of the women and children in the Khord Mahal, but did not attempt to describe them pathetically, lest the prisoner should have reason to complain that he spoke more to the hearts than heads of their Lordships; he contented himself with saying, that the prisoner was as responsible for those sufferings, as if he himself, and not his agent, had given the orders that produced them.

He then concluded in the following manner:—"I hear you already call on me to turn from the ill-shaped pagod, from the monstrous idol, which this bold man at your bar has thus set up, and to which he has dared to give the appellation of justice; I hear you command me to turn from the debased carica-

ture, to contemplate the figure of justice, where she sits in her more dignified form, and her more august tribunal, here; to a justice commanding, yet not rigorous; efficient, yet not sanguinary; to a justice, active and regardful, yet without restlessness or suspicious; to a justice, whose loveliest attribute appears in stooping to raise the oppressed, and to bind up the wounds of the afflicted. To that justice I now make my confident appeal, in a cause the most important to the interests of humanity that has been ever brought to a decision; in a cause, where, though the injuries were widely extended, the joyous and reverberent murmurs of redress would reach to a circle still more enlarged. I will not therefore adjure your Lordships to dismiss every thing like party motives on this occasion, as I well know that so perverse a bias cannot possibly intrude on your decision. But I will conjure you, by the dignity of your several characters; I will conjure you by the august solemnity of this high tribunal; I will conjure you by the sacred tie of honour, to which you will appeal, when laying your hands on your bosoms you give the important judgment, to weigh well the evidence which we have submitted to you. Let not quibbles on words do away the force of fact; let but the truth appear, and our cause is gained. My Lords, I have done."

BOSTON, August 20.

Britain has in America a military force of 13 battalions—which is a much greater number than it has either in the East or West-Indies—and what is a little extraordinary, a great part of this force is stationed within the territories of the *sovereign and independent States of America.*

NEW-YORK, August 25.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this City, dated July 1, 1788.*

"In the House of Commons, on the 6th of June, Mr. Gilbert took the chair, when the order of the day being read, Mr. Pitt rose, and after a pretty long exordium, in which he paid some compliments to the integrity of the loyalists, he began, and making an apology for procrastinating the settlement of their claims to this period, proposed the sum of 1,228,239*l.* to be paid to such loyalists who have been examined and proved their claims to 5th April, 1788, by debenture, bearing interest, and in the following manner:—All sums not exceeding ten thousand pounds to be paid the full amount; when the amount is above ten thousand and not above thirty-five thousand pounds, at the rate of ninety pounds per cent. for such part as exceeds ten thousand; from thirty five thousand to fifty, to receive eighty-five pounds per cent. and all above fifty-thousand pounds to receive eighty pound per cent. for all above ten thousand pounds.

"Immediately Mr. Fox rose, and after a very beautiful speech of considerable length, in which he enlarged much on the merit and sufferings of the loyalists, and proved with what cheerfulness they joined the British cause, and particularizing the case of Mr. Harford, whose property in Maryland was estimated at *seven hundred thousand pounds*, which was first curtailed by the Commissioners sent to examine claims in America, and reduced to three hundred and ten thousand, since which it got another pruning, and was reduced by the Commissioners at Lincoln's Inn, and the discount extorted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the small sum of seventy thousand:—Moved, that they should be put on the same footing they were found: This required an answer from Mr. Pitt, who acknowledged the suffer-