

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1748.

Mr. GREEN,

WHEN Augustus Caesar was informed that, during his Absence from Rome, the publick Offices were sold, and thence Corruption likely to creep into the Magistracy, he resolved neither to punish any by vulgar Reports, nor to spare such as were manifestly found guilty. A Rule extremely just and worthy of the wise Augustus; and such, no doubt, as will be duly observed by our Legislature with Regard to the Magistrates of Prince George's County; whose Conduct will meet with Censure or Approbation, agreeable to the Merits of their Cause, and not according to the weak or prejudicate Opinions of others, who thro' Ignorance cannot, or thro' Interest will not, form a just Judgment of their Actions.

IT is undoubtedly of the last Consequence to the Well-being of any Society, that the executive Powers be firmly supported in their Administration: But how can this be done, if those who have the Exposition and Execution of the Laws must ever lie at the Mercy of Individuals, and be eternally exposed to the Railery, Insults and Reflections of every one who is inclined to differ in Opinion with them? Or how soon, by these Means, would that useful and honourable Station be rendered wholly useless and contemptible? And what must be the fatal Consequences, but in the first place, a partial Administration of Justice, and at length universal Confusion? That Government ought always to be in Subjection to the legal Constitution, is what no Man, who understands the Constitution, will deny. But that Magistrates, who have the Distribution of Justice, and Execution of the Laws, assented to by the Community, or, which is the same Thing, the Powers by them constituted, ought not to be upheld and protected from the Insults and Reproaches of private Persons, is what no Man, who is not an Enemy to the Constitution, will affirm.

PARLIAMENTS cannot always be sitting, nor is it necessary, or consistent with the Safety of the People, that they should. As one of the greatest Sticklers for Liberty, as well as one of the most consummate Judges that his own or any other Age ever produced, has incontrovertibly shewn in his Treatise on Government. These standing Parliaments are demonstrated to be more dangerous than standing Armies. And from thence our Author proceeds to shew the Necessity of an executive Power, and the Plenitude of it, in the following Words. "But because the Laws that are at once, and in a short Time made, have a constant and lasting Force, and need a perpetual Execution, or an Attendance thereunto; therefore it is necessary there should be a Power always in Being which should see to the Execution of the Laws that are made and remain in Force. And thus the legislative and executive Power come often to be separated." Here we find, by this great Authority, which has never yet been disputed, nor from the Nature of Things in this Case ever can, that in the recess of Parliaments the whole Power legislative, excepting that alone of making Laws, is devolved on the Power executive; from whence evidently appears the Necessity of supporting the last in the highest Honour and Dignity, the better to enable it to go thro' the Exercise and Performance of it's several Duties and Functions. Of this the English Nation have ever been extremely sensible and tenacious. Four hundred Years ago we find the Heir apparent to the Crown committed to the Fleet by a Magistrate, for insulting him in the Execution of his Office. We find too this noble Resolution of the Judge applauded by the Nation, approved of by the King, and rewarded by the Offender himself, after he became the great Henry the Vth. And the late Case of Judge Willes is a convincing Argument how dangerous it is at this Day to insult or reflect on a Magistrate in

England. A Court-Martial there, consisting of great Men, much greater Men than the Freeholders of Prince George's County, such too as perhaps were not more ignorant of the Constitution, were, for only saying that a Judge of the Common Pleas had exceeded his Jurisdiction, reduced to the mortifying Necessity of signing a formal Recantation, and asking Pardon in the most abject and submissive Terms. Upon receiving of which Submission and Recantation, we are told, the Chief Justice delivered himself to the following Effect. "I desire, with the Concurrence of my Brothers, that it may be registred in the Remembrance-Office, as a Memorial to the present and future Ages, that whoever set themselves above the Law, will in the End find themselves mistaken; for we may with Propriety say of the Law as of Truth, *Magna est Veritas et prevalebit*." The legislative Powers of this Province seem to have been no less sensible of the Necessity of keeping up the Power and Dignity of Magistrates, as may be seen Page 199 and 207 of the Body of Laws, where Courts, and Magistrates out of Court, are not only empowered, but also positively enjoined, strictly to observe, and, by Fine or Imprisonment, punish those who behave with the least Indecency before them. Thus we find in what high Estimation the Station and Office of a Judge has ever been held in this and our Mother Country. Which may serve for an Answer to a late half-witted Author, who seems to have been kept by the Freeholder as a Body of Reserve, in case he should find himself too closely attacked. This Author, in order to prove that the Persons of Judges are not regarded in England, instances the Case of *Tusilian, Brember*, and others, Ministers and Favourites of Richard the III, who were put to Death, not for giving their Opinions on a Point of Law, but for advising the King he was above all Law: Which is Treason in any other Person as well as a Judge. This superficial Writer may, by these Laws, find how considerable County Courts have appeared in the Eyes of the Legislature, as well as those of the *Natives*. He may by perusal also be convinced, that the Necessity of them arose from the Conduct of Foreigners. And if he will give himself time to reflect on the late Deportment of one of his own Party in a County Court, he may be satisfied of the Necessity of continuing such Laws in Force. Upon Enquiry too, he may perhaps learn, that the Offender has, in the Course of this Dispute, prided himself on that his insolent Behaviour; made a Merit of it to the People, as one of the Essentials of *British Liberty*; and thereby encouraged others to fly in the Face of Government. To take farther Notice of this Author, would be making him too considerable; for which Reason I shall drop him into his original Obscurity, and resume the Subject-Matter of this Paper.

The Freeholder's Performances begin I think in No. 143 of the *Maryland Gazette*. The first Paragraph, containing nothing but an uncommon Strain of Egotism, and promises of shewing what it has not been, nor ever will be, in his Power to shew, shall be passed over in Silence. In the second, we are told by this unprejudiced and well-bred Author, *he doubts not but he shall be censured for making thus bold with Magistracy*. From whence, I would be glad to know, could this Certainty of Censure proceed, but a Conviction that he either had or should futurely deserve it. But, says he, *as I have no quarrel to Names or Persons, I can give the less Offence*. Would not every one from hence naturally have concluded, that our modest Author would have concealed the Names of those against whom he intended to reason without Reserve, and whose Actions he designed with the utmost Freedom to canvas. Or, did not common Decency require thus much, even to an Enemy, in a Matter wherein it then could not, nor yet can, certainly be known, whether the Accusation be just or groundless? Yet we find, that to put beyond all Doubt who were the Persons intended to be libelled and aspersed without Measure, a Certificate of their Names, under the Hand and Seal of a Sworn Officer, has been industriously

industriously dispersed throughout the Province. A notable Instance of a well bred Gentleman! In a Word, such a Proceeding will be a lasting Monument of his Fame, and an unanswerable Instance how necessary a good Education is to make a wise Man, at least a Man fit for a polite and candid Writer.

The thinking Part of Mankind will allow, that tho' Magistracy be a great and honourable Trust, yet it is a Trust which ought to be bounded with many and strong Restraints. Whether Chains or Ropes I presume our Author forgot to mention. Magistrates, in my humble Opinion, are already bounded and tied down by the same Laws which govern the rest of Society. What Occasion then of additional Restraints? Or, if their Trust and Power be aimed at, and that must be retrench'd or taken away, what then becomes of the great and honourable Trust? And every Violation of it, the smallest Violation of it, ought to meet with a proportionable Punishment; because Indulgence to the least Faults of Magistrates may be Cruelty to a whole People. What, no quarter for poor Magistrates? No Allowance for human Frailties? What an obdurate, rigid and hard-hearted Patriot is here! And how well does he ape or rather surpass his Grandfire Cate! Surely our Author, by a fatal Mistake, took Magistrates for Popes. How else could it have entered into his Noddle, that a Man, by being dubb'd a Justice, was from thence forward invested with a Spirit of Infallibility, as he certainly must, before he can in Justice be accountable for an Error in Judgment, or Failings and Weaknesses which are incident to and inseparable from the Nature of Man.

It is the Bulwark of a British Constitution, that our Lives and Properties are secured by Laws made by ourselves, and executed by our Magistrates. Here for once we shall agree with the Freeholder, that his Doctrine is sound and good. What a Pity is it then, that this judicious Author has unluckily knock'd it on the Head, in his second Essay on Liberty and the Constitution; where we find this memorable Expression; *If the Steps taken by one of the Parties be legal and valid, they strike at the Foundation of all Liberty.* Thus, by a wonderful Operation of our Laws, they secure our Lives and Properties at the same Time that they are destructive of our Liberties! What a profound Statesman is our Freeholder, and how unfathomable are the Depths of his double-refin'd Politics! When, Oh! when shall it please Almighty God to enlighten this Infant Country, and enable the brightest of her Sons to make such wise Distinctions and subtle Remarks? But alas! we want the Advantage of a better Education, and, in that, all Things.

† Come Wisdom, come, dispel these Clouds of Night;
And o'er the Province spread thy glorious Light:
Let Colleges arise at thy Command,
And send thy wise Instructors through the Land.

THEN indeed shall the Natives of Maryland, enter the Lists, and take up the Gantlets, with the most learned B—k—d that ever imbibed Grammatical Nonsense in a Hutt, or received an awkward Education at a Charity-School. Whenever these Laws are wilfully or ignorantly misconstrued, to serve certain Purposes or bye Ends, and not the Good of the People in general, our Constitution affords a Remedy, a tried and practicable Remedy. That Laws may be wilfully or ignorantly misconstrued will not be denied: But that they can be misconstrued ignorantly to serve bye Ends, is what I must desire at present to be excused from allowing; because, with Submission to the learned Philo and his Cousin Americans, a little native Sense tells me, that no Man can designedly do a Thing, and yet be ignorant of it.

AND while I only contend that no Steps ought to be taken by any Set of Men whatever, to destroy, or even frustrate that valuable Branch of Liberty left in the People, a Liberty to lay their Wants and Complaints by Petition before the Legislature, I doubt not but the Prayers and good Wishes of every honest Man will attend me. Worthy Patriot! Good and pious Man! How does his Breast glow, his Pulse throb, and his Heart beat, with the Love of his Country! To me it is Matter of Wonder, that in this difficult and arduous Task, he had not invoked the Assistance of all the immortal Gods, as well as the Prayers of every honest Man. But before Assistance either human or divine is necessary, it is incumbent upon this poor oppressed and groan-

ing Patriot, to shew that the Magistrates have taken any Step to deprive him of this valuable Branch of Liberty; or that they have ever denied the Rights of the People, in an humble Manner to lay their Aggrievances, or what they esteemed such, before the Legislature; a Thing, not only in itself highly reasonable, but moreover agreeable to Magna Charta, and the Petition of Right. How very different has been the Conduct of those Gentlemen on that Occasion? Conscious of the Uprightness of their Intentions, whatever Light they might appear in to others, they were ever ready and willing to submit their Actions to the Judgment of those to whom alone they are accountable; be- holding at the same Time, with a just Disdain, the little Arts and scandalous Devices of their Enemies, to render them contemptible in the Eyes of the World, and expose them to the Hatred and Insults of the People: In which laudable Design, however well they may have succeeded, their grand Project of preventing the Designs of the Justices from being carried into Execution, has nevertheless miscarried. They who had accepted of a Trust, and were satisfied of the Rectitude of their Measures, and the Measures of those by whom they were intrusted, were not to be intimidated by Clamour or Numbers, but remained immutably fixed in their first Resolutions, agreeable to the Intrepidity of just and good Men, so nobly set forth by Horace in the following Lines:

The Man resolv'd, and steady to his Trust,
Inflexible to Ill, and obstinately just,
May the rude Rabble's Insults despise,
Their senseless Clamours, and tumultuous Cries.

HENCE it came to pass, that a memorable Remonstrance, containing in Substance nothing, in Nonsense much, handed in on an ever-memorable Day, by an ever-busy Gentleman of another County at the Head, at the Instance, and in the Name, of half a Dozen interested Leaders, and twenty-six misguided Freeholders of Prince George's, had not it's designed Effect. But since our Constitution, by our Author's own Confession, affords a Remedy for every Evil, why all this Fuss, this Clamour and Noise, about a single Instance of male Administration in a County Court, supposing for Argument Sake this to be one! Or is it reasonable or just, that violent Convulsions should ensue every false Step or Error in Judgment of a Court of Judicature; and the People be set together by the Ears, or in our Author's own Words, a whole County sit in an Uproar: And that too before those, by whom alone the Matter is cognizable, have determined the Justice of the Complaint; or does not such an uncommon Mode of Proceeding betray the Badness of a Cause?

HAVING thus concluded my Remarks on the Freeholder's first Letter, it seems absolutely necessary, before I proceed to a Consideration of the second, to premise, that a very wide and material Distinction is to be made between what is Law, and what ought not to be Law, for this plain and obvious Reason: If Magistrates act wilfully or corruptly, without or against Law, they are accountable and punishable for it; but if they act under a Law, be it never so pernicious in it's Consequences, let it even be destructive of Life, Liberty, Property, and all that is dear and valuable to Society; yet, as they had no Share in the making of it, they therefore cannot be answerable for it's Consequences, although obliged in their Administration to govern by it. The Necessity of this Distinction will further appear to every one who considers the Drift of the Freeholder's Arguments, and how much the principal Matter, to which he should have confined himself, has all along been departed from. It ought to be remember'd, that what originally gave Rise to this Dispute, was a Charge of male Administration, exhibited against a County Court, and founded on a Presumption that the Proceedings of it's Members were either against, or without, Law. This then is the essential Point which the Freeholder should first have endeavoured to prove, and which was incumbent on him to prove: But that, we find, has been artfully laid aside, and a faint Attempt made towards demonstrating such a Law (which, by the Bye, is a Confession of the Law, and consequently a Giving up of at least half the Argument), to be inconsistent with a British Constitution. From whence it may naturally and reasonably be infer'd, that our Author himself was not insensible of the Badness of his Cause; for he must have supposed such a Law actually in Being, before any Conclusions could be drawn from it. But we shall cease to wonder at this Conduct of our Author, however extraordinary it may at first appear, when we consider his Motives, and the Advantages he expected

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expected to reap from it. If, as he and his Party fondly hoped, and modestly believed, the People of Maryland should turn out so insuperably ignorant and undiscerning, as not to be able to judge, that under a general Law, penn'd in plain English Words, wherein neither a Bridge nor Court-House is mentioned; If these stupid Wretches and Ontcasts of Nature, I say, should not be able to discern, that in such a Case the Bridge and House are equally taken Notice of; or should they judiciously determine with the *Freeholder*, that the first is mentioned, and the last not; then our Author obtains his Ends, gets a Court-House to himself, shakes Hands with Liberty, drops the Argument, makes a low Bow, and retires with all imaginable Sobriety, Dignity, and Regard to the Law and Government. But if on the contrary, a Ray of Light should unluckily break in upon the clouded Brains of senseless and unwary Buckskins; if they should, contrary to all Expectation, without the Advantage of a better Education, be able to judge that Black is Black, and that White is not Black, and from thence in Time arrive to such a Pitch of Understanding as to distinguish, that where neither a Bridge or House is mentioned, they are equally taken Notice of; that the Words necessary Charges are as applicable to a Court-House as a Bridge; and that it is as necessary to repair the first as the last: Or, which is worse than all, if the Assembly too should at the same Time be seized with distinguishing faculties, and concur in Opinion with the newly enlightened Natives; then Mr. *Freeholder*, as his last Resort, has Recourse to his Friend Constitution, whom he brings into the Field at the Head of a numerous Army of veteran forces, consisting of Fundamentals, Essentials, Basics, and Compacts: With these choice Troops he first attacks Common Sense, as an Enemy to his refined Politics; in which, if he comes off victorious, he has then a clear Stage, and nothing left to do, unless the Parliament, or an Assembly in America, (for I presume no one will pretend to make any material Distinction,) should offer to touch or meddle with any of Constitution's Men; in which Case, an Opportunity is offer'd this Hero of signalising himself in another Campaign; the *Freeholder*, with the Assistance of some of the greatest Statesmen that England ever saw, having convinced him of the Lawfulness of such a defensive War.

THAT this is the Spirit and Substance of the *Freeholder's* Doctrine, if any Substance or Spirit there be in it, let every Man that hears him, every Man that will read him, judge; and that he knows nothing of that Constitution about which he has made such a Pother, it is hoped, will in the Course of this Argument be shewn. But for the Sake of Order, and that nothing may be left unanswered, I shall first consider what is said by our Author, in his Complaint of the unlimited Power of Magistrates, from the Law under our Consideration. I call it, says he, an unlimited Power, because the Interpretation given to that Clause of the Act of Assembly, from which they claim their Power, is without Limitation, and gives them the same Power to levy five hundred thousand or fifty millions, as one hundred thousand: Yea, and our sagacious *Freeholder* might have added, as one Ounce. For this is actually the Meaning of the Law, and I presume was the Design of the Makers. Nor could it possibly be couched in other Words, so as to answer the Intention of it; because it then was, and to this Day is, altogether impossible certainly to judge what Sum or Quantity of Tobacco may be adequate to the necessary Charges and Exigencies of a County. How could a Legislative Power determine what Repairs of every Kind might be wanting; how many Bridges, and what Dimensions; how many Ferries, and on what Terms they ought to be kept; how many Pensioners, and what Charity according to their respective Circumstances they merited? Hence arose the Necessity of investing Courts with that plenary Power so much complained of, and which in my weak Opinion cannot be altered for the better, nor lodged in any other Set of Men, with equal Safety to the People. For, supposing Mankind in the General to be upon a Level with regard to Corruption, yet as every one, let him be ever so depraved in his Morals, would choose to appear virtuous in the Eyes of the World, from that Consideration alone the Actions of Men in an elevated Station will ever be found attended with greater Diffidence, Circumpection, and Caution, than such as are transacted in Holes and Corners, or in a Manner less exposed to public View. From whence it is evident, that this delegated Power of Taxing is more securely lodged in County Courts, than it would be in Vestries, or with Constables, as it is in some Cases in England; or with any Set of Men whatever.

The Remainder of the Native of Maryland on this Act of Assembly, showing the Safety of such a Power in County Courts, that the late Tax is not unprecedented, but warranted by Custom ever since the Law; and that such a delegated Power is agreeable to the Constitution of England; shall be inserted, if possible, in our next.



T U R I N, December 23.

Colonel Rivarola, and Dr. Giuliani, having obtained the succours they solicited, are both set out for Corsica. These succours consist, for the present, of two English men of war, which are to carry them over to that island, and 500 troops, besides several armed vessels; but we are assured the court intends them a more powerful succour.

Parma, December 23. The last advice from the frontiers of the state of Genoa inform us, that the French and Genoese design to bring the greatest part of their forces into the Eastern Riviera, in order to assemble a considerable body of troops on that side, that they may be able to act early in the spring against the Lunegiana or the Parmezan. Their new works in that part of the country are finish'd, and furnish'd with all manner of necessaries; their garrisons grow stronger every day, and we are assured they have actually 48 battalions on the territory of the republic, of which above half are posted along the Eastern Riviera; and the rest are distributed in the fortifications round about the city of Genoa. These advices add, that they expect fresh reinforcements from Provence, and the county of Nice. As for our troops, they still remain quiet in their quarters, but are order'd to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice, to oppose the enemy's enterprises.

Warsaw, December 27. Diverse couriers from Petersburg have passed through this city, who, after leaving some dispatches with the Russian commissary residing here, continued their journey to Vienna and Dresden: Those dispatches relate to the march of the auxiliary body of Russian troops taken into the pay of the maritime powers, who are to traverse part of Lithuania and Poland, and then proceed to the Rhine, through Moravia and Bohemia. We expect in a few days commissaries on both sides, in order to settle every thing relating to the passage of those troops; and we are assured orders are already issued for gathering up provisions along the route they are to take. According to the last advices from the frontiers, the first column of this corps are to begin their march before the first of January, that they may reach the confines of Lithuania the 25th. The other two columns will be close at their heels.

Lisbon, January 3. Letters from Madrid say, that a great number of officers were arrived there from the army in Italy, which had begun to separate for winter quarters; and that dispositions were making to keep the infant Don Philip well supplied with men and money, to enable him to open the campaign early in the spring; but that notwithstanding the whole kingdom ardently wishes for peace.

Vienna, January 11. General Festetics is nominated to succeed general Trops in the Low Countries; and prince Charles is to command an army on the Moselle.

Hague, January 12. The Dutch troops actually prisoners of war in France amount to 46 regiments. But they are far from being compleat; and as the French court refuses to ransom them, they are put upon half pay; and their remains at home will be regimented, and put under other officers.

January 21. N. S. We here speak positively of a separate peace being in great forwardness between Great Britain and Spain; tho' France endeavours all it can to prevent it.

Paris, January 25. The king will command his armies in person in the Low Countries this next campaign, which is to consist of 250,000 men.

Hague, January 30. The British, Imperial, and Sardinian ministers, have signed a reciprocal convention with the deputies of the States General, concerning the number of effective men each power is to furnish the next campaign; and the plan of military operations both in the Low Countries and in Italy.

February 1. The Imperial, British, and Sardinian ministers have received their passports from Paris, to repair to the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Brussels, January 9. It is now said that the 15th is the day fixed for the assembling the troops, for the execution of the new expedition, which marshal Lowendahl is to command in person. It is not with any view to this, that those vast preparations

tions are making at Ghent and other places, but to another that is to follow it, of which the marshal count de Saxe is to have the direction; and some say, that he has promised the king to put that important fortress into his hands before the close of the month. Our last convoy to Bergen-op-zoom was very shamefully beaten; the escorte consisted of a thousand dragoons on foot, the body of Hussars that attacked them fell short of six hundred men, and the dispute happened almost under the cannon of the place; they carried off twenty prisoners, forty-two fat oxen, fifty-two hogs, a hundred and forty-two sheep, destroyed a hundred waggons, and as much corn and peas as cost thirty thousand lives.

Offend, Feb. 3. A Calais privateer has brought in here a Danish vessel from Waterford to Rotterdam, with 2656 tubs of butter, &c. on board; valued at 10,000 guineas.

L O N D O N.

December 31. Letters from Vienna bring word, that a Resolution has been taken of forming an army on the Moselle this year, with a design of dividing the power of France, and making a powerful diversion in favour of the Allies. Prince Charles of Lorraine is intended for commander in chief of these troops; and according to the latest advices from the empire, the corps will soon be completed, as they afford great reason for believing, that the anterior circles will conform themselves to what his imperial majesty shall request, particularly as to the safety and protection of the Germanic body.

January 12. It is said that the admirals Warren, Hawke, Chambers, and Osborne, will shortly put to sea with strong squadrons of ships of war, to protect our trade, and annoy the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Frankfurt, January 1.

"The French buy up all the provisions they possibly can, to put in their magazines, upon account that the circles have associated themselves; which unexpected proceeding they did not expect. When all the deputies of the Protestant Swiss cantons were solemnly assembled, the Dutch proposal of taking 24000 men into their pay, was made and agreed to, on a division of 113 votes for it, and only 90 against it; and those troops were order'd to march in a short time."

It is said, that the earl of Chesterfield will speedily make a tour to the court of Berlin, on affairs of the greatest importance.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 3.

"However gloomy the prospect may seem, the most discerning politicians are clear in their opinion, that a peace will prove more destructive to the republic than the continuance of the war: For if the war goes on, we have this chance, that we shall wrest from the enemy what he has conquered these three years past; or else we shall be totally undone, by his receiving an accession of strength in consequence of the new alliance we and Great Britain have purchas'd in the north. Now, it is more eligible, in the opinion of every true patriot, every man of common sense, to put all the hazard at once, and sink under the ruins of our country, than to submit to such terms of peace as may be obtain'd in our present circumstances."

A N N A P O L I S.

The General Assembly of this Province is to meet here on Tuesday next.

Mr. Green,

There was a small Mistake in my last, which I beg you would take the first Opportunity to rectify, by publishing this. The Motto was cited from Thucydides, instead of Cicero: I trusted to Memory in the Thing, and imagined the Roman had translated the Saying from the Grecian; but find I was mistaken.

I am, &c. A FREEHOLDER.

Mr. Green,

I Really would not have troubled you with any Answer to the Letter in No. 153 of your Gazette, sign'd Philo-Kalus, had I not been afraid that some People would have thought I had writ it myself; that Writer having (I believe undesignedly) paid me a very high Compliment, by assesting that Verses, entirely my own, are stolen from Mr. Pope. I take this Opportunity, therefore, to let you know, that a certain Reverend Gentleman, noted for his Gravity, as I am well inform'd, is a public Company, threat-

ned to expose the Verses, much in the same Manner as is perform'd in the aforesaid elegant Epistle.

Seeing then his Reverence has endeavour'd to point me out (with much good Manners) as a Plagiary, he cannot take it amiss to be pointed out himself as an Original—Author: For this Purpose, I could not forbear sending you a few Staves upon the Subject; which, for aught I know, may be sung to the Tune of the hundred and nineteenth Psalm. The Poetical Epistle, I am told, was read to a Congregation after Divine Service, and condemn'd by the Parson for the Sake of an ill placed Compliment, which he conscientiously judg'd to be ironical: Now should the following Verses be likewise thought a proper Entertainment after Devotion, I submit the Music proper for them to the Clerk; and I hope Stentor will not spare his Lungs upon the Occasion: thus as Hudibras says,

They may be either said or sung.

I knew very well that the Satyr would alarm all the Dunces in the Province; and if some one or other of them had not given their Resentment, I should have thought it had not touch'd them so nearly as was intended. But I would not have them imagine that I design to answer any more of them, otherwise than by a contemptuous Silence.

I am, &c. PHILO-MUSMUS.

AN EPIGRAM,

Occasioned by the Letter sign'd Philo-Kalus.

THE Parson says, my Verse I stole:
He did not steal his Letter;
'Tis an Original, the whole,
And much (for Sport) the better.

How would it swell my vainest Hope,
That thus my Verse seem'd *this* I
But ah! they look no more like *Pope*,
Than his flat Prose like *Swift*.

Swift, said you?—hold,—whom do you mean?
Attend, and see my Drift:
It favours not the witty *Dean*,
Tho' like dull *P—r—f—u S—*

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Baltimore-Town, April 30, 1748.

THE Subscriber having received Orders to purchase a Quantity of Tobacco, for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange; any Person that has good Yellow or Bright Tobacco, or clean Leaf, to dispose of, may meet Encouragement: The Tobacco to be ready for Shipping by the Middle of *Yent*, and of the following Weights; *viz.* Colours, to be from eight hundred and fifty, to nine hundred, nett, clear of the Cask; and Leaf, from nine hundred and fifty, to a thousand, clear of the Cask.

DARBY LUX.

RAN away on the 14th of April, from the Ship *St. Gury*, James Dobbins Commander, lying in the North-Well Branch of Patapsco River, the three following Sailors; *viz.* Richard Jolly, a tall thin Man, pitted with the Small-Pox. Richard Kent, a tall likely young Fellow. Giles Walmer, a fat lusty Fellow.

They carried with them from the same Ship a Convict Servant, named William Williams, alias Broughton, a full-faced Man, in a Sailor's Dress. It is supposed they stole a Longboat from Capt. Hamilton of the *Peggy*, 23 Feet Keel, 8 Feet Beam, with two Masts, two new Sails, and a Jibb; she had a new Grapnel, and a half worn Cable laid Rope to it; her outside and inside upper Works black, from being newly tar'd. It is thought they intend up the Bay for Philadelphia.

Whoever secures them in any Prison, so as they may be had again, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for each, and Four Pistoles for returning the Boat to the Ship, paid either by Mr. Alexander Lawson at the Nottingham Ironworks, Mr. Robert Swan at Annapolis, Dr. David Ross at Bladenburg, or JAMES DOBBINS.

For the rest of the News and Advertisements, see the Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Maryland Gazette*, No. 158.

L O N D O N, Dec. 8. 1748.

Yesterday came advice that the *Reine*, of 20 guns, belonging to Bayonne, is taken and brought into Plymouth. She was taken by the *Hampshire*, capt. Daniel, who some time since took the *Castor*, a French man of war.

By the master of a fruit-ship which arrived here this week, we are assured, that before he left Lisbon, the *Ambuscade* privateer had brought into that port three *Martinico* ships, which escaped from admiral Hawke.

We hear that some of the most valuable effects belonging to the *Nymph*, lately lost off Beachy Head, have been taken up, and that if the weather proves favourable, a great deal more will be saved.

December 3. The *Duke of Cumberland* privateer, capt. Haldin, has taken a Dutch ship valued at 200,000 *l.* Her loading is the effects which M. Bourdenaye had taken at Madrais.

Last night a messenger arrived from lord Hyndford in Russia, who, among other dispatches of importance, brought word, that the Russian troops were on their march for Germany; and we are assured, that the messenger who brought this news, saw some of the detachments of these troops on their march, as he was coming express from Petersburg. The troops were on the borders of Courland, which are contiguous to Poland, so that the news of their being entered into that kingdom is expected by the next messenger.

We hear that the right honourable the lord Tyravley will go to Turin, to take the command under the king of Sardinia in the room of general Wentworth deceased.

This morning came advice from Plymouth, that the Squadron under commodore Moyson, have taken and sent in there, the 28th instant, the *Jean Baptista*, a Spanish privateer of 22 guns, and 270 men, belonging to St. Sebastian's; and the *Trety* privateer of 18 guns, and 160 men, belonging to Bayonne.

December 12. We hear from Manchester that at a late christening there, the persons present and the child were all dress'd in plaid; and that several emblematical figures were on the dishes which made up the supper, expressive of the company's principles of disloyalty.

It is certain that advice has been received at court, of a ship's being arrived in one of the ports of Scotland, with some of the chiefs of the rebels (who made their escape after the battle of Culloden) on board, and also a large quantity of arms. Such is the implacable malice of the common disturber of Europe; and such the unnatural behaviour of some insatuated men to the mildest of kings.

December 14. A bill is ordered into parliament, to prohibit insurances on ships belonging to France, and on merchandizes or effects loaded thereon, during the present war with France.

We hear that 22,000 Hanoverians will be taken into the Pay of Great Britain for the Year 1748.

We have advice from the Mediterranean, that a fire which broke out at the king's store-house at Port Mahon, being a large fabrick of 130 foot in length, had entirely consumed it, with the stores, &c. for several men of war, which accident has prevented their putting to sea for a few days.

Extract of a Letter from Cork.

The ship *success*, capt. Walker, of 16 guns and 35 men, bound from Philadelphia to Cork, with slaves, is lost at Ballyhege in the county of Kerry. It is said all the crew were drowned, except nine, who saved themselves in the yawl.

Extract of a Letter from Harwich.

We have many wrecks on the coast hereabouts, which we take to be chiefly coasting vessels. Last night we saw a large ship on fire at sea, about five league off this place. She is still burning, and a fishing boat has been this morning near her, but dare not venture close to her. It is feared the whole crew have perished.

December 15. They write from the Hague, that on the 12th instant, N. S. they had great thunder and lightning, which was succeeded by a storm, such as has not been known there in the memory of man. It began at 3 o'clock, and continued encreasing every moment 'till 7 at night, after which it diminished gradually. The Damage done by it is very considerable, it having blown down chimnies, ripped off the roofs of houses, torn up trees, &c. They add, that the thoughts of the sad accounts from the sea-side, chiefly from Zealand, makes every one tremble. In short, all the foreign accounts speak of this storm in most melancholly terms.

The Dutch are labouring hard to fit out a great fleet in the spring, and, it is said, will be able to put to sea 26 ships of the line, besides frigates, by the first of March, in order to undertake, in conjunction with a British Squadron, an expedition of great importance, the effects of which may, in some measure, balance the losses they may have sustain'd by Land, or at least restore and support their credit as a maritime power, as well as to take from their ambitious neighbour, all the vain hopes she has entertained of reviving her naval force, and of adding that character to the rest of her high pretensions.

The following French Men of War of the Line and Frigates have been taken since the first day of May 1747, viz.

Ships Names,	Guns,	Men,
<i>Invincible</i> , — —	74 — —	700
<i>Terrible</i> , — —	74 — —	686
<i>Monarque</i> , — —	74 — —	686
<i>Neptune</i> , — —	74 — —	686
<i>Trident</i> , — —	64 — —	650
<i>Fougueux</i> , — —	64 — —	650
<i>Serieux</i> , — —	66 — —	556
<i>Severne</i> , — —	50 — —	550
<i>Diamant</i> , — —	56 — —	450
<i>Jaton</i> , — —	52 — —	355
<i>Ruby</i> , — —	52 — —	328
<i>Glorieux</i> , — —	45 — —	330
<i>Renomme</i> , — —	32 — —	300
<i>Castor</i> , — —	30 — —	300
<i>Magnanime</i> , — —	74 — —	686
	880	7913

The LAMENTATIONS of LEWIS the Beloved of his People, for the Loss of his Ships.

[All those mark'd thus * were either taken or destroy'd before.]

MARS, * O God of War, why hast thou turned thy Back upon us, and why fightest thou for our Enemies! How is my Glory fallen! my *Diamonds* and *Rubies* are no more!

Instead of being *August*, * how am I crest-fallen!

Where is my *Invincible*?

Thou, *Panther*, * has been worried by the *British* *Mastiffs*!

Thou, O *Ambuscade*, * hast been taken in a Snare!

The *Serieux* is now serious enough, but 'tis otherwise † with my Enemies:

The *Subtile* * is subtile in vain!

And the *Vigilant* * shall be watchful against me!

What can I do without thee, O *Mercury*, * my Sore runneth and is incurable †

O *Jafon*! Britain has thy Golden Fleece!

L'Etoile * my *Morning Star*, is vanished in a Blaze! [burnt]

Medea * the *Sorceress* has forsaken me, the *Solebay* * is returned to her own Home, for which my Heart mourns in secret, and L'Ardent * fires me with Rage.

The SECOND PART.

In a Complaint to Monsieur MAUREPAS.

O My Renown! [Le Renomme] *Maurepas* is fled, and Fear is come upon me.

O Terrible! my Governor *Conflans* is in the Hands of mine Enemies.

The *Sewern* is returned to its ancient Course,

Neptune is gone over to the Hereticks!

George has Possession of the *Trident*, and commands the Ocean!

The *Rascals* pay no more Respect to the † *Fierce* grand *Monarque*, than they did to the *Boy Charles*, whom they sent packing out of Scotland.

Le *Castor* has a malevolent Influence upon my maritime Affairs, and I am stung to the Heart by the *Hornet* †.

My † *Magnanimity* is departed from me, and I shall boast thereof no more for ever.

† The Name changed by the Lord of the Admiralty.

† Le *Fougueux*, The Name of a Star, † Retaken.

† Le *Magnanime*, just taken.

Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk, December 29.

"Since the king has given us leave to take the Dutch ships, we are night and day equipping out privateers; and a great number are already put to sea, as well from this as the other ports. For the future we expect no other ships but those belonging to Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark; for we are certain that we have concluded with one power such a treaty, that her ships shall fetch and carry goods from any kingdom it shall be thought needful.

The miseries in this kingdom (France) are greater than they have been for a century past, on account of the scarcity of provisions, &c."

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for November last.

To the RESTORERS of our NAVAL Honour.

HAWKE, WARREN, AN ON, heroes of the main!
 'Tis yours to breathe the false Gallia's tumid vein;
 To cool that rage, with English ball and fire,
 Which would to gen'ral monarchy aspire;
 To bind ambition with a legal chain,
 And fix Britannia's empire on the main:
 Proceed! the muse prophetick dares insure,
 You have the pills that Bourbon's pride will cure;
 Your powders reach the latent seeds of strife,
 And break the bandage of a tyrant's life:
 His purblind sight your lightning will restore;
 His deafness leave him when your thunders roar.
 Oh! do not rest half-glorious; seek the seas;
 You have but stunn'd, not heal'd the French disease:
 More ample victory on your squadrons wait;
 Then spread your canvases, hasten Gallia's fate,
 And make your nation, like your courage, great!
 So shall our sons, in future ages born,
 Kinle at your deeds; and the French navy scorn.
 Ye honest tars! when you engage remember
 Who, with the devil, brought o'er the Pretender;
 Revenge that insult on the briny wave,
 Copy your Prince! be vigilant and brave!
 To die's more glorious than to live a slave.

To the brave Sir EDWARD HAWKE, Knight of the Bath, on his late glorious Victory at Sea.

O HAWKE! distinguish'd by a just applause;
 Thou second Neptune in thy country's cause!
 In vain France sends her squadrons to enslave,
 While you look out to conquer and to save:
 In vain she boasts her rapine on the plain,
 While, at her coast, Britannia rules the main.
 Still do I hear thy thund'ring cannons roar!
 Still see the ocean dy'd with Gallic gore!
 And dare, to thy immortal honour, tell
 Not cowards, by thy hand, but heroes fell.
 If to our foes we give the lustre due,
 Then think, brave Hawke, what glory waits on you!
 O may each year thy honour'd lawrels grow!
 Fresh favours may the royal hand bestow!
 Tho' lion-like thou drub'st the stubborn foe,
 Thy soul rejoices not at human woe:
 Glad would you be, for troubled Europe's ease,
 To sheath the sword, and see the world at peace.

TOBACCO, either Cut and Dry'd, or Pig-tail; the Cut and Dry'd at 1 s. per Pound, and the Pig-tail at 2 s. per Pound: Likewise SNUFF, very little (if any thing) inferior to the best Scotch Snuff at 3 s. per Pound by the Half Dozen. And RAFFER, both plain and scented. Any Gentlemen, who have Occasion for any Quantities, may depend on being well served by
Their humble Servant,

JOHNS INCH.

A To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, Brisk likely Country-born Negro Wench, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, who is a good Spinner; with a Child, about 18 Months old. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.
 Very good Nutmegs, by the Pound, or Ounce, to be Sold by the said Reynolds.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one Francis Main, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark-brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brows, came from London into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship Grove, Capt. Babb, who loaded in Bay River.

Now if the said Francis Main be living, and will apply to Jonas Green, Printer, in Annapolis, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Persons in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subscriber's Store in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 11th Day of May instant, a likely Negro Man, and a Country-born Negro Boy, to the highest Bidder, for current Money. The Sale to be at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subscribers, on Wednesday the 18th Day of May inst. for ready Sterling Cash, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel County, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres, and a good Title made to the Purchaser.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, junior,
 RICHARD BURDUS.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer.

April 9, 1748.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxent Iron Works, an English Convict Servant Woman, named Elizabeth Edwards, alias Ridding, alias Key; she is about 20 years of Age, full faced, and very much Pock-fretten. She had with her the following Cloaths; viz. a Callico Gown; a Red Plaid Gown; a Pair of Stays; a Callamanco Coat, with a dark Camblet Border; red Morocco Shoes, with white heels; and a Straw Hat.

Whoever secures the said Woman, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOHN DAVIS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near Bladenburg, in Prince-George's County, on the 15th of April, a Servant Man named Benjamin Crampton, of very low Stature, and wears his own brown Hair, says he was born on the Eastern Shore, and pretends to something of Shoemaking: He had with him a light-colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat, one Ditto of a darkish Colour, a Linnen Waistcoat, without Sleeves, one white Shirt, one brown Ditto, Leather Breeches, a Pair of Trowsers, white Stockings, turn'd Pumps, and an old Castor Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and will bring him to his Master, shall have Three Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, besides what the Law allows; or, if taken at any great Distance, not only the above Reward, but all reasonable Charges.

THOMAS HARRIS.

MR. Thomas Harrison, Merchant, late of Baltimore County now gone to England, having left with me the Subscriber, a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: These are therefore to desire all Persons indebted to the said Thomas Harrison, to come immediately and Discharge their respective Debts, which will prevent further Trouble and Charge.

JAMES WALKER.

TO be Sold on board the Ship Sandwich, James Cawley Commander, lying in the North-West Branch of Patuxent River, a Parcel of white large-grain Salt, at the following Prices, delivered on board; viz. 50 Bushels together, at 18 s. Sterling, or 3 s. Currency, per Bushel; 100 Bushels, at 20 s. Sterling, or 3 s. 4 d. Currency, per Bushel; any Quantity less than 100, at 2 s. Sterling, or 4 s. Currency, per Bushel. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to the Captain on board the said Ship, or to the Subscriber in Baltimore-Town.

DARBY LUT.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

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DABBY LUX.

PRICE in
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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1748.

AIX, (in France,) Jan. 20.

THE English having for some time, taken almost all the ships, that have sailed from Marseilles for the Levant, or from the Levant to Marseilles, it has been thought proper for a while to suspend all commerce to those parts: in consequence of which, several ships are unloading till a more favourable opportunity. The loss already sustained by the merchants is almost insupportable, and the misfortune is greatly enhanced by the dearth of provisions throughout all Provence. By our last letters, two ships, laden with corn from Barbary, were expected in that port: The arrival of which is of so much consequence, that if the Enemy should take them, the Marseillians must famish with hunger.

Hague, Feb. 8. Letters from Petersburg say, that a Squadron of 16 men of war, 6 frigates, and two bomb vessels, with provisions for 5 months, are ready to sail to Cronstadt, as soon as the Baltic is opened.

The college of the admiralty have taken such measures, that exclusive of those for protecting the coast, we shall have 20 sail of men of war ready for the service in April next, and the utmost diligence is used to augment the number.

LONDON, February 4.

The public prints having muster'd for us an army of 195,000 men, we ought to observe, that, during the greatest part of king William and queen Anne's wars, the whole confederate forces were reckon'd to be considerably above 200,000: But, as Italy seems to be left out in the present computation, we may hope, that if the Netherlands and Germany have the number above mentioned, the whole allied strength will be as great now as in former times. However, all this is uncertain, and we have been so often disappointed of success on the Continent, that our hopes there cannot be greatly elevated. — On the Sea, if the same pains be taken to collect all the strength we can command, the entire ruin of the enemy's commerce would be almost unavoidable, and we should have little room to doubt of our getting possession of their most valuable Colonies.

We hear that a great man, famous for moderation and equity, is at present very warm for continuing the war against France, contrary to the opinion of another great person, who was tho't from the sprightliness of his temper, to have in him more of the martial spirit.

The connoisseurs in politics all agree, that a peace is actually resolved upon.

We hear that the propositions made by France, &c. to his majesty for a general peace, will soon be laid before both houses of parliament.

Fourteen ships richly laden with furs, &c. are arrived at the port of Brest.

There is also an account that the French will have in the spring sixty sail of men of war; and that there is now twenty-one men of war, old and new, at Brest; at Rochfort three just launched, at Toulon five, at Port Louis five, at Havre seven, ten expected from Sweden, and some others contracting for at that court.

As several letters from different parts of Italy, by the last mail, mention a general insurrection in the island of Sardinia, it may not be amiss to inform the public whence that story arose. A gentleman returning from that island to Sicily, touched at Leghorn in his way; and being overheard, at his departure from thence, to tell one of his friends, that at his leaving Cagliari, the whole city was in the utmost confusion, and that he was afraid they would soon hear melancholy news; this was presently interpreted to be an insurrection, or a dangerous sedition at least; whereas the real fact was, that one of the greatest convents in the city had suddenly fallen down, crushed most of the nuns to pieces, and buried alive near a hundred young women of the best fa-

milies in the island, who boarded there for the sake of education.

On Friday night general St. Clair set out for Turin, where he is to reside.

On Monday next rear-admiral Osborne, lately appointed commander in chief of his majesty's ships station'd at the Leeward islands and Barbados, sets out for Portsmouth, in order to hoist his flag on board his majesty's ship the Tilbury now at Spithead, and is to sail with the first fair wind to the West-Indies.

London, Feb. 11. By letters from Rome we have advice, that lately died there in a mad-house, one George Aichinson, an Irish presbyterian, who went thither to convert the Pope, on a persuasion that he was a prophet sent by God for that purpose.

This day the duke of Bedford kissed his majesty's hand on his being appointed one of the secretaries of state, in the room of the right hon. the earl of Chesterfield, who resigned, and received the keys accordingly.

And we are well informed, that the right hon. the earl of Sandwich will be appointed first lord of the admiralty.

And also, that sir Peter Warren will be made one of the lords of the admiralty.

Yesterday arrived at Spithead from Holland, a Dutch man of war, of 64 guns; and she brings advice, that several more of the same nation, will be at Spithead in a short time.

This morning arrived a mail from Ireland, by which we have advice, that on the 26th of Jan. a dreadful fire broke out in the prison at Kinsale, in which the French and Spaniards were confined, which was entirely consumed. It is not certain how this calamity happened; but, we hear, it was owing to a candle, in one of the rooms, being put into a hole, where was a parcel of straw, and set fire to it, and soon communicated it self to the straw-bedding. Several of the prisoners had the good luck to break out at the windows and doors: But next morning, on mustering the prisoners, fifty-four were missing; and as a great many bodies were found without heads, and heads without bodies, it is feared they perished in the flames.

Bergen-op Zoom, Feb. 8. The desolation in this place is extreme, several houses being every day pulled down by the French for firing. They have cleared all the country, and there is scarce a tree, house, barn or hovel for a league round about us. The vaults of the great church, which the French fired with their bombs at the beginning of the siege, and the six great pillars that supported it, fell down the first instant: so that it will be necessary to rebuild that whole edifice.

London, Feb. 16. According to some advices in the Utrecht Gazette, there is great hope of the congress being productive of a general peace; because as they pretend to be informed, the British court is willing enough to restore Cape Breton, in the condition it was in when taken, provided something be given to England, as a compensation for the vast expences she has been put to in this war.

As there is advice of some French men of war going for the East Indies, some more ships of the line are ordered to sail thither after admiral Boscawen.

The Hector man of war is ordered to sail for Virginia, in order to cruise on that station, to intercept the enemy's privateers, who cruise on the capes of that place; and the Virginia merchantment are preparing to join her, and take the benefit of her convoy.

To morrow several of the Duke's servants set out for Harwich, and his Royal Highness will follow as soon as the wind is favourable to carry him to Holland.

There is advice, that the French are equipping in their several ports, all the men and sloop of war they can muster up with all expedition, which, it is said, are intended for the retaking Cape Breton; on which account we hear, that a Reinforcement is ordered by the admiralty, to those men of war order'd thither under the command of admiral Smith.

The

This Day his majesty was pleased to knight his grace the duke of Gordon, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, with the most noble order of the Thistle, and invested his grace with the green ribband, vacant by the death of the earl of Stair.

Yesterday the hon. John Stanhope, Esq; brother to the earl of Chesterfield, kissed his majesty's hand at St. James's, on his being appointed one of the lords of the admiralty.

March 1. Commodore Watson is appointed to command the men of war and sloops order'd for Cape Breton on board which a great number of forces will be shipp'd.

It is supposed that the Lisbon and Oporto fleets, a large fleet from Jamaica, several ships from the Mediterranean, and North America, have been beating the channel for some time past, not being able to get in, on account of the strong gales of wind at N. E. but as there was never more of his majesty's ships cruising at one time than at present, it is not doubted but they will all get safe in, with the first fair wind.

The Spanish letters, by the Dutch mail yesterday, bring advice, that the outward-bound galleons were in port the 30th ult. N. S. not daring to stir out, on account of the English squadron, which continues on that station, off Cape St. Vincent, when these letters came away.

London, March 12. Yesterday his majesty received the compliments of the nobility and gentry at St. James's, on account of the safe delivery of her royal highness the Princess of Orange, of a Prince; when their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales likewise paid their compliments on the same Occasion.

His majesty has ordered a hundred Guineas to be given to the messenger who brought the news.

Letters from Constantinople and Malta assure, that commodore Griffin had taken Pondicherry, and was preparing to undertake the recovery of Madras.

It is reported that there are Letters by the Dutch Mails which mention the death of the Pretender at Rome.

On Wednesday night capt. George Edgcumbe, commander of the Salisbury man of war, arrived in town from Portsmouth, where he brought in his Prize. the French East-Indiaman; and yesterday he took his Seat in the House of Commons for Fowey in Cornwall.

There are advices, by the way of Novi, that the Genoese had formed a Plot to deliver themselves from the French Yoke, much like that against the Imperialists; but that the duke de Richlieu being informed of it, had immediately doubled the guards, and taken other necessary measures to frustrate it.

The private Letters by Thursday's Irish mails give us some farther explanations of an affair that was but obscurely mentioned in some of the Letters from Dublin by the last mail. It seems that a chymist of that city apprehending himself in danger, if any of his accomplices should make a prior discovery, has given an information of several Persons, some said to be of Figure & Fortune, with whom he was concerned in washing of Gold Coin of all sorts, and thereby lessening it's value. Some of these concerned, are said to have made their escape; but others, and particularly one Person of note, have been committed; and it is believed, that a very extensive scene, of a very dark Nature, will be laid open.

They write from Marseilles, that seventeen French ships richly laden from the Levant, are taken by Admiral Byng's squadron; and that an English man of war of 90 Guns was burnt by Accident near Nice.

We hear that some men of War are immediately order'd out, to intercept three rich ships which are to sail from Cadiz for the South Seas.

The Brilliant, a French ship bound from Turkey to Marseilles, is taken and carried into Leghorn by his Majesty's ships the Roebuck and Leostaff.

Capt. Jarman writes, that on the 15th of February, he had an account, that the Friendship, Capt. Sedgwick, was lost on the Island of Coll, in her passage from Maryland to London.

On the 9th Instant sailed from St. Helen's his Majesty's ship the Invincible, of 74 guns, to join Sir Peter Warren.

The same Letters mention, that Admiral Hawke's Squadron has taken the Magnanimous, a French man of war of 74 Guns, commanded by the Chevalier d'Albert; and that the said ship was lately come out of Brest, and was going for Cadiz.

Hermanstadt, in Transylvania, Feb. 21. On the 17th Instant, his Excellency Feldt Marshal Count d'Abensperg, and Traun, our Governor, was taken so ill that he was obliged to go to Bed, and died the next Morning. His Body was opened, and a Stone was taken out of his Bladder which weighed three Ounces and a half.

Paris, March 21. The Dauphin had the other Day, a very narrow Escape in falling down a Pair of Stone Stairs, by which it is thought he would have lost his Life, if a Gentleman upon Guard had not luckily caught him in his Arms, for which the Prince rewarded him with all the Gold he had about him, which was a hundred Louis d'Ors, to which the King added a Present of six thousand Livres, settled a Pension on him for Life, and gave him a Troop of Dragoons. M. de la Bourdenaye, after conferring with the Count de Maurepas, and being in all Appearance graciously received by the King at Versailles, was on his Return hither arrested, and sent Prisoner to the Bastille, and a Commission is actually issued for his Trial.

A N N A P O L I S.

Last Monday Sennight, the House of Mr. Jacob Stener, at Muncksby, accidentally took Fire in the Night-Time, and was burnt to the Ground, with all the Furniture, &c. and Two Hundred Pounds Current Money. What adds greatly to Mr. Stener's Misfortune is, that his Son, about 10 or 12 Years old, perished by the Flames: And a Man was also so much burnt, that his Life is despair'd of.

Last Week the following Scene of Roguery, contrived and carried on by a Set of Villians, was detected here; viz. The Warehouse of Mr. Robert Swan, of this City, Merchant, having, by means of a false Key, been divers Times robbed of considerable Quantities of Linnen, Handkerchiefs, Rum, and other valuable Goods, not any Thing was mis'd, till lately; when, on opening a Chest of Linnen, supposed to be full, 23 Pieces were wanting, and on further Examination, several other Goods were missing: This was prudently kept secret, till by a private Enquiry, some Persons should be heard of, who had either offer'd to Sale, or had been seen in Possession of, such Goods as were then missing. On Friday last, Mr. Swan being inform'd, that some Pieces of Linnen had been sold lately in Town, by a Fellow who pretended he had them from a Sailor, the said Pieces were accordingly found, and the Man that sold them immediately apprehended, and committed to Prison the same Evening. He has since impeach'd some of his Co-federates, who were either actually concern'd with him in robbing the Warehouse, or had knowingly received and concealed them; and a general Search being made, according to his Information, which as yet appears very imperfect, large Quantities of the said Goods have been found, both in Town and the adjacent Country, some in Houses, some buried in the Ground, others thrown into Creeks, &c. and several of the Receivers and Concealers have since been taken into Custody; so that 'tis hop'd the whole Roguery will be found out to the Bottom.

We hear that a Ship is arrived in Patuxent in seven Weeks from Liverpool; the Captain of which Reports, that the Fleet for these Parts, sail'd from Portsmouth before he left the Pool. And a Virginia Gazette, just come to Hand, of the 5th Instant, inform us, that several Ships are arrived there from Liverpool, which bring certain Accounts of the Fleets sailing by Plymouth on the 10th of March, so that they may be daily expected.

In an English Paper, of the 12th of March, just come to Hand, is an Account of an Action which happened near Bergen-op-Zoom on the 15th [4th] of March, wherein the Allies greatly gain'd the Advantage, having kill'd upwards of 2000, taken near 1000 Prisoners, besides a vast deal of Provisions, which were going thither under Convoy from Antwerp, and had been 6 Weeks making up. Among the Prisoners is the Governor of Bergen-op-zoom. The Loss on the Side of the Allies is trifling, 12 kill'd, 49 wounded, and 27 missing.

Yesterday Capt. John Rendell, in the Ship Sea-Horse; and Capt. Anthony Beck, in the Ship Frances and Elizabeth, (belonging to this Place) arrived here from Leghorn.

Capt. John Rolfe, a Passenger in the Sea-Horse, lately Commander of the Sloop Ranger, of Boston, was taken in Sight of Gibraltar, on the 24th of Feb. past, by three Spanish Xebecs, who us'd him extremely ill.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency open'd the Session with the following Speech, viz.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly.

AFTER our last Parting I received a Letter from the President and Council of Pennsylvania, with some other Papers relating to the Indians; which I thought of such Consequence, that I should have been glad to have had an Opportunity of laying them immediately before you for your Consideration.

deration; but the Fatigue you had so lately undergone, in coming together at such an unreasonable Time of the Year, and the great Expence that extraordinary Meetings of Assembly are to the Country, determin'd me to wait the Time of our Prorogation.

You will see by the Papers themselves, the Necessity we are under, for our own Safety, of preserving the Friendship of the Six Nations and their Allies, which makes it needless for me to add any thing of my own, upon a Subject you have had to often under your Consideration; therefore shall only recommend to you to give all the Dispatch you conveniently can, to the Consideration of the Affair, as the Indians must not only be under a good deal of Impatience to receive the Presents they expect, but are in reality in great Want of them; and are at the same Time strongly sollicit by the French, who put every Artifice they can think of in Practice, to bring them over to their Interest.

As to other Matters, I have nothing in particular to recommend to you, but the ordinary Allowances for the Support of Government, and Defence of the Country; which I hope were so happily settled last Year as not to admit of any Room for Dispute, between the several Branches of the Legislature, for the future.

Tho' I should think, if Time could be found for such an Undertaking, that a proper Revival of our Laws might have the happiest Consequences; as the effectual Security of Property in any Country, must always be the greatest Inducement to Honesty and Industry, the true Sources of Wealth and Happiness.

And indeed our natural Advantages, as to Soil and Climate, are such, that I cannot help thinking it must in some measure be our own Faults, if we do not improve our Condition to a very great Degree; and I flatter myself we have made a happy Beginning by our Inspection Law, which I have the Satisfaction to find, meets with a general Approbation at Home, tho' I have not as yet had the Pleasure of hearing our Lord Proprietary's Sentiments upon the Subject; but there is no reason to doubt of his Lordship's approving so necessary a Law, which there can be no just Exception to in the main, tho' it may possibly be mended in some Particulars.

The Remainder of the Native of Maryland, (design'd for this Paper) will be printed and dispersed on Friday next. Those of my distant Customers who do not get it with this Paper, shall have it sent them with next Week's.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Sloop Darby, James Mann from Virginia;
Sloop Grey-hound, David Damon from Boston;
Snow Frances and Elizabeth, Anthony Beck from Leghorn;
Ship Neptune, Thomas Wilkinson from Leghorn;
Ship Sea-Horse, John Rendell from Leghorn.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Delight, Ambrose Judd for London;
Ship Unity, John Gibbon for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Ship *Winchelsea*, lying in Severn River, Thomas Cornish Commander, carrying eighteen Guns, and forty Men; takes in Tobacco consigned to Mr. John Hanbury, Merchant in London, at Fourteen Pounds Sterling per Ton. The said Master will attend on board the said Ship every Friday, where he shall be glad of the Company of his Friends.

CHOICE good LIMES, and China ORANGES, to be Sold by Thomas Fleming.

AT the Rope-Walk, in the Town of Chester in Maryland, is made and sold by B. Hands and Company, Cables of all Sizes, Cordage of every Sort, for Ships and small Vessels, and all sorts of white and tarr'd Rope for Country use.

STRAY'D or Stolen from Capt. Charles Ridgley's in Baltimore County, on Wednesday the 4th Day of May instant, A Bay Horse, branded on the off Buttock thus MM, (join'd together) paces but slow, and has his Ears pared. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Edward Dorsey on Elk-Ridge, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward paid by

EDWARD DORSEY.

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,

ON Wednesday the 18th of May instant, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, Ten choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for current Money or Sterling; the Sale to be at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

JAMES DICK.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, at the Head of Choptank, on the first Day of May instant, A Convict Servant Man named Robert Tonge, about 30 Years of Age, five Foot ten Inches high; he is a well-set Fellow, wears his own black curl'd Hair, and had on a felt Hat, a dark coloured Bear skin Coat trim'd with black, a Country-Cloth Jacket, two old Oznabrig Shirts, a pair of blue Fluff Breeches, a pair of new Oznabrig Trowsers, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a new linnen check'd Handkerchief.

Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, beside what the Law allows, paid by

ELIZABETH DONALDSON.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living at Newports in Charles County, on the first of May instant, Two Rebel servants:

One named Dough Cameron, he is blind with one Eye, is about 5 Foot 10 Inches high, strong and well-made, and had on a coarse Broad Cloth Pea-Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt and Trowsers; he is a very impudent fellow, and pretends to be a Sailor.

The other named Andrew Smith, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, something Pock-fetters, and has a red Beard; he had on when he went away, a long waisted brown Cloth Coat, blue Jacket, a pair of black honey comb Breeches, and a check or white shirt: He took with him both check and white shirts, and a pair of double-channel Pumps.

Whoever takes up the said Run aways, and brings them to their said Master, shall be paid Five Pounds Current Money, by ROBERT HORNER.

N. B. It's suppos'd they have a forg'd Discharge with them.

Baltimore-Town, April 30, 1748.

THE Subscriber having received Orders to purchase a Quantity of Tobacco, for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange; any Person that has good Yellow or Bright Tobacco, or clean Leaf, to dispose of, may meet Encouragement: The Tobacco to be ready for Shipping by the Middle of June, and of the following Weights; viz. Colours, to be from eight hundred and fifty, to nine hundred, nett, clear of the Cask; and Leaf, from nine hundred and fifty, to a thousand, clear of the Cask.

DARBY LUX.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one Francis Maine, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark-brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brows, came from London into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship *Grove*, Capt. Babb, who loaded in Bush River.

Now if the said Francis Maine be living, and will apply to Jonas Green, Printer, in Annapolis, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Persons in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

TOBACCO, either Cut and Dry'd, or Pig tail; the Cut and Dry'd at 1 s. per Pound, and the Pig-tail at 2 s. per Pound: Likewise SNUFF, very little (if any thing) inferior to the best Scotch Snuff at 3 s. per Pound by the Half Dozen. And RAFFER, both plain and scented. Any Gentlemen, who have Occasion for any Quantities, may depend on being well served by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN INCH.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis,

ABrisk likely Country-born Negro Wench, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, who is a good Spinner; with a Child, about 18 Months old.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Very good Nutmegs, by the Pound, or Ounce, to be Sold by the said Reynolds.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer,

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subscribers, on Wednesday the 18th Day of May inst. for ready Sterling Cash, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of South River, in Anne-Arundel County, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres; and a good Title made to the Purchaser.

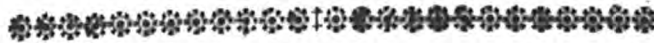
WILLIAM CHAPMAN, junior,
RICHARD BURDUS.

MR. Thomas Harrison, Merchant, late of Baltimore County now gone to England, having lett with me the Subscriber, a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: These are therefore to desire all Persons indebted to the said Thomas Harrison, to come immediately and Discharge their respective Debts, which will prevent further Trouble and Charge.

JAMES WALKER.

TO be Sold on board the Ship *Sandwich*; James Cawley Commander, lying in the North-West Branch of Patuxent River, a Parcel of white large-grain Salt; at the following Prices, delivered on board; viz. 500 Bushels together, at 18d. Sterling, or 3s. Currency, per Bushel; 100 Bushels, at 20d. Sterling, or 3s. 4d. Currency, per Bushel; any Quantity less than 100, at 2s. Sterling, or 4s. Currency, per Bushel. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to the Captain on board the said Ship, or to the Subscriber in Baltimore-Town.

DARBY LUX.



Rhode-Island, April 7. 1748.

BY several flags of truce just arrived from the French settlements on Hispaniola, we have the following agreeable intelligence, viz.

That on the 7th ult. rear-admiral Knowles, with a British Squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line, one of eighty, two of sixty-four, and the rest of sixty guns, having on board fifteen hundred land forces, anchor'd off Port Louis, and immediately acquainted the governor that he design'd to demolish his fort, (which was on an island regularly built and strong, mounted eighty guns, some forty-two pounders) who return'd for answer, that he was prepared to defend it.

The next day enter'd within the fort the Cornwall, after her the Canterbury, in which was the brave admiral Knowles, with his excellency governor Trelawny of Jamaica, and was follow'd by the other ships, receiving a smart fire as they pass'd the fort, without returning a single gun: As soon as they were all anchor'd, the signal was given to fire, which they all did, and continued briskly cannonading the fort, and playing their cohorn mortars, without any intermission for an hour and an half, which intirely silenced the fort: The admiral sent to know the reason, and received the pleasing answer from the governor, that they were unable any longer to defend it.—He then ordered them to march out, and hoisted the English flag.—'Tis said his majesty's ships received very little damage in the action; but that the slaughter was very great on the enemy's side, for out of six hundred men in garrison, but one hundred and thirty escap'd, upwards of three hundred being kill'd, and the rest wounded. There happen'd but two twenty gun merchantmen at that port, both which were sent to Jamaica, laden with cannon and stores taken from the fort, which was blown up.

He has acquainted the inhabitants, that he is determin'd to destroy every French fort upon the island, and to sink, burn and take into his possession all their shipping; to effect which he keeps frigates constantly cruising before their other ports, and had actually block'd up the port of Cape Francois by four frigates, where lay upwards of one hundred sail of ships, and that the inhabitants were greatly terrified and distress'd; and as the fort he has already so easily taken was esteem'd the strongest on the island, 'tis highly probable he may without much difficulty, having so considerable a naval force, accomplish his great design.

The master of one of these vessels, in twenty-one days from Leogan, who arrived the 6th instant, says, the people were in daily expectation of (and dreaded) a visit from mr. Knowles: That knowing the weakness of their forts, they had dismantled them; and for their better security were planting their cannon

in the intrenchments they were digging round about the town: That the general had sent absolute orders to the commanders of about 100 sail of ships laden with sugars, which lay at Port Prince, further up the bay than Leogan, to repair under the fort at Petit Guavas by a certain day which he had fix'd, otherwise he should give orders to burn their ships; but they as absolutely refus'd to obey, submitting their ships to the general's pleasure, and remonstrated to him, that they were all obliged by charter party or policies of insurance; not to leave that harbour without convoy, therefore were determined to continue there at all adventures, not daring to risque the insurances their owners had made, tho' they had but the weak defence of a battery of eight guns, 18 pounders, and two or three of their strongest merchantmen anchor'd at the principal entrance of the harbour, and three of their oldest ships ready to sink in order to stop up another passage into that harbour; and that they had vessels at almost all their out ports; which they thought would inevitably fall a sacrifice to admiral Knowles.

We are certainly advised, that mr. Knowles has discovered the utmost humanity, in not suffering the inhabitants to be plundered, or the least insult to be offered them; that great numbers of Negroes had deserted the plantations, expecting to have been received on board the men of war, but that he had return'd them to their masters; which the French in general applaud as a singular instance of generosity.

'Tis the glory of this admiral, that whilst he is endeavouring to mortify the ambition and pride of the most haughty monarch in Christendom, he seems at the same time determined inviolably, and in the most sacred manner, to preserve the rights and properties of the inhabitants of Hispaniola.

What is it that his generous and benevolent conduct, in conjunction with governor Trelawney, presages? Don't it give us a pleasing prospect of the reduction of this valuable and important colony to the obedience of his Britannic majesty? Or at least will it not, at the setting of a peace, effectually secure to us our darling conquest of Cape-Breton?

Supposing providence should have reserved the glory of the British flag for mr. Knowles, in happily succeeding this great enterprize, would he be thought of no more consequence to his country than a *Monkey*, a *Parrot*, or a *Lap Dog*? Or would it be call'd the effect of *frenzy* or *madness*? Or rather by its proper name, *A genuine and true courage*?

I am persuaded his very adversaries would think 'twas high time to lay aside the too common and injudicious custom of judging of things by their events, and allow that admiral Knowles is in every respect qualified to have the chief command. I will ask but one question more, i. e. Whether it would not be prudent and advisable for the author of a late free, unreserved and opprobrious character, seasonably to revise and retract it, lest the judicious should hereafter be of opinion he had incur'd the odium of a *rash, calumniating Scribler*.

A Description of PORT-LOUIS.

PORT-LOUIS is situated 12 leagues to the eastward of *Cape Taberant*, which is the S. W. cape of *Hispaniola*: As to its harbour, its capable to contain 250 or 300 sail of merchant ships, being a bay of about a league and half deep; its entrance better than a league broad, has an island in the center of the harbour bay, upon which is the only fort that defends the harbour, excepting the small battery of 8 cannon on the west point of the entrance, where there is a look-out kept. The fort is on a low sandy island, the walls of which is wash'd in some places by the sea, and is regularly built, mounting between 60 and 70 cannon; those facing the entrance are thirty-six pounders. The town contains about 60 houses, of a flat manner, like the generality of the West-India houses; the inhabitants have a great proportion of negroes among them; the commandant of the castle and town-house is situated on a rising ground over the town; 'tis a place of no great trade of itself, being more properly a rendezvous for privateers, and a good place for loading of the sugar ships for Old France, which amounts to the number of 40 or 50 sail in a year, and have their sugars brought thither from the other part of the island in small craft, as there is no other good harbour near that part of the island in the possession of the French; its harbour is capable of receiving men of war, or ships of almost any burthen, having from 5 to 10 fathom of water.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Maryland Gazette*, No. 139.

CONTINUATION of the Natives of MARYLAND.

HE favourite Argument of those against whom I am reasoning, that an avaricious Governor might, by filling every Bench in the Province with a Set of Tools for his Purpose, enrich himself out of the Spoils of the People, will be found extremely Fallacious, and without all Foundation, when it is considered, that the Magistrates are not only expressly limited by the Words *necessary Charges of the County*, and under the solemn Tie of an Oath not to exceed that Limitation, or burthen the People with what, in their real Sentiments, is not necessary, (in which Case too they must be equal Sufferers, in Proportion to the Number of their own Taxables) but moreover, from the Manner of Taxing, and the Nature of the Thing, they cannot possibly make such an ill Use of their Trust, as by our scare-crow Author has been suggested; Because they have not the least Power over, nor can ever come to the Possession of, the Tobacco taxed. The Sheriff, who is the proper Officer for levying and gathering it on the People, not being accountable to the Magistrates after Collection, but to those to whom it was appropriated, or to the Uses for which it was assessed. To illustrate this Argument, let us suppose that a Set of Tools in every County Court of the Province, minding to compliment the Governor with a hundred thousand Pounds of Tobacco, were to assess that Quantity on the People, under a Pretence of repairing their Court-Houses, and that, at the Time of levying, a Contract is entered into for those Repairs; does not the Tobacco then become the Property of the Undertaker? Or we shall suppose again, that no Agreement is made by the Courts, nor by any Persons by them appointed; what then becomes of the Tobacco? Does it not remain in the Sheriff's Hands for the Use of the County? Has not this Officer a Copy of the Levy, by which he may find for what Purpose the Tobacco is assessed? And is not his Bond made liable for it to the Uses for which it is levied expressly by an Act of Assembly. (Body of Laws, Page 97. "And also the Obligation of such Bond to be made answerable to the public Charges of the respective Counties.") How then could an avaricious Governor possibly lay his Hands on such a Tax? Is it likely that the Justices, or any Set of Men, would be weak or wicked enough to draw such an Order, as the following, on a Sheriff, *Pay his rapacious Excellency, or Order, one hundred thousand Pounds of Tobacco; which was levied the last November Court for the Repairs of our Court-House.* Or is it probable that a Sheriff, or any Man of common Sense, would pay any kind of Regard to such an Order? And yet I cannot, for my part, conjecture what other Expedient, bad as it is, a Court of Tools could fall upon to enrich a Governor out of the Purse of the People. Of the Difficulty of such a Task, the *Freeholder* himself seems fully apprehensive. *I confess (says he) the Supposition made is a very improbable one; but it is sufficient for the Purpose it was adduced, it is a possible one.* I would ask this ever-watchful Guardian of Liberty, what is not possible! Or whether the utmost Stretch of human Wisdom was ever yet found sufficient, to frame such wise and infallible Laws, as to guard against the various Courtes of human Contingencies, and to provide against every Evil or Inconvenience that might possibly happen? Or whether the same Objection to this Act, might not be made to every Law whatever? The Act which impowers a single Magistrate, in a summary way, to determine all Causes to the amount of a certain Sum, has no doubt been hurtful to many. Yet this Law is still thought necessary, to prevent a greater Evil, that of litigious and expensive Suits. The Squirrel Law puts it in the Power of a Magistrate to wrong the Community of considerable Sums in a Year, by giving Certificates of Scalps not destroy'd before him. But a bare Possibility of his making an ill Use of this Trust, has never yet been urged as a Reason for repealing the Law.

It is possible that Parliaments may be corrupted, nay, it is certain they have been so: Must we therefore have no Parliaments? We are told, that although in the twelve Tables of the *Romans*, there was no other capital Crime; yet he who was the Author of a Libel, or took away the good Name of another, was punished by Death. It is possible that such a Law may prevail here; must the *Freeholder* therefore (who has display'd such uncommon Talents in Scandal and Defamation) dread a

Hanging? In short, when this Author will shew what is impossible; the Argument on my Side shall be very readily drop'd, and the Fallibility of our Laws, and Rottenness of the Constitution, allow'd to be new modell'd according to his own infallible Notions. Now to evince that such a Power as is contended for (and I presume by this Time fully made out to be in our Justices) is not inconsistent with the hereditary Rights of *British* Subjects, nor contrary to the Scope of all *British* Laws whatever, agreeable to the Power lodged in the Justices of *England* by Acts of Parliament; I shall instance one out of the many that might be mention'd. By the XXII^d of *Henry* the VIIIth, "four Justices of every Shire have a Power, with the Assent of the Constables, or two honest Inhabitants, to tax every Inhabitant, within the Limits of their Commissions, such Sums of Money as they shall think, by their Discretions, convenient and sufficient for repairing, re-edifying and amendment of Bridges, Highways, &c." These Justices too are to appoint Collectors of the Tax, who are accountable to them only for the Money raised. Is not this an unlimited Power of Taxing? Are the Justices by this Act confined to any Sum whatever? And could not a rapacious King, by filling County Benches in *England*, with a Set of Tools for his Purpose, as easily enrich himself out of the Spoils of the People, as an avaricious Governor here? Or rather, has he not a greater Opportunity of doing it; since the Gatherers of the Tax in *England* are accountable to the Justices, but in *Maryland* to the People? In this particular Instance then, we are rather more secure from Oppression, than those of our Mother Country. Yet the Wisdom of our Ancestors have never yet discovered such an unlimited Power of Taxing in County Courts, to be inconsistent with the inherent Rights of *British* Subjects; nor that by this Means the original Compact was broken, and a back Door open'd which lead into an endless Labyrinth of Misery. But on the contrary, by the 1st of *Queen Anne*, some Doubts in this Act are explained, and the Power of the Justices confirmed. Thus we find that our dull and unthinking Forefathers, the *English*, continue as ignorant to this Day, as they were two hundred Years ago, when they inadvertently consented to the Law before recited. And that the Merit of discovering this grand Flaw in their Constitution, has been reserved for the Wisdom of a *POSTUMAE* FREEHOLDER. Who to prove such a delegated Power of Taxing, a Power which may be resumed at Pleasure, to be inconsistent with *British* Liberty, tells us, that the *Parliament* cannot alter the Constitution. I should be glad to be informed by this cunning Statesman, what Part of the Constitution the *Parliament* cannot alter? Or whether every new Law made, or old One repealed, is not an Alteration of the Constitution, for the better or worse? What our Constitution is at present, but a Series of Alterations made by Parliaments; or whether the Power of Parliaments, at this Day, is not as ample and extensive as was that of their Predecessors? It is true, there are some Fundamentals which it would not be safe for a *Parliament* to alter. For in the Constitution of *Great Britain*, we are to consider, not only the constituent Powers, but the Things constituted; which are the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, the great Barrier and Security of Person and Property; so that if the constituent Powers should abolish any old Laws, or make new, which either take away or weaken the general Security of Person and Property, they would then act against the Spirit or Design of the Constitution. Thus, had the Lords and Commons, as *King James* wished and designed, enacted a Law, that the Kings of *England* had a Right to suspend or dispense with Laws; to levy Money, or raise an Army, without the Consent of any future *Parliament*, or that the *Parliaments* should be perpetual, and chuse one another as Members died off; This, tho' done by the constituent Powers, would have been a traitorous delivering up of the Constitution: And the People would have had the same Reason to resist all the Powers as to resist one, and to return to their original State of Nature, and chuse a new Government, or resume the old One. All the *Fundamentals*, *Essentials* and *Basis* therefore that I know of, which the *Parliament* have no just Power to alter, centers in this, that they cannot give up any of those Powers, which by the joint Consent of the Community, in order to keep up their mixt Form of Government, the several Branches of the Legislature are invested with; that is, they can't make new Legislation, or transfer the Power of making Laws, or place it otherwise than where

the People have. But can it, with any Propriety, from hence be said, that Parliaments have no Right to possess the People, or any Set of Men on their Behalf, with a delegated Power of taxing themselves for their own Use; as in the Case before us? Or that such a Power of Taxing, which, as was before observed, may be resumed when ever it is found pernicious or inconvenient, is inconsistent with the hereditary Rights of an *English* Subject, or a parting with the People's Power over their own Purse? No surely, for if this had been the Case, that rapacious King, who oppress'd the People with the Article of Ship-Money, without any Colour or Pretence of Law, but merely by the Force of Prerogative, would have had Recourse to the Statute of Henry VIIIth before-mentioned, and fill'd every Bench in the Kingdom with a Set of Tools for his Purpose. Having thus, I think, fully proved that the Law, by which the Justices of Prince-George's County lately taxed the Inhabitants, is neither repugnant to, nor subversive of, any Part of the *English* Constitution, but agreeable to the Laws and Customs of that Realm in the like Cases; I shall now proceed to shew, what has been the Construction which has hitherto been put upon this Act of Assembly; and that the late Tax is grounded on Precedent and Custom, as well as the general Words of the Law. In 1710, the Justices of Prince-George's assised the Inhabitants twelve thousand Pounds of Tobacco for the building of a County Goal. This happen'd but six Years after the making of the Law; when it may reasonably be supposed the Intention of the Legislature might be better judged of than at present. Those who are ever fond of Quibbling in a bad Cause, or making Objections without any Kind of Foundation, may alledge, that the Building of a Prison under a general Law is no Precedent or Authority for repairing a Court House. However, to obviate such trifling Arguments, in 1713 we find on the Records of the same County, nine thousand five hundred Pounds of Tobacco levied "for Work done to the Court-House." In 1735 fifty-five Pounds Current Money, was allowed for the same Purpose: And in 1744, twelve thousand two hundred and eighty Pounds of Tobacco was assised for repairing the present Goal. Are not these Instances sufficient to shew the late Tax not to be unprecedented, but founded on Custom almost ever since the Law; and is not Custom the best Expounder of the Laws, agreeable to the Maxim, *Optimus legum interpretis consuetudo*. How then can this be called a very extraordinary Order of Court? Will it avail any Thing to say, that because the late Tax is higher than any of the former, that therefore it is illegal? This is a Way of reasoning suitable enough to the tender Years of an Infant, but can never become those who profess themselves competent Judges of the *British* Constitution; a little Knowledge of which would convince them, that a Court has the same Right to take from an *Englishman*, without Law, a Million as a Penny.

HAVING thus I hope proved, beyond all Contradiction, that the late Proceeding of Prince-George's County Court, is warranted by the Laws and Customs of this Province, that such a Power in County Courts is agreeable to the Constitution of Great Britain, and that it cannot possibly be attended with any Danger to the Liberties and Properties of the People; I shall conclude with saying, that in the Course of this Dispute I have been unbiass'd by any Interest, save that of my Country, and uninfluenced by any Prejudice, but that of a just Resentment of the wicked and treacherous Measures of those, who, under a Pretence of preserving Liberty, would introduce an unbounded Licentiousness, and sap the very Foundations of all Government; a Light in which I have ever look'd upon the Doctrine of the *Freeholder* and his Party. And however well or ill my Sentiments on this Occasion may be taken, I shall at least have the pleasing Consciousness of having endeavoured to open the Eyes of my honest, but deluded, Countrymen.

I am, Sir, Yours,

A Native of MARYLAND.

LONDON, March 1.

As Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at the Hague, dated February 20.

"There is much Talk here amongst the People of Distinction, of a Discourse which, by chance, Prince Frederick of Hesse had with the Minister of Prussia residing here, which, it is said, was to the following Purpose. The Prince of Hesse happening not long ago, to be alone with Mr. Ammon, the Prussian Minister, said to him, 'The nearer the time of the conferences approaches, the more affairs seem to be embroiled, and the less prospect there is of peace.' — 'That's true, my Prince,' answered the Minister, your observation is just. — 'Then pray, Sir, said the Prince give me leave to ask you, whether you believe that his Prussian Majesty will take party, and if he will supply France with troops; this, at least, is commonly reported, and it even seems as if France had some Dependence upon it.' — 'How, Sir, answered M. Ammon, the King, my master, furnish any power with troops? that method of proceeding indeed may be of service to little Princes, in their trade, but not that of Kings, and especially of a King of Prussia. It's easy to judge what effect this answer must have had, some say, the Prince immediately turn'd his back on M. Ammon, and very prudently made him no reply. Others pretend, that his highness very smartly said, 'Princes do actually furnish troops to the powers they contract with; but Kings frequently receive subsidies to exercise and keep their armies in breath.' This thing would scarce ever have been talk'd of, had not the Prince been much offended with it, spoke of it himself, and suddenly set out for his Territories in Germany."

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.

Yesterday two more Persons were committed to Goal, on a strong Suspicion of being concern'd in the late Robberies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, May 13. 1748.

WHEREAS the Stores and Warehouses of the Subscribers, were some Time ago robb'd of sundry Goods, such as Irish Linnens, Check Linnens, striped Hollands, sail Duck, Garlicks, Dowlasses, lianen Handkerchiefs, and perhaps many other Goods not yet discovered.

And one of the principal Persons concern'd is supposed to be one Henry Widden, a Joiner by Trade, and a very good Workman, (Servant to John Rejs, Esq;) who, upon hearing of the above Robberies being discovered, has run off. He is a well-set Man, of a fresh Complexion, aged about 25 Years, and is about five Foot six Inches high, was born in the West of England, and speaks good English; he commonly wears a brown bob Wig: His other Dress cannot be described, he having a Variety of Cloaths, and no doubt Plenty of Money; and as he writes a good Hand may probably have forg'd a Pass.

This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will apprehend the said Henry Widden, and secure him in any Goal, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, paid by

ROBERT SWAN,
LYDE GOODWIN.

THE Subscriber, in LONDON-TOWN on South-River, has crect'd a Rope-Walk, and makes all sorts of Cables, Cordage, and Rigging for Ships, and other Vessels; as also Sail-Twine, Logg-Lines, deep-sea-Lines, Houffine and Marline; and white Rope for Country Uses. He is provided with an excellent Workman from London, well skill'd in all Parts of the Business. Any Gentlemen who may have occasion to purchase, may be furnish'd at said Rope-Walk, or at Mr. James Dick's Store in Annapolis, and may depend on having what is good and clean; great Pains being taken to bring it to the greatest Perfection.

There is now ready made, all Sizes of Cordage and Running-Rigging, both at London-Town and Annapolis, to be sold by

STEPHEN WEST, jun.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

No. 160.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1748.

To Mr. GREEN, at Annapolis.

SIR,

Kent County, April 29. 1748.



N Compliance with the Request you made to me at the beginning of this Week, I have sent to you, by the first Opportunity, an Epithalamium on the late Marriage of the Honourable BENEDICT CALVERT, Esq; with the agreeable young Lady, of your City, his Kinswoman.

As I aim'd at some Accuracy in the Versification, as well as Delicacy in the Sentiments; I expect from you an equal Care in the Correction of your Press; since the least Error, in Performances of this Kind, may not only mar the Harmony of the Numbers, but perplex and obscure the Sense.

It is an establish'd Rule among the best Critics, that in Complementary, as well as Satirical, Compositions, the Introduction of figurative Personages, and the Realizing of ideal Being, is the best Method of happily succeeding in both; where there is ample Scope for a bold Fancy, under the Menage of a cool Judgment. The Images, thus convey'd, are the fullest, strongest, and newest of all Others; and as the Painting, if executed by a Master-Hand, is lively and glowing; so it expresses more in a single Word, than the best naked Description can do in several Lines.

Neither my Time nor Inclination will permit me to add any tedious Annotations, explanatory of the ancient Mythology; since such would be impertinent to People of Taste, and of little Use to those who have none.

I am, Your's, &c.

AN EPITHALAMIUM, &c.

OW while the Sun revolving seeks each sense
With all the Pride, that vernal Blooms dispense;
N While Joy's luxuriant the blest Season yields;
Imbalm'g the rich Sky from wanton Fields;
While genial Warmth conspires, with fresh'ning
Show'rs,

To paint th' enamel'd Mead with breathing Flow'rs;
While feather'd Warblers charm th' enchanted Grove;
And the reviv'd Creation wakes to Love.
CLON, a Youth, with genuin Merit blest;
Unconscious of the Virtues he possess'd:
With native Truth; such as adorn'd the Mind,
Ere guilty Courts degraded half Mankind:
CLON, inamor'd of a blooming Fair,
Near Severn's silver Streams address'd his Pray'r:
In humid Fires his Heav'n rais'd Eye-balls rowl;
While all ELIZA'S Image seiz'd his Soul.

Thy faithful Fanny hear, O Queen; (he said)
Bright Juno, Regent of the nuptial Bed!
So to these Arms may thy celestial Aid,
To these fond Arms, consign the lovely Maid;
As my Breast burns with Passion, void of Art:
And as no venal View pollutes my Heart!

Mark her, unpractis'd in the female Wiles;
How Innocence inthron'd directs her Smiles!
Behold, what lambent Radiance points her Eyes!
See, from her Waist what gradual Wonders rise!
Whence is that nameless Air, which Words must wrong?
Why flows Persuasion from that artless Tongue?

Ah! grant me quick, Connubial Pow'r, t' enjoy
That Glimpse of your own Heav'n, which ne'er shall cloy;
While Constancy from gen'rous Motives springs;
And Duty lends chaste Inclination Wings!
Propitious, smile on thy own sacred Rites!
Peace crown our Days, and Ecstasy our Nights!
With equal Fires her melting Solom warm;
Whose Mind's responsive to her beauteous Form!
Let Mind and Form, with social Grace, impart
Bliss to my Soul, and Rapture to my Heart!
At once the two-fold Paradise to give,
Which Christians and Mahometans believe!
The trembling Victim to Love's Altar bring,
Blushing, like Morn, and fragrant as the Spring!

'Twas thus, on Ida's Top, with all your Charms,
Goddess, you languish'd in your Thund'rer's Arms:
While voluntary Roses deck'd the Ground;
And Nature teem'd with op'ning Sweets around!

Auspicious Juno heard; and thus reply'd.
Hail, happy Youth! Yours is the promis'd Bride!
Jove gives th' Assent; nor longer shall you wait:
His Nod has shook the Skies, and made it Fate.
This Day, to speed your Nuptials be my Care:
And Night devotes you to the willing Fair!

Not my young Peleus' Marriage-Feast, of Yore,
Tho' grac'd by Heav'n's bright Court was honor'd more;
Than your's shall be. When Thetis, the Divine,
Match'd with th' heroic Boy of mortal Line:
When all the Gods, descending from on High,
Left vacant for a Day th' ethereal Sky.

His Torch exulting Hymen shall prepare;
Cupid, officious, wait with jocund Air:
Her potent Cestus (1) Beauty's Goddess lend;
To raise the Charms of Mistress, Wife and Friend:
By my own Hand the white-rob'd Maid be led;
And all the Virtues consecrate her Bed!

As Pthia (2) was, Annapolis shall be,
The Scene of Wit Divine, and heav'nly Glee:
The Buffoon, Momus, shall not here intrude;
And Discord (3), as before, we'll hence exclude:
With the Sot, Bacchus; beastly to behold:
And frat'ful Saturn, impotent and old:
Lewd Satyr, with their goatish King, (4) unclean:
And He, (5) the Shame of Gardens, God obscene!

But, in their Read, shall come, in glowing Pride,
Flora; and Hebe, (6) with her Zens fast-ty'd:
Kind Ceres, God of hospitable Cheer:
And Ceres, promising the golden (7) Ear:
The Huntress-Queen, (8) with Quiver, shoulder-hung;
Buskin'd; with Stole succinct; but Bow unstrung:

See the Iliad.

(1) The celebrated Girdle of Venus.

(2) The Capital of ancient Thessaly, where Peleus reign'd.

(3) Who in Revenge for her Extrusion is feign'd to have thrown in the Apple of Contention, which occasion'd the Rivalship of the three chief Goddesses, and the famous Judgment of Paris.

(4) Pan.

(5) Whose Name ought not in Decency to be mention'd.

(6) The Goddess of Youth, who once making an unlucky Slip, and dropping her Garments, expos'd some Charms she wish'd to conceal.

(7) Corn being now in the Blade,

(8) Diana.

• *Jove*, now relax'd, and in his pleasing Hour :
 • And *Vesta*, (9) bidding Welcome at the Door :
 • *Aurora*, blithsome as her own May-Morn :
 • And *Cynthia*, (10) laughing o'er the Flow'r-crown'd Horn :
 • Young *Naiads*, sportive *Dryads*, dancing *Fawns* ;
 • Boasting their native Floods, and Groves, and Lawns !
 • But, chief, the *Deities* of Wit, and Sense,
 • Manners, and Joy, shall not be absent hence :
 • Th' inspiring *King* (11) : the *Muses*, by his Side :
 • The rosy *Love*, adorn'd with honest Pride :
 • The blue-eyed *Maid* (12) and sprightly *Son of May* ;
 • Shall sit presiding here, and dignify the Day !

• Haste ; let the *Powers* of Melody take Wing ;
 • And all the *Sirens*, in full Chorus, sing :
 • Let brazen Tubes, from *Cbsapeak's* glad Shore
 • To Heav'n's high Vault, in loud Explosion, roar :
 • Aloft *Love's* waving Banners be display'd ;
 • While by each *Grace* the *bridal Nymph's* array'd :
 • From yon fair Summit (13) let the Trump of *Fame*
 • The festal Morn, inflamed, strait proclaim :
 • The floating Clangor Woods and Hills send round ;
 • And *Ecbo* lengthen out the propagated Sound !

• Let *Marylandia's* Sons, with wish'd Accord,
 • Hail the lov'd Name of their paternal Lord !
 • While their late-bonor'd *Guardian's* (14) lureful Grace,
 • With soften'd Charms smiles in his *Offspring's* Face !
 • Let *Envy* gently sink in mild amaze ;
 • And *Factions* grow her Converts, as they gaze !

• With *Youths* attendant, let her bright *Compeers*,
 • Shining with rival Charms and equal Years ;
 • (Triumphant Train ! — *ELIZA* at their Head—)
 • With Garlands crown'd, the gay Procession lead !
 • Quick let the *Virgin-fair-Ones* all advance,
 • At Music's Call, to ply the mazy Dance :
 • With my star'd *Bird's* (15) gilt Plumage let them glow ;
 • Or pick the Colors from my various (16) *Bow* !
 • In their flush'd Cheeks their secret Thoughts be shown ;
 • While *Each* shall wish the Day and Night her own !

(9) *Whose Statue was plac'd at the Porches of Houses and Temples.*

(10) *The Goddess of Plenty, with the emblematical Horn.*

(11) *Apollo.*

(12) *Minerva and Mercury.*

(13) *The Stadt-House Hill.*

(14) *The late Honourable CHARLES CALVERT, Esq; Father to the young Lady.*

(15) *The Peacock.*

(16) *Iris, the Messenger and Handmaid of Juno.*

L O N D O N, March 1.

THEY write from Midhurst in Sussex, that last friday several smugglers attempted to carry off a large quantity of prohibited goods, but were prevented by a party of soldiers, who were planted there for that purpose ; on which a battle ensued, and three of the smugglers were taken, and sent to Shoreham Goal. The booty, which consisted of 6 C. weight of tea, was lodged in the custom-house at Brighthelmston, and will be sent to town the first conveniency.

Last friday night the wife of Mr. Thomas Price, of Fulham, was brought to bed of a daughter, who, in 48 Hours after she was born, turned all over as black as a coal, yet remains in perfect health.

We are informed that an order is issued, requiring all his Majesty's Sea Officers, from the Admiral quite down to the Midshipman, to wear an Uniformity of Cloathing ; for which purpose Pattern-Coats, for dress'd Suits, and for Frocks, for each Rank of Officers, are lodged at the several Dock-Yards, for their Inspection.

And we are likewise inform'd, that the Rank and Precedency between his Majesty's Land and Sea Officers has been establish'd, by his Majesty's Order in Council, as follows ; viz.

Admirals and Commanders in Chief are, for the future, to rank with Field Marshals.

Admirals, with their Flags on the Main Top-Mast-Head, with Generals of Horse and Foot.

Vice-Admirals, with Lieutenant-Generals.
 Rear-Admirals, with Major Generals.
 Commodores, with Broad Pendants, with Brigadier Generals.
 Captains, of three Years standing, with Colonels.
 Younger Captains, with Lieutenant Colonels.
 Masters and Commanders, with Majors.
 Lieutenants, with Captains.

The famous French poet, Voltaire, having received notice that it would be advisable for him to travel a little, notwithstanding the severity of the season, is actually retired into Lorraine ; and we are assured, that the politicians at his polish Majesty's Court are not a little puzzled how to receive him.

Yesterday morning, at two o'clock, his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, with his Retinue, sat out in two coaches and five post-chaises for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland, as soon as the wind is favourable.

Two English men of war have reinforced commodore Mitchell's Squadron on the coasts of Zealand, and the Dutch capt. Blonkebyle, who lately made the French Gallies retire, continues still at the mouth of Sas van Ghent River, in order to receive them again, if they chuse to re-appear.

London, Feb. 20. We hear that the French king has (on request) granted commissions for forming three Scotch regiments of one thousand men each, and it is certain, that the French privateers that hover on the coast of Scotland, are not so much intended to take ships, as to procure men for the above regiments.

On thursday the new-born son of the marquis of Tabuerniga, by his lady, sister to the marquis of Fuenteselfol and Canete, one of the most illustrious families in Spain, was baptized at the marquis's house in George-street, Hanover square, by the name of George.—As his Majesty (who did the honour to be God-father) could not be present at the ceremony, the chevalier d'Offorio, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Sardinia, by his Majesty's desire, (signified by his grace the duke of Newcastle) represented his Majesty on this Occasion, who was pleased to confer this honour on the marquis of Tabuerniga, for his zealous and constant endeavours towards promoting an honourable peace between this kingdom and the crown of Spain, and separating the union between France and that kingdom.—The marquis is still continuing his utmost efforts for this purpose ; and we hear a field marshal in the service of the king of Spain is now here, with full powers from his catholic majesty, to adjust all differences between the two kingdoms.

London, March 12. This morning came an account from Harwich, that six transports, with the guards on board, had put back there, having lost their convoy in the night, one of which had the Duke's baggage on board. They narrowly escap'd being taken by some French privateers.

Thursdlay the report of the following Malefactors under sentence of death, was made to his majesty in council by the Recorder of this city, viz. Samuel Chilvers and Robert Scott, convicted on the smuggling Act in January ; Thomas Lane for picking the pocket of Mr. Platt of a silk Handkerchief ; William Whurrier, a soldier, for the murder of the sailor on Fish-lly common ; and John Parke, for uttering and publishing a counterfeit order on Mr. Foxall of Oat-lane, with intent to defraud him of 200 Ounces of sterling ; when his majesty was pleased to order Thomas Lane for transportation, and the others for execution, which will be on friday next. The soldier for murder is ordered to be hanged in chains.

The B R E E D changed.

BY ev'ry bird and beast of prey
 Our chickens were convey'd away :
 For Britain's huge high-crafted cocks,
 That trembled at a hiss or Fox's
 Fat, heavy, home-fed, hen-pick'd, tame,
 Would not engage the Gallie game ;
 Yet strutted if they up could pick,
 By chance, a strutting, neighbour's chick.
 How now ! quoth BARNABY, great and good,
 I like not much this barn-door breed ;
 For safety of our yard of fowls,
 We might as well depend on owls :
 How can the dastards be so base ?
 I'll have the Hawk to mend the race.

He said, and straight the Hawk he chose,
No bird of prey to aught but foes:
On these he soon comes swooping down,
And wins the BRITISH yard renown;
Thence hopes to chase the dunghill breed,
That the old race of game may feed.
* Not Capt. R—x,

ANNAPOLIS.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland;

The Humble Address of the Upper House of Assembly.
May it please your Excellency,

WE beg leave to return you our Thanks for the Speech you was pleased to make to both Houses of Assembly, at the Opening of this Session; and to acknowledge the due Sense we have of your kind Regard to us and the whole Province, in not calling us together before the Time to which we were prorogued.

We are highly sensible how very necessary it is, for our own Safety, for us to endeavour to preserve the Friendship of the Six Nations of Indians, and their Allies; and that nothing can be more effectual to that End, and better secure us against the Sollicitations and Artifices practised by the French, to bring them over to their Interest, than making them the Presents they expect, at a Time when they must certainly be in Want.

It is with Pleasure we consider that the Allowances for the Support of Government, and Defence of the Country, have been so happily settled; that we may reasonably hope, the several Branches of the Legislature can have no room for future Disputes thereon.

We are convinced that a proper Revival of our Laws is highly necessary; and, if Time can be found for it, shall willingly give our Assistance to carry on an Undertaking, which, if well and carefully performed, must be of the happiest Consequence to the Country.

It would have been a Satisfaction to us to have been informed of his Lordship's Sentiments on the Inspection Law; but as you are pleased to tell us, there is no reason to doubt his Lordship's Approbation of so necessary a Law, we are in hopes we shall soon begin to experience the Benefit intended by it. And if it shall be found to want Amendment in some Particulars, we shall be ready to concur in making them, and to do every thing else in our Power, to contribute to the Improvement of our Condition, and the Wealth and Happiness of the Country.

B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I am very much obliged to you for your kind Address; And cannot but flatter myself with the pleasing Hopes of seeing the Province improve daily in every Respect, which nothing can contribute more to, than a proper Amendment of our Laws; your Attention upon this Head must therefore be of great Service to the Country.

SAM. OGLE.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor of Maryland;

The humble Address of the House of Delegates of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, in Assembly convened, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Session.

The Continuance of the Friendship of the Six Nations of Indians, will at all Times be very agreeable to us, and we shall forthwith take under our Consideration, the Papers from the President and Council of Pennsylvania, which you have been pleased to lay before us, and give the same, as well as all other Matters which may occur, due Attention and the utmost Dispatch. And we hope in the Course of our public Deliberations, there will arise no other Subject of Dispute between the Branches of the Legislature, than which shall be most forward in promoting the real Interest of the good People of this Province.

We readily acknowledge, with your Excellency, that the reducing of the Laws of this Province to the greatest Certainty, must add to the Security of Property and the Promotion of Industry, and we are determined never to omit any Opportunity whereby we can testify our Regard to either.

As the Situation and Climate of this Province, leave room for greater Improvement in the Product and Trade thereof, which is our strongest Inclination, and shall be our endeavour to promote, so we shall always hope, from your Excellency's kind Expressions, to meet with your Concurrence in whatever may contribute thereto.

Signed by Order of the House,
May 11. 1748. EDWARD SPALCO, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I Return you Thanks for your obliging Address; and as nothing can give me more Pleasure, than to have it in my Power to be assisting in the Improvement of the Trade of this Province, you may be assured of my hearty Concurrence in whatever may contribute towards so very desirable a Thing.

SAM. OGLE.

Last Thursday Mr. HENRY HILL, a young Gentleman of this County, was married, at West River, to Miss MARY THOMAS, an agreeable well-accomplish'd young Lady, eldest Daughter to the Honourable PHILIP THOMAS, Esq; one of his Lordship's honourable Council.

We hear that Capt. William Tiffin, in the Ship Lydia, was taken, on his Passage home, by a French Privateer; but was afterwards re-taken by a Dutch Man of War, and carried into Plymouth.

We likewise hear, that Capt. Fearon, in the Ship Marshal, who loaded in South-River, was taken near, or in, the Downs.

Mr. GREEN,

I was, till now, my full Purpose not to Answer, in any Manner, the Freeholder's last Letter; because there really to me appeared nothing in that Performance worthy any kind of Notice, unless in the ridiculous Way; an Undertaking for which I have neither Time, nor Inclination. But, on Reflection, finding that is my second Letter, wherein a Challenge was given to go upon an Explication of the Law; (and to shew that the Magistrates had, in their late Proceeding, put a wrong Construction on it) I had promised, if any Attempt of that Kind should be made, that my best Endeavours should not be wanting, to refute any false Reasoning or erroneous Arguments that might be offered to obscure Truth, and pervert the Meaning of the Legislature: I thought it therefore my Duty, if for no other Reason than a punctual Observance of my Promise, to add a Word or two in Answer to what has been said on that Subject by the Freeholder, in No. 156 of the Maryland Gazette: The whole of which (except a long Preface, wherein you are sure to find this honest Gentleman paying his usual Compliments to himself) may be reduced to the following Heads.

[The Remainder of the Native, in Answer to the Freeholder's Explication of the Law, shall be in our next, as it came so late to hand as to render it impossible to give the whole a Place here.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Francis Mapp, lately deceased, are hereby desired to make Payment of their respective Debts: And all Persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of the late Francis Mapp, at the Plantation whereon Mr. John Andrews formerly liv'd, on Friday the third Day of June next, to the highest Bidder, for current Money, Several Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; some good Feather-Beds, Pewter, and other Household Furniture; and a Parcel of Plantation Utensils; and many other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

SAMUEL SMITH.

LOST, about a Month ago, on the Road between Mr. Osborn Sprigg's in Prince-George's County, and the City of Annapolis, a small Bundle roll'd in Parchment; wherein is contain'd an alphabetical List of Debts due above *Monockeffy* to Mr. John Cooke, late Sheriff of Prince-George's County; put into the Hands of the Subscriber to collect; also a Deed of Sale from one Person, living in the back Woods, to another in the said County; am not certain whether any other Papers or not. If any Person has found the said Bundle, and will give Notice where it may be had, or send it to the said Mr. John Cooke, shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction, by

Mr. Cooke

JAMES DICKSON.

Prince-William County in Virginia, April 11, 1748.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named David Hughes, alias Luellin, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a *Welshman*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, thick set and near 40 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a very good dark colour'd Druggert Coat and Jacket, with Mohair Buttons, Buck's Leather Breeches, and a Dowlas Shirt. He formerly belong'd to Vincent Akin, late of Charles County, in Maryland, decess'd, and ran away from his Executors; he work'd a considerable Time at the Eastern Shore as a free Person, and obtain'd a Pass from some of the Justices there, which is sign'd by Capt. Robert Vaulx, and other Justices of *Westmoreland*. It is suppos'd that his Wife is gone with him, and that he will endeavour to escape out of Virginia, pretending to be a free Person by the aforesaid Pass. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, so that he be delivered to the Subscriber, shall receive Five Pistoles Reward.

Mr. Park

PETER WAGENER.

Annapolis, May 13, 1748.

WHEREAS the Stores and Warehouses of the Subscribers, were some Time ago robb'd of sundry Goods, such as Irish Linnens, Check Linnens, striped Hollands, sail Duck, Garlies, Dowlassies, linnen Handkerchiefs, and perhaps many other Goods not yet discovered.

And one of the principal Persons concern'd is supposed to be one Henry Widden, a Joiner by Trade, and a very good Workman, (Servant to John Rafi, Esq;) who, upon hearing of the above Robberies being discovered, has run off. He is a well set Man, of a fresh Complexion, aged about 25 Years, and is about five Foot six Inches high, was born in the West of England, and speaks good English; he commonly wears a brown bob Wig: His other Dress cannot be described, he having a Variety of Cloaths, and no doubt Plenty of Money; and as he writes a good Hand may probably have forg'd a Pass.

This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will apprehend the said Henry Widden, and secure him in any Goal, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, paid by

ROBERT SWAN,
LYDE GOODWIN.

THE Subscriber, in LONDON TOWN on South-River, has erected a Rope-Walk, and makes all sorts of Cables, Cordage, and Rigging for Ships, and other Vessels; as also Sail-Twine, Logg-Lines, deep-sea Lines, Houline and Marline; and white Rope for Country Uses. He is provided with an excellent Workman from London, well skill'd in all Parts of the Business. Any Gentlemen who may have occasion to purchase, may be furnish'd at said Rope-Walk, or at Mr. James Dick's Store in Annapolis, and may depend on having what is good and clean; great Pains being taken to bring it to the greatest Perfection.

There is now ready made, all Sizes of Cordage and Running-Rigging, both at London-Town and Annapolis, to be sold by

STEPHEN WEST, jun.

THE Ship *Winchelsea*, lying in Severn-River, Thomas Cornish Commander, carrying eighteen Guns, and forty Men; takes in Tobacco consigned to Mr. John Hambury, Merchant, in London, at Fourteen Pounds Sterling per Ton. The said Master will attend on board the said Ship every Friday, where he shall be glad of the Company of his Friends.

AT the Rope-Walk, in the Town of Chester in Maryland, is made and sold by B. Hands and Company, Cables of all Sizes, Cordage of every Sort, for Ships and small Vessels, and all sorts of white and tarr'd Rope for Country use.

CHOICE good LIMES, and China ORANGES, to be Sold by Thomas Fleming.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, at the Head of Choptank, on the first Day of May instant, A Convict Servant Man named Robert Tenge, about 30 Years of Age, five Foot ten Inches high; he is a well-set Fellow, wears his own black curl'd Hair, and had on a Felt Hat, a dark coloured Bear-skin Coat trim'd with black, a Country Cloth Jacket, two old Oznabrig Shirts, a pair of blue Plush Breeches, a pair of new Oznabrig Trowsers, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a new linnen check'd Handkerchief.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, beside what the Law allows, paid by

ELIZABETH DONALDSON.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living at Newport in Charles-County, on the first of May instant, Two Rebel Servants:

One named Doug Cameron, he is blind with one Eye, is about 5 Foot 10 Inches high, strong and well made, and had on a coarse Broad Cloth Pea-Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt and Trowsers; he is a very impudent Fellow, and pretends to be a Sailor.

The other named Andrew Smith, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, something Pock-stetten, and has a red Beard; he had on when he went away, a long waisted brown Cloth Coat, blue Jacket, a pair of black honey comb Breeches, and a check or white shirt: He took with him both check and white Shirts, and a pair of double-channel Pumps.

Whoever takes up the said Run-aways, and brings them to their said Master, shall be paid Five Pounds Current Money,

By ROBERT HORNER.

N. B. It's suppos'd they have a forg'd Discharge with them

Baltimore-Town, April 30, 1748.

THE Subscriber having received Orders to purchase a Quantity of Tobacco, for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange; any Person that has good Yellow or Bright Tobacco, or clean Leaf, to dispose of, may meet Encouragement: The Tobacco to be ready for Shipping by the Middle of June, and of the following Weights; viz. Colours, to be from eight hundred and fifty, to nine hundred, nett, clear of the Cask; and Leaf, from nine hundred and fifty, to a thousand, clear of the Cask.

DARBY LUX.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one Francis Main, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brow, came from London into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship *Grove*, Capt. Babb, who loaded in *Bass River*.

Now if the said Francis Main be living, and will apply to Jonas Green, Printer, in Annapolis, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Person in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

TOBACCO, either Cut and Dry'd, or Pig-tail; the Cut and Dry'd at 1 s. per Pound, and the Pig-tail at 2 s. per Pound: Likewise SNUFF, very little (if any thing) inferior to the best Scotch Snuff at 3 s. per Pound by the Half Dozen. And RAFFER, both plain and scented. Any Gentlemen, who have Occasion for any Quantities, may depend on being well served by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN INEN.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer.

MR. Thomas Harrison, Merchant, late of Baltimore County, now gone to England, having left with me the Subscriber, a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: These are therefore to desire, all Persons indebted to the said Thomas Harrison, to come immediately and Discharge their respective Debts, which will prevent further Trouble and Charge.

JAMES WALLER.

Mr. GREEN,

He says further, that it is not in the Power of the Representatives to give up this ancient Privilege of the People. Well, and what then? Is delegating Part of a Power, to be exercised in the Name and by the Authority of the Constituents, giving up that Power or Privilege? I think not. It is a retaining of it, as it is executed by their Authority, for the Good of the Whole; and which Power they may retain, or otherwise, when they see fit. Now how is this *infringing an essential Part of the Constitution*? It is so far from that, that it is executing that Power or Trust by Deputies under their own Authority; and so far is it from being unlimited, that it is derived under the best and surest Restraints that the Nature of the Trust will admit of, as I have already shewn. Our Author has heard or read somewhere, against a Power of raising Money, any other-wise than by the Representatives of the People; that is, in short, that the King shall not levy Money without Consent or Authority of the Commons: And all this he has turned against our Assembly, for enabling the Justices to defray their County Charges; which is not giving up any Power, but taking necessary Care to have the Power duly and legally executed: Is not this *Wriggling*? Is it not imposing on the Ignorance of the People? Suggesting their Liberties to be infringed from the Knowledge of an Act of their own making? No Man that means honestly would be guilty of this proseraticating: There is nothing but Ignorance to be pleaded for it. It is a very heinous Crime to sow the Seeds of Discord and Dissension in the Minds of the People; it has a Tendency to inflame and put all Things into a Combustion; the Consequences whereof have often proved dreadful.

PHILANTHROPOS.



An ESSAY, towards setting in a clear Light, a Clause of an Act of Assembly, intitled, *An Act empowering the Commissioners of the County Courts, to levy and raise Tobacco, to defray the necessary Charges of their Counties and Parishes.*

BE it enacted, &c. That for the future it shall and may be lawful, to and for, the several and respective Commissioners, of the several and respective County Courts, within this Province, at their several and respective County Courts to be held for the said Counties, upon Examination had before them, of the publick Charge of their several and respective Counties, and Allowances by them made of the same; to levy and raise Tobacco, for Payment and Satisfaction of the several and respective County Charges, and the Sheriff's Salary for collecting thereof, by an equal Assessment of the taxable Persons of the said several Counties: Any former Law, &c.

In the Title of the Act the Charges are called, *the necessary Charges of the Counties, &c.* In the Act itself they are called, *the public Charges of the Counties.* The Meaning then of the Clause depends upon a right Understanding of the Word *Charges.* I understand it to be the *Expence, Estimate or Value* of the Particulars necessary and incumbent for a County to provide; such as building and repairing Court-Houses, Goals, Bridges, Provision for the Poor, Ferriages, and all other Necessaries for the Convenience and public Use of the County. The Word *Charges* here, must have the same Signification, as it has in Matters of common Life; in them it signifies the *Expence of Food, Cloaths and other Necessaries; the Cost or Amount of such.* Now if this be the true Meaning of the Word, as I believe it will be allowed by all disinterested ingenious Men; the Clause is clear and plain, that the Commissioners are empowered, upon Examination and Allowance of each of all of these Particulars to be necessary, and to be provided by the County, to raise and levy Tobacco for the Discharge of them. This is the plain, easy, natural Sense of the Clause; and clear I think of all Absurdities and Inconveniencies. It puts the Commissioners on a rational Method of Acting; leaving it in their Power to be frugal and wary, and to make the best Bargains they can for the County; and it gives Encouragement also to Workmen, to be employ'd by them.

Let us now take a View of the *Freeholder's* Sense of the Clause: And after repeating the Words, he says, *that he thinks it will appear to every one that considers them with Attention, that it gives the Justice no Power to raise a single Pound of Tobacco upon the People, but for Work already done, Charges or Accounts exhibited, examined and allowed by the Court.* Is not this a strain'd unnatural Exposition? He confounds Charges and Accounts together, as if they were one and the same Thing; whereas they are quite different: *Charges* are the Estimate, Value or Expence of particular Necessaries, provided or to be provided. *Accounts*, a Collection on Paper of several particular Sums ready cast up, and a Balance, if any, struck. On his Sense of the Clause, the Justice cannot treat with, employ, or agree, with any Body about the Particulars incumbent on the County, nor provide for the Payment of them, before-hand. When the Work is done, it is then to be considered, and Tobacco to be levied to pay him, what they please to give. Is this a rational Scheme? Who would work for the County on these Terms? Will one drop from the Clouds to do their Work? For sure, no Man here in his Senses, would work, and depend on the Justice for what they please to levy for him after the Work is done, without being employ'd or agreed with. That this is our Author's Scheme, is plain from what follows; *Nothing considerable, says he, can be undertaken on the Foundation of the Act, in the Sense explained; because the Undertaker must first do the Work, and then bring in his Charge, which must be examined and allowed by the Justice, before they can levy for the Payment of it.* Now the Risk in this Case is so great (says he) that no prudent Man would ever choose to run it, in a Matter of any Importance: The same Justice that encouraged him to do the Work, might take it into their Heads to clip his Account unreasonably: Nay, one or two new Magistrates might turn the Scale, and create a Majority against the Service, and disallow the Whole. Instances (he says) might be produced of both these happenings; which will be always a sufficient Discouragement from

taking considerable Jobs in Hand upon such a precarious Foundation. Now let me be allowed to ask our Author a few Questions: Would a prudent Man take the most inconsiderable Job upon such a Foot? Who was ever served so as to be denied Payment, by the Addition of two or three Magistrates? Or, who ever had their Accounts unreasonably clip'd, by the Magistrates that encouraged them? I fancy our Author will be puzzled to find out Instances. But to go on; if all that he has said was the Intention of the Assembly, could they well have laid a more wicked Scheme? Are they not much beholden to our Author for his Explication of their Laws; which in the plain, natural Sense appears just and honest, but, in Intention, a Trap to catch honest People in? Have any of the Courts ever understood the Law in this Sense? But to proceed: Our Author allows that the Legislature has lodged, in County Courts, a general discretionary Power to judge of small petty Charges, and levy for the Payment of them, in Case they appear reasonable. But what has our Author found the Distinction between great and petty Charges? Not in the Title of the Act, nor in the Act itself, one calls it the *necessary Charges*, and the other the *public Charges* of the County, without Restriction. Here is another pretty Trap he has set for the Justice; and if his Sense should prevail, they are all catch'd in it. But I think our Author should have known, that general Words, without Restriction, are not to be wriggled into Diminutive; nor will any reasonable Construction admit of it. If they have a discretionary Power to levy for small or petty Charges, they have the same for greater, if the Necessities of the County require it: They are no ways to be strain'd, but as the Act generally restrains them.

I refer it now to the Reader, whether our Author's Exposition of the Clause be not an impudent Imposition on the common Sense and Reason of Mankind? The Legislature has given a Power over the *necessary public Charges*: He has restrain'd it to particular petty Charges. Is it not fit to ask him, by what Logick he does this? He says, *Nothing is to be more regarded in Law, than the Intention of the Legislature in making of them.* But will any Man, besides our Author, have the Assurance to fix an Intention on the Legislature directly inconsistent with their express Words? I think I need say no more to show how absurd his Exposition is.

ANONYMOUS:

ANNAPOLIS, May 18. 1748.

Last Monday, a House in this City, belonging to Mr. Thomas Jennings, which the Carpenters had been removing, and was at work upon, fell down: by which two of the Workmen narrowly escap'd with their Lives, one of them being murthered.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK-BINDING, in the neatest Manner, perform'd by the Printer hereof; he having lately procur'd a good Workman, of that Business, from LONDON.

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendor,

THIS DAY, being the 18th of May, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, Ten choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for current Money and Selling; the Sale to be at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subscribers, **THIS DAY**, being the 18th of May, for ready Sterling Cash, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel County, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres and a good Title made to the Purchaser.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Junr,
RICHARD BUDGUS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1748.

NAPLES, January 30.

TH E king has granted liberty for 200,000 tumoils of corn's being exported out of this kingdom, 100,000 whereof to the French, and the other to the allied army in the state of Genoa.

Stockholm, Feb. 9. As for the men of war and frigates, built in the ports of this kingdom for the service of France, the government has no hand in it. The contract is only between that court and some subjects of this kingdom, who are to take their measures as well as they can to that kingdom, the government not pretending to be answerable for, or to take any cognizance of, any misfortune those ships may meet with in their passage to France.

Madrid, Feb. 20. The king has charged his minister at the future conferences of peace to declare, that his majesty would be willing to grant the English nation certain advantages in relation to its navigation and commerce to the West Indies, if the British court would determine to restore the island of Minorca.

Leghorn, Feb. 21. The master of a ship from Marseilles reports, that 4 French men of war are sailed from Toulon, but whither they are bound is not known; and that orders are come to Marseilles to fit out 12 galleys, to be ready to sail some time next month.

Leghorn, Feb. 29. The affair of Corsica begins to become a serious one; the malecontents, with the reinforcements they received from the king of Sardinia, having again blocked up the town of Bastia by land, and threaten to commence the siege, as soon as the English are within reach of blocking it up by sea. However, we ought not to believe them to be in a condition of putting their threats in practice, as the Genoese, far from sending troops into Corsica to stop the incursions of the malecontents, are enlisting soldiers there to compleat the regiments which they have in Terra Firma.

Cologne, March 12. The king of England has wrote to several of the princes of the empire, to ask a passage for the Russian troops.

Frimma, March 12. Yesterday baron Kettler, who has been appointed by our court to go and meet the Russian troops, and conduct them thro' the hereditary countries, set out with a courier to receive them on the frontiers of Upper Silesia. It is reported that their majesties will go to Olmutz to see these troops when they arrive.

Aix la Chapelle, March 18. My lord Sandwich, minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, arrived here last Sunday at ten o'clock at night; he had an Escorte of Austrians and Palatines. Count de Chavannes, Minister Plenipotentiary from the king of Sardinia, arrived half an hour after him, but without any Escorte. Count Kaunitz, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, arrived here on Monday in the afternoon, having sent his Escorte back when he came within a league of the town. Immediately after his arrival, four gentlemen belonging to the count St. Severin, minister plenipotentiary of France, arrived also, and the count is expected every hour.

Paris, March 18. We continue to proceed against Mr. Bourdenaye with great dispatch, and besides the commissioners, the king has named Mr. Villeneuve, master of requests, to regulate the proceeding. We are assured that many of the Financiers will be called, and besides the complaints of the inhabitants of the Isle of Bourbon against the state prisoner, there will be one on the part of the intendant or governor. People will also have it, that the king has even assigned 50,000 livres for his ransom, in case England should reclaim him.

Bristol, March 5. The melancholly account is arrived, that the Lizard Sloop of war is lost near the rocks of Scilly, and all the crew perished.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 23. The university of Oxford has presented the Rev. Mr. Miller of Braintree in New-England, with the degree of doctor in divinity.

On the 14th of October there was an *Auto de Fe*, or *Act of Faith*, at Lisbon, in which 26 men, and 22 women, did penance. Of the men, five had taken second wives during the lives of the former; three others, one of whom was a priest, had committed other crimes, and 18 were what they called *new christians*, two of whom were condemned to be strangled, and then burnt. Twenty of the women were new christians, and two had been convicted of sacrilegious superstitions. His Portuguese majesty, notwithstanding his indisposition, staid in the city to see the ceremony performed.

Our private letters by the last mail from Hamburg, bring the following particulars: Mr. Dickens, his Britannick majesty's minister at Stockholm, has made a brisk declaration in regard to the Swedish ships carrying contraband goods to the ports of France, viz, that they shall be confiscated for the future, without having complaints about them. There were nine Russian, Swedish, and Dutch ships, lost in the late storm, on the coasts of the island of Gothland. Among mischiefs done thereby in the neighbourhood of Hambourg, the following accident is not a little extraordinary. The wind drove the sails of a mill on the Reyersstieg with such excessive rapidity, that at length the mill took fire, and the flames spreading to the next adjacent houses, burnt a small village in the neighbourhood in an instant.

One hundred thousand quarters of wheat are entered in the custom-house for exportation; which has raised the price of that commodity five shillings a lead. — *To the great joy of the poor farmers, whom some of their worthy countrymen wished to have deprived of this providential benefit, which I doubt not they will remember on all proper occasions.*

Letters from Paris speak of the mutiny that happen'd at Thoulous lately, as a thing of a very dangerous consequence. It is said to have been occasion'd by the bakers shutting their shops, declaring they were not able to sell bread at a settled price, tho' that was very high, and that in a very small time it would be out of their power to make bread at all, as not knowing where to purchase corn at any price. The violence of the people was very great, so that an insurrection in town and country was feared; but very luckily for the magistrates, an express arrived at that very juncture, with an account that twenty five vessels laden with corn, were actually arrived in the river of Bourdeaux; which being made known, the populace dispersed. The first president of the parliament took great pains upon this occasion, and made a fine speech from his balcony, exhorting the people to return home, and not exceed the bounds of their duty. But before he had done, a note was handed to him, in which were these words, *The belly has no ears, hunger has no loyalty, and harangues are to no purpose*; upon which he retired in some confusion.

London, Feb. 16. We are well assured that the following is matter of fact, and attended with circumstances more shocking than what are here related.

Preston, Feb. 5. On wednesday last William Eccleston and Elizabeth his wife, living near Wood Plumpton, were committed to the house of correction (by Rigby Molineux, Esq;) for inveigling two young women into her house, and confining them in a room, where they were kept to spinning of candle-wick, and so severely tasked, that they were kept almost incessantly to work, cooped up in that obscure place, without knowing when Sunday came; and if their daily task was not performed they were severely whipt; and the usual balm to heal their wounds were pitch plasters; there was one taken off the back of one of these misfortunates, since they were taken care of, a quarter of a yard square.

Their common dyet was bran and water, and some times a potatoe. One of these poor misfortunate creatures had been in this miserable confinement eight years, the other not so long; when they were brought out, the sight was, perhaps, the most shocking ever seen, and astonished every body that saw them: they were wore to perfect skeletons, with long hair grown over them like down, and were not able to walk alone.

The way they were found out was by a young woman whom they hired as a servant, with the wicked intention to confine her in the same manner; (as 'tis said they have done to several before, whom they starved to death;) she had tasted some of their inhuman usage for about the space of a week; but very fortunate for her, the man forgot to lock the place of their confinement, and so took that opportunity to make her Escape: she went immediately and told some of the heads of the parish the affair, who went to the house and found those objects of pity in the most miserable condition that possibly can be expressed: the man and woman were brought to Preston, and committed as above; they likewise brought hither the two miserable young women, and hundreds of people flocked to see them; they returned next day to Plumpton, where many people still resort to see them; and though all possible care is taken of them, it is thought one of them cannot live.

As the officers were conveying these miscreants to their confinement, the populace were so enraged at them, and pelted them so severely, throwing them down, &c. that it was with difficulty they were got there alive. It is hoped that Justice will pursue those barbarous, inhuman wretches, according to their deserts.

Extract of a Letter from Horsham in Sussex, dated the 25th of January.

A Gentleman of Billingham, near this town, having for some time been represented to have misused his wife, a daughter of a shop-keeper there, to whom he was lately married, and had a handsome fortune with, by almost starving her, &c. allowing her and her maid only bread and water for three days and nights together; the women of the place were greatly enraged at it, and determined to duck him in a pond near his own house; and accordingly last Friday morning they, with some men they took to their assistance, went before his house, where they rung what they called the rough music, in order to get him out of the house, which had the desired effect; and he no sooner appeared among them, but the women put him in a blanket, and carried him to the pond, where he was severely dicked several times, in the presence of two or three hundred spectators, who were highly delighted at the sight, the more so, because his wife has an unblemished character; and before the women let him go, they made him promise to be very good to his wife for the future, and never misuse her any more.

Admiralty Office, March 3. Capt. Edgcombe of the Salisbury has taken and carried into Plymouth a French east-india ship of 700 tons, called the Jason, of 30 guns, and 180 men, bound to Pondicherry, laden with ammunition and stores, and 3 casks of silver.

London, March 6. On the 4th arrived at Portsmouth the Union, a French register ship of 30 guns, and 113 men, from the Havannah bound to Cadiz, taken the 27th ult. about seven leagues from the latter port, by the Bristol, commanded by the hon. capt. Montague. She had 360,000 dollars registred on board; besides cocoa, cochineal, spanish snuff and hides.

The same day arrived the Grand Biche, a French privateer of 22 guns, and 160 men, which was taken the 27th ult. within sight of Ushant, by capt. Campbell, in his majesty's ship the Bellona, after a chase of 4 or 5 hours, when upon firing 14 guns she struck.

On the 2d instant, his majesty's ship the Monmouth, commanded by capt. Henry Harrison, brought into Plymouth, a French privateer of 20 carriage and 8 swivel guns, and 136 men, called the Count de Maurepas, which she took on the 19th of last month, after a chase of three days.

Whitehall, March 8. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint James Francis Mercer, to be lieutenant-colonel to the regiment of foot commanded by Sir William Pepperrell, bart.

Calwal. Blaney, to be major. And, Warren Johnson to be a captain in the said regiment.

London, March 21. By express from Bristol we hear the Tyger privateer, capt. Sieux, was arrived there with a Spanish register ship from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz, which he took within 8 leagues of that port. She is call'd the Theresa, and is a prize of considerable value, having on board 60,000 dollars, besides a rich cargo. The Tyger having fallen in with Sir Peter Warren's Squadron, 5 days before his arrival at Bristol, the captain of her took the money out of the prize, and put it on board admiral Warren, who ordered a man of war of 40 guns to see him and his prize safe to Bristol.

There is advice, that Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron, consisting of twelve ships of the line of battle, is before Cadiz, in order to prevent outward bound, and intercept inward bound ships.

The Lydia, Tiffin, from Maryland to London, is retaken and sent into Plymouth by a Dutch man of war. The Marshal, Feron, from Maryland for London, is lost off Rye.

We are assured that his majesty the king of Prussia has presented the prince Stadtholder with a hundred pieces of brass cannon.

Extract of a letter from a person of credit at The Hague, dated March 15.

"It is certain, that not only the inhabitants, but the garrison of Bergen-op-zoom, are ready to perish for the want of provisions and necessaries: They pay 18 sols for a pound of butter, ten stivers for a pound of cheese; for a loaf of three pound weight 12 stivers; for one pound of very lean bad flesh near nine stivers; for a sack of potatoes ten florins; a carrot one stiver, an egg two stivers. An epidemical Distemper has carried off near 5000 French soldiers. To make coffins for the dead, they are forced, for want of other wood, to pull up the floors of the houses.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 17.

"Yesterday morning sail'd from St. Hellens, with the wind at N. E. admiral Osborne, in the Tilbury man of war, and Speedwell sloop of war, with a large convoy of merchantmen for the West Indies; and as the wind still continues fair, 'tis hoped they will get clear of the channel."

His Catholick majesty, has caused the French minister at his court to be informed, that the count de Montijo will assist on his behalf at the ensuing conferences at Aix la Chapelle, and that it would give him great pleasure to see the preliminaries of a general peace speedily adjusted, since, besides the vast expence of the present war, the interruption of the trade with his Dominions in America has been so fatal to the colonies there, that many of them are almost ruined. Upon some hints given, that the ministry of Versailles were not ignorant of a certain separate negotiation, the bishop of Rennes was very plainly told, that separate negotiations were to the full as justifiable as separate operations in war, and that the settlement of the Infant Don Philip in Italy, was as much the object of his Catholick majesty's views, as the procuring the cession of a great part of the Low Countries, or of an equivalent for them, was that of the most Christian king.

The computation formed of the force of the allied army in the low countries next campaign, carries it so high as one hundred ninety-two thousand men. All the operations, if we are justly informed, will be concerted between his royal highness the Duke, and his serene highness the prince Stadtholder; but the grand army, which is to act offensively against the French, and which will consist of one hundred thousand men at least, will be under the sole command of his royal highness.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Sunday last arrived here the snow Molly and Salley, captain Perry, from Barbados. In her passage she met with, engaged, and took, the ship Aurora, capt. Maccarty, from Mississippi to Cape Francois; which vessel is likewise safe arrived in this port. The engagement lasted about an hour and a quarter, in which time capt. Macarty had one man killed, and several wounded; capt. Perry had none kill'd nor wounded. The ship mounts 12 guns, and had about 40 men on board; the snow carries 14 guns, and had about the same number of hands with the ship. Unluckily for the captors, capt. Macarty, having touched at the Havannah, put some chests of money he had on board, into a frigate 36 guns, likewise bound to the capes.

May 19. Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Davis, in a Flag of Truce from the Havanna, with about Twenty Prisoners. By him we learn that Don Pedro and his Concert were still at the Havanna, but that there were a Number of other Privateers out; and that as he came out two large Prizes were going in.

This Morning arrived here Capt. Pyramus Green, who sailed last Week from this Place for Bermuda, in a small Schooner, called the Phenix, laden with Bread and Indian Corn, but was taken about 30 Leagues S. E. of the Cape last Sunday Morning, by a Privateer Sloop from Cape Francois (formerly the Clinton of N. York) mounting 14 Carriage Guns, and 16 Swivels, with 175 Men, the same that cruized in our Bay last Year. They took out his Hands, and all his Bread, threw the Indian Corn over-board, put 10 Men on board his Vessel, with Muskets and Blunderbusses, and order'd them to proceed to the Capes of Delaware. On Monday Evening they anchor'd in Hoarkill Road, and about Midnight weigh'd and boarded the Brig. Tinker, Capt. M'Carter, from Providence, then lying there at Anchor. All the Frenchmen went on board

the Brig. except one; and neglecting to make fast the Schooner to the Brig, she floated off; which Capt. Green observing, he repossessed himself of his Schooner, hoisted her sails, and stood over to Cape-May, where he procured Hands to help him up with her to Philadelphia. An English Prisoner who was in the Privateer, informed Capt. Green, that there were a Brig. and sloop Concerts with the Clinton, and that they had taken 5 Vessels to the Southward: 'Tis supposed they may be all now at the Capes, expecting to meet with the Schooner.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Monday Capt. John Seager, in the Sloop *Bobemia*, arrived here from *Antigua*, which Place he left the 2d of May. He was chased by a Brigantine and a Sloop, about 10 Leagues to the Southward of our Capes, into 5 Fathom Water.

The Remainder of the Letter begun in our last.

*** *HAT the Services should be done before the Tobacco is levied; that the Magistrates, by levying more than thirty thousand Pounds of Tobacco, had exceeded the Jurisdiction of County Courts; that the legislative Powers of this Province have already showed their Sense of this Law in the Case of Calvert County Court-House.*

To all these Arguments, such as they are, I shall give a short and separate Answer: Nor indeed against Arguments so evidently fallacious, can much Reasoning be necessary. As to the first then, I would ask our Author, in what Part of the Law he finds, that the Services ought to be done before the County is chargeable. Does the Words of the Law, from his own Shewing, say any thing to that Purpose; or more than that "the Justices, upon Examination had before them of the public Charges of their several and respective Counties, and Allowances by them made of the same, to levy and raise Tobacco for Payment and Satisfaction of their several and respective County Charges." Now, from these Words, can a Syllable be gathered by any Man living, of Services to be done, previous to the levying of the Tobacco. If there are any Words to this purpose, let the Freeholder point them out. But as I think he cannot, have not the Magistrates kept punctually to the Letter as well the Intention of the Act? When a Charge is determined to be necessary, and a Sum fix'd on, and a Court either makes a Contract with Workmen, or appoint others to do it on their Behalf, is not the County liable for, and obliged to make good, that Agreement; and consequently the Charge examined before them, (the Justices) and Allowances by them made of the same. What then could be required more of the Magistrates, than to adhere, even to a Nicety, to the Words of the Law? Or is it not the Height of Impudence in our Author, to insist, that their Proceedings were erroneous, because they tax'd before the Service was done, when no part of the Law requires it; or might he not take the same Privilege of adding to, or taking from, all the Laws of the Province? Or, granting that in this Point the Law was doubtful; in whole Breasts bought the Exposition to be; in those of sworn Judges, Men of Figure, Property and Character, or that of an interested, trifling Scribler, without any Property at all. And supposing farther, that, in Strictness, the Words of the Act were not so plainly in favour of the late Proceeding of the Justices, as we find they actually are; yet, as with Regard to taxing, before or after the Service is done, it has, by his own Confession, been both Ways, according as the Nature and Circumstances of the Thing required: Would not that alone be a sufficient Justification of their Conduct. And is it not a Maxim in the Law, well known and long since established, that *common Error maketh right*. If therefore the Magistrates had acted against the Letter of the Law, and could alledge Custom for it, the Plea would be good; especially in a Case where the Error is in favour of Liberty or Property. It is, I think, no less a Man than Mr. Lock, that grand Patron of Liberty, who says, that "in some Cases, the Law it self ought to give way to the executive Power." For since many Accidents may happen, wherein a strict and rigid Observation of the Law may do harm; the Ruler therefore should himself have a Power, in many Cases, to mitigate the Severity of Law. If ever this Opinion held good in any Case, (as it is to be presumed it has, or would have been are now contradicted) it would certainly in this. Is it not highly reasonable, that public Buildings should be done as cheap as any other: And could this possibly be expected, if Undertakers were obliged to wait Eighteen Months for their Pay? No certainly. Those therefore who, for the sake of a Quibble, or private Advantages, object to the levying Tobacco at the Time

the Charge is resolved on, would, by an Alteration of that Practice, instead of befriending the Province, lose it many Thousands of Tobacco annually. Now, that the Jurisdiction of County Courts is only in Matters of *Menum and Tuum*, confined to thirty thousand Pounds of Tobacco, may be proved, by asking this short Question; Suppose the Assembly should hereafter enact a Law, that a County Court might annually levy fifty thousand Pounds of Tobacco for any one Service; would this enlarge the Jurisdiction of the Court, with regard to Matters of *Menum and Tuum*? Surely no. If then a Law, allowing a Court to tax above thirty Thousand, would not interfere with the present Jurisdiction of the Court, in Causes of *Menum and Tuum*, how could the late Tax clash with it. As to the Instance of Calvert County Court-House, that Argument is still as frivolous as the rest. The Petitioners in that Case prayed for a Sum of Money, which all Courts know they have no Power to levy, on any Occasion, or for any Purpose, whatever, without a particular Law. But allowing that they had actually petition'd for Tobacco, were the Magistrates of Prince-George's County obliged to be ignorant of their own Power, because they were so? Or, would not the Assembly have made them the same Answer, as the Freeholder says they gave Thomas Harrison, Forasmuch as the Petitioners have already sufficient Power given them by an Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act empowering the Commissioners of the County Courts to levy Tobacco, &c.

I am really, SIR,

A Native of MARYLAND.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD West-India Rum at 6/6 per Gallon by the Hog-head, or 7/6 by the single Gallon; Molasses at 3/9 by the Hoghead, or 4/5 by the single Gallon, to be sold at Mr. Ewitt's, in Annapolis, by

ALVAN HYATT.

ANY Persons willing to undertake to deliver the Subscriber, at Baltimore Town on Patuxet River, Twenty Thousand, or upwards, to Forty Thousand Bushels of good, clean, merchantable Wheat, before the 15th Day of June next, notice thereof to be given him within three Weeks, and Security to perform the Articles (if required) may, on Delivery of the same, be paid either in Sterling Cash, Gold, Silver, or perhaps Paper Currency.

The said Subscriber has a portable Cargo of European and East-India Goods to dispose of by Wholesale, for Bills or good Tobacco, at a reasonable Advance.

JAMES RICHARD.

TO BE SOLD for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, The Houses and Lot in Charles-Town, (commonly called Port-Tobacco) belonging to the Subscriber, consisting in a Dwelling House of five Rooms, and other Out Houses, with a Garden pal'd in; also a Malt-House of sixty Foot long, two Story high, with a Kila adjoining to it; and is very well situated for a Brewer.

JOHN MUSCHETT.

RAN away, about the 9th of April last, from his Bail in Cambridge, in Dorchester County, one James Shaw, by Trade a Taylor; he is a Scotch Man born, is about 30 Years of Age, a very full fac'd well-set Man: Had on when he went away a darkish Wig, a dark grey German Serge Coat, a white Broad Cloth Vest, double-breasted, and fac'd with black Velvet, a pair of red and a pair of snuff coloured Breeches.

N. B. He writes a very good Hand.

Whoever apprehends the said James Shaw, and secures him in any Goal, so that he may be delivered to the Subscribers, living in Cambridge, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by

JOHN CAILE, OF
THOMAS STEWART.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of the late Francis Mapp, at the Plantation whereon Mr. John Andrews formerly liv'd, on Friday the third Day of June next, to the highest Bidder, for current Money, Several Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; some good Feather-Beds, Pewter, and other Household Furniture: Also a Parcel of Plantation Utensils; and many other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

SAMUEL SMITH.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Francis Mapp*, lately deceased, are hereby desired to make Payment of their respective Debts: And all Persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator.

LOST, about a Month ago, on the Road between Mr. *Osborn Sprigg's* in *Prince-George's County*, and the City of *Annapolis*, a small Bundle roll'd in Parchment; wherein is contain'd an alphabetical List of Debts due above *Monochessy* to Mr. *John Cooke*, late Sheriff of *Prince-George's County*; put into the Hands of the Subscriber to collect; also a Deed of Sale from one Person, living in the back Woods, to another in the said County; am not certain whether any other Papers or not. If any Person has found the said Bundle, and will give Notice where it may be had, or send it to the said Mr. *John Cooke*, shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction, by

JAMES DICKSON.

Prince-William County in Virginia, April 11, 1748.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named *David Hughes*, alias *Luellin*, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a *Welshman*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, thick set and near 40 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a very good dark colour'd Druggert Coat and Jacket, with Mohair Buttons, Buck's Leather Breeches, and a Dowlas Shirt. He formerly belong'd to *Vincent Alkin*, late of *Charles County*, in *Maryland*, deceas'd, and ran away from his Executors; he work'd a considerable Time at the *Eastern Shore* as a free Person, and obtain'd a Pass from some of the Justices there, which is sign'd by *Capt. Robert Faulx*, and other Justices of *Westmoreland*. It is suppos'd that his Wife is gone with him, and that he will endeavour to escape out of *Virginia*, pretending to be a free Person by the aforesaid Pass. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, so that he be delivered to the Subscriber, shall receive Five Pistoles Reward.

PETER WAGENER.

Annapolis, May 13, 1748.

WHEREAS the Stores and Warehouses of the Subscribers, were some Time ago robb'd of sundry Goods, such as Irish Linnens, Check Linnens, striped Hollands, sail Duck, Garlicks, Dowlasies, linnen Handkerchiefs, and perhaps many other Goods not yet discovered.

And one of the principal Persons concern'd is suppos'd to be one *Henry Widden*, a Joiner by Trade, and a very good Workman, (Servant to *John Refs*, Esq;) who, upon hearing of the above Robberies being discovered, has run off. He is a well-set Man, of a fresh Complexion, aged about 25 Years, and is about five Foot six Inches high, was born in the West of England, and speaks good English; he commonly wears a brown bob Wig: His other Dress cannot be described, he having a Variety of Cloaths, and no doubt Plenty of Money; and as he writes a good Hand may probably have forg'd a Pass.

This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will apprehend the said *Henry Widden*, and secure him in any Goal, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, paid by

ROBERT SWAN,
LYDE GOODWIN.

THE Subscriber, in LONDON-TOWN on *South-River*, has erected a Rope-Walk, and makes all sorts of Cables, Cordage, and Rigging for Ships, and other Vessels; as also Sail-Twine, Logg Lines, deep-sea Lines, Housline and Marline; and white Rope for Country Uses. He is provided with an excellent Workman from London, well skill'd in all Parts of the Business. Any Gentlemen who may have occasion to purchase, may be furnish'd at said Rope-Walk, or at Mr. *James Dick's* Store in *Annapolis*, and may depend on having what is good and clean; great Pains being taken to bring it to the greatest Perfection.

There is now ready made, all Sizes of Cordage and Running-Rigging, both at *London-Town* and *Annapolis*, to be sold by

STEPHEN WEST, jun.

THE Ship *Winchelsea*, lying in *Severn-River*, *Thomas Cornish* Commander, carrying eighteen Guns, and forty Men; takes in Tobacco consign'd to Mr. *John Hanbury*, Merchant in London, at Fourteen Pounds Sterling per Ton. The said Master will attend on board the said Ship every Friday, where he shall be glad of the Company of his Friends.

AT the Rope-Walk, in the Town of *Chester* in *Maryland*, is made and sold by *B. Hands* and Company, Cables of all Sizes, Cordage of every Sort, for Ships and small Vessels, and all sorts of white and tarr'd Rope for Country use.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living in *St. Mary's County*, at the Head of *Cheptank*, on the first Day of May instant, A Convict Servant-Man named *Robert Tenge*, about 30 Years of Age, five Foot ten Inches high; he is a well-set Fellow, wears his own black curl'd Hair, and had on a Felt Hat, a dark coloured Bear-skin Coat trim'd with black, a Country Cloth Jacket, two old Oznabrig Shirts, a pair of blue Flax Breeches, a pair of new Oznabrig Trowsers, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a new linnen check'd Handkerchief.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, beside what the Law allows, paid by

ELIZABETH DONALDSON.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living at *Newport* in *Charles-County*, on the first of May instant, Two Rebel Servants:

One named *Dough Cameron*, he is blind with one Eye, is about 5 Foot 10 Inches high, strong and well-made, and had on a coarse Broad Cloth Pea-Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt and Trowsers; he is a very impudent Fellow, and pretends to be a Sailor.

The other named *Andrew Smith*, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, something Pock-fretten, and has a red Beard; he had on when he went away, a long-waisted brown Cloth Coat, blue Jacket, a pair of black honey-comb Breeches, and a check or white Shirt: He took with him both check and white Shirts, and a pair of double-channel Pumps.

Whoever takes up the said Run-aways, and brings them to their said Master, shall be paid Five Pounds Current Money, By ROBERT HORNER.

N. B. It's suppos'd they have a forg'd Discharge with them

Baltimore-Town, April 30, 1748.

THE Subscriber having received Orders to purchase a Quantity of Tobacco, for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange; any Person that has good Yellow or Bright Tobacco, or clean Leaf, to dispose of, may meet Encouragement: The Tobacco to be ready for Shipping by the Middle of June, and of the following Weights; viz. Colours, to be from eight hundred and fifty, to nine hundred, nett, clear of the Cask; and Leaf, from nine hundred and fifty, to a thousand, clear of the Cask.

DARBY LUX.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one *Francis Main*, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark-brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brows, came from London into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship *Grove*, *Capt. Babb*, who loaded in *Bush River*.

Now if the said *Francis Main* be living, and will apply to *Jonas Green*, Printer, in *Annapolis*, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Persons in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

TOBACCO, either Cut and Dry'd, or Pig-tail; the Cut and Dry'd at 1 s. per Pound, and the Pig-tail at 2 s. per Pound: Likewise SNUFF, very little (if any thing) inferior to the best Scotch Snuff at 3 s. per Pound, by the Half Doses. And RAFFER, both plain and scented. Any Gentlemen, who have Occasion for any Quantities, may depend on being well served by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN INCH.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer.