

T H E  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**  
*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1748.

*From the DAILY GAZETTEER, August 28. 1747.*

The FOOL, No. 182.

— *Perituræ paritæ chartæ.* Juv.

OW I have done with politics, my senses recover their native vigour, and I find my mind in such a state of silence and gaiety, as leads me rather to divert and inform, by entering pleasantly into the reason and nature of things, than to incommode, by shewing the gloomy side of the situation of public affairs.

THERE was formerly a gentleman of Gray's Inn, whose genius led him to the study of music, which he pursued with a truly algebraic head; and divided and subdivided the notes into such a variety of parts, and in so subtle a manner, that at length, neither himself, nor any body else, could understand them: Nor could any instrument be found, capable of conveying to the ear what kind of music they were intended to ravish us with. Every theorist of genius does the same thing in whatever science he pursues, and but too often loses sight of the practice, which is alone useful. I have been at no small pains to render politics a science, circumscribed by the boundaries of honour, and regulated by common honesty; having labour'd therein until no boy either does or will understand me, I must follow the route of my brother student of Gray's-Inn, and leave every man to flounder for himself.

THE proper subject of to-day, regards the importance I am of to a trading nation, merely as the result of what I scribble; few people I believe, reflecting that my head, the *primæ mobilis*, is the cause of hundreds getting their bread. — This is too much for ordinary minds to take in of a sudden, and as it carries at the tail of it a good moral, it must certainly give lustre to my locubrations, to have it set in a fair and candid light; at the same time that it may inspire others to the following of so laudable an example.

THE first that are employed in my fooleries, are a set of people of all ages and both sexes, usually stiled *Bunters*; from the name of a certain bird well known on the north road, who ragged tails, called buntings, which give name to a town on the same road, call'd Bunning, Bunting, or Bunter's Ford; where the inhabitants are generally shatter'd behind as the birds. This sort of people made it their business to deal with gentlemen's servants, milliner's prentices, &c. for linnen rags; of which, when they have got any considerable quantity together, they carry them to rag-fair, where they dispose of them to the rag-merchant, or mill-factor; who, after employing a great number of hands to pick and sort them, packs them up and sends them by land or water, or both, to their respective mills; where some are employ'd in soaking, some in stamping, some in pressing, shaping, drying, selecting, and packing. When ready, vessels or carriages are employ'd to the paper-merchant; who having made them perfect, issues them out to the printer, who conveys them to the stamp-office. Then they are brought back to the printer's again, in Green-Arbour court, in the Old-Bailly; where having met my copy, several hands were employ'd to dress them out for the amusement of the public; and employ a great number of hawkers, both horse and foot, to distribute them. After this they go exactly the same course over again, until they come out in volumes; and ornament the studies of the learned.

THE reader is further to observe, that the persons employ'd, as enumerated above, are but a part of the whole; there being besides, on this important occasion, shipwrights, cartwrights, millwrights, smiths, farmers, hemp-dressers, hemp-killers, rope-

makers, miners, refiners, letter-founders, compositors, pressmen, and correctors.

THAT all these are employ'd towards the completion of one *Fool*, is evident to every one the least acquainted with these matters; and if to these be added the contributions we pay towards the maintenance of the Starwich and Lisbon packet boats, and the number of spies or intelligencers we support both at home and abroad; the domestic postage we pay, and various other incidents, too numerous to be reckon'd; I think I may look upon myself at the head of trade, and at least on a footing with the most eminent merchant in the British dominions.

IN this light, who but the greatest enemies to trade, can presume to say that I am a *Fool* of no consequence, or that they would not with a million of such *Fools*, each of them like me, finding employment for almost every degree of men. Tho' I should wish, at the same time, that all like me would carefully avoid employing another rank of people, their tools or agents, who rove about to destroy us as owls do mice. These are your messengers, jail keeper, constables, and pultry bundlers.

FROM hence it appears, that what the ignorant call wasting of paper, the judicious must allow, to be encouraging an important manufacture. And it would please one not to be so to see, that some men, with 10,000 l. a year, were of use to the community; that is to say, employ'd a many of the useful industrious poor; while so little profits centers in my own purse, and so much in the purse of those who are employed, or get money in consequence of these my labours; as in particular, the government and the paper merchant, who divide three-fourths of it between them, when my directorship is hardly worth a sixteenth, and that attained thro' infinite pains and dangers, on the behalf of those who are the greatest gamblers.

SEE then from hence the unequal distribution of the favour of fortune, and on what principles men reason about right and wrong, morality and immorality; proving, that to be right, is to be just; and to be in power, is to be in the right; while this or that man runs away with the profit, and thins on the credit of another's genius.

I HAVE computed that news-papers and pamphlets, with advertisements, pay to the government 20,000 l. a year; and I am apprehensive, that all the writers or procurers of that money, don't earn 1500 l. a year together. Now would any body imagine, that there should be round one in the nation, to propose or plan out for the next parliament, the means of destroying the liberty of the press, and turning those poor *Fools* a grazing; who are the main props of the constitution, and thereby lessen the revenues 20,000 l. a year, merely to make out or that minister quite easy, is sacrificing at once both the crown, the constitution, and the labour of thousands, to the caprice and whim of a few, who never saved or advanced the public twenty pence in all their lives.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated Sept. 19.*

AS I promis'd in mine of yesterday, I therefore write, but as to particulars, we have few more than those we learn from common report. It is dismal to see the wounded that have fled here, both women and children, with part of the burghers. Some came out naked, their consternation was so great; but all say, they thought themselves in the greatest security: That at break of day the French go into the ravelin of Oudem without much opposition; that the reserved corps behind the ravelin made some small resistance, but were soon overcome. Then the French drove through one fort, or rally-port; and before the garrison



garrison was alert, three thousand of the former were in the market-place. Our troops were got together in the greatest hurry and confusion; they defended themselves 'til near eight o'clock; but the French pouring in from all parts, they were forced to retire towards the Steenberg Port, fighting as they went, for fear of having their retreat cut off. The massacre was terrible, the French sparing neither women nor children: The troops in the lines had not time to come to their Assistance; all marched off in confusion, some got with the poor remaining part of the garrison to Tholen, and some to Steenberg; and thus, as it is generally believ'd, was the brave Garrison sacrificed, after defending the Town nine weeks. Those people that wish well to the French, tell us, the city was took fairly by storm; that they entered in at four Breaches they had made; which had that been the case, the garrison would have been on their guard, and the troop from the lines would have been in readiness. Prince Hesse Philipstahl arrived here last night, is wounded in several parts of the body, and shot through the leg; 'tis said he behaved most gallantly; but when told the French were in the town, laugh'd, and said, *It was not possible*. General Cronstrom was carried off by a party of our Hussars, and is safe. It is said, by all well wishers to their country, that there was treachery; but by whom I can't say. On Sunday the prince appeas'd the people, by telling them it was took by surprize. They now begin to say he was betray'd in his councils; that those about him have govern'd too long. In short, they are for giving him all the power into his hand. On the other hand, some of the papists have shewn themselves too well pleas'd. A house of one of them was pull'd down yesterday, and three at Amsterdam, and all their furniture burnt. In short, the people begin to be so outrageous, that terrible are the consequences that are to be expected. I see no way left, but to drown ourselves to keep our throats from being cut. We are told the dykes by Willemstadt are cut, in order to prevent their coming that way. This is the fruits of preferring our mortal enemy before our fast friend, which must be the effects of bribery: But as a Dutchman prefers money before his God, the French will never want any thing they stand in need of, so long as they can find money. Some weeks since, placards were published, prohibiting provions going to Flanders. Last week another, setting forth, that the people there should not starve, that nobody would like it themselves, and therefore liberty was given to send any thing, being first examin'd by the Custom-House Officers; but every one knows 'tis an easy matter in this country to transport one thing for another; Gunpowder may pass for Butter, and Ball for Eddam's cheeses. The country is in a terrible situation; we may thank God the winter's near at hand, which may probably stop the French from making any farther progress towards us, and before spring we may determine to be in earnest.

The consternation the well-meaning people are in, and the frightful wounded objects we see hourly arrive here, would melt a heart of steel. God, I hope, will once give a turn to these victorious tyrants.

*Hague, Sept. 26.* We have advice from Persia, by the way of Russia, according to which, the revolt in that empire was become general, that Shah Nader being his affair desperate, had resolv'd to fly, with some of his adherents, to the city of Kelers, an inaccessible place where he has lodged all his treasure, but that before he could execute this resolution, he was fallen upon and murdered in his tent, by the Persians, and his head immediately sent to his nephew Ali Koulican, in whose favour the Persians had revolted.

*L O N D O N, September 10.*

We hear from Naples, that a resolution has been taken in the privy council there, to give the strongest assurances to the court of Great Britain, of the King's steady resolution inviolably to observe a neutrality during the continuance of the present war, in hopes that the commerce of his subjects may remain undisturbed by the English men of war, and that he may have the liberty of importing naval and military stores for constructing several ships of force, which he proposes to employ against the corsairs of Barbary.

*Sept. 17.* The French when they took Bergen op Zoom, found there 235 pieces of cannon, 1400 barrels of powder, a large quantity of bomb shells and mortars, and other warlike stores, and above 30,000*l.* in money.

We hear that the sloop which is ordered to be ready to sail at a minute's warning for America, is to carry a flag for Commodore Knowles.

*Sept. 20.* There is advice, that the French king was set out from the army, and arriv'd at Brussels the 23d instant, N. S. and set out the next day for Versailles, where he is expected to arrive the 20th.

There are several letters which mention, that the French ministry have acquainted the Dutch Secretary at Paris, that they had received orders from his most christian majesty, not to receive any memorials relating to taking Dutch ships or French privateers; &c. but on the contrary, directions were given to the admiralty, to condemn all such ships as should fall into their possession, with arms and ammunition on board.

We hear that General Bland is appointed commander in chief of all the forces in North-Britain, in the room of General Blakeney, who embarks soon for his government of Minorca.

Major General Huske is promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

*Oct. 6.* Thirty transports are taken into the government's service; but with what design is at present a secret.

It is reported that a triple alliance is concluded between the King of Great-Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces; which will certainly alter the destructive schemes of France.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Yesterday arrived here, in eight Weeks from Greenwich, the Swa Dunlop of Glasgow, Capt. Alexander; by whom, in the Glasgow Prints, we have, amongst others, the following Advice.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary, October 26.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received information, that a very large Fleet of Merchant Ships, bound from the Ports of France to the West Indies, were collecting together at the Isle d'Aix, and that a strong Squadron of Ships of War had sailed from Brest to scout them; they sent to Sea Rear-Admiral Hawk, with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, to endeavour to intercept them. The French Fleet put to Sea from the Isle d'Aix on the 7th Instant, O. S. and came to an anchor that Day in Rochelle Road; and the next day they sailed from thence on their Voyage. On the 14th, at Seven in the Morning, Rear-Admiral Hawk fell in with them, and writes the following Account:

AT Seven in the Morning of the 14th of October, being in the Latitude of 47, 49. North; Longitude from Cape Finisterre 1, 2, West; the Edinburg made the signal for seven Sail in the south-east Quarter. I immediately made the signal for all the Fleet to chase. About Eight we saw a great Number of Ships, but so crowded together that we could not count them. At Ten made the signal for the Line of Battle a head. The Louif, being the headmost and weathermost Ship, made the signal for discovering eleven sail of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships. Half an Hour after, Capt. Fox in the Kent halloed us, and said they counted twelve very large Ships. Soon after I perceived the Enemy's Convoy to crowd away with all the sail they could set, while their Ships of War were endeavouring to form in a Line a-head of them, and haul'd near the Wind under their Topails and Foreails, and some with Topgallantails set. Finding we lost Time in forming our Line, while the Enemy was standing away from us, at Eleven made the signal for the whole Squadron to chase. Half an Hour after, observing our headmost Ships to be within a proper Distance, I made the signal to engage, which was immediately obeyed. The Lyon and Princess Louisa began the Engagement, and were followed by the rest of the Squadron as they could come up, and went from Rear to Van. The Enemy having the Weather-gage of us, and a smart and constant Fire being kept on both sides, the smoke prevented my seeing the Number of the Enemy, or what happened on either side for some Time. In passing on to the first Ship we could come near, we received many Fires at a Distance, 'til we came close to the Stern of 50 Guns, whom we soon silenced, and left to be taken up by the Frigates a Stern. Then perceiving the Eagle and Edinburgh, who had lost her Foretopmast, engaged, we kept our Wind as close as possible in order to assist them. This Attempt of ours was frustrated by the Eagle's falling twice on board us, having had her Wheel shot to pieces, and all the Men at it killed, and all her Braces and Bowlines gone. This drove us to Leeward, and prevented our attacking LeManarque of 74, and the Tonnant of 80 Guns, within any Distance to do Execution. However we attempted both, especially the latter; While we were engaged with her, the Breechings of all our lower Deck Guns broke, and the Guns flew fore and aft, which oblig'd us to shoot a-head, for our upper and quarter Deck Guns could not reach her. Capt. Harland, in the Tilbury, observing that she fired single Guns at us, in order to dismast us, stood on the other Tack between her and the Devonshire,



French mi-  
that they  
not to re-  
French pri-  
iven to the  
o their pos.

mander in  
of General  
Minorca.  
lieutenant  
overnment's

between the  
Stadholder  
only alter the

the, the  
in the Glas-  
ing Advice.

October 26.

received Infor-  
beyond from  
ing together  
hips of War  
Rear Ad-  
ships, to en-  
to Sea from  
y failed from  
n the Mard-  
writes the

er, being in  
from Cape-  
al for seven  
the signal  
eat Num-  
ld not count  
attle a head.  
Ship, made  
y's Line of  
he Kent ha-  
ships. Soon  
way with all  
were endea-  
d near the  
e with Top-  
our Line,  
eleven made  
an Hour of  
proper Dis-  
mediately e-

Engagement,  
they could  
emy havin  
at Fire being  
the Nam-  
de for some  
me near, we  
le to the se-  
to be taken  
agle and B-  
id, we kept  
This Ac-  
g twice on  
and all the  
one. This  
ing Le Mo-  
in any Dis-  
th, especial-  
Breechings  
ew fore and  
ur and quar-  
and, in the  
in order to  
nd the De-  
vonshire,

vonshire, and gave her a very smart Fire. By the Time the new Breechings were all seized, I was got almost along side the Trident of 64 Guns, whom I engaged as soon as possible, and silenced by as brisk a Fire as I could make. Just before I attacked her, observing the Kent, which seemed to have little or no Damage, at some Distance a-stern of the Tonnant, I flung out Capt. Fox's Pendant to make sail a-head to engage her, as I saw it was in his power to get close up with her; she being somewhat disabled, having lost her Main topmast. Seeing some of our Ships at that Time not so closely engaged as I could have wished, and not being well able to distinguish who they were, I flung out the signal for coming to a cloier Engage-ment. Soon after, I got a ong-side within Musquet shot of the Terrible, of 74 Guns and 700 Men. Near 7 at Night she called out for Quarters.

Thus far I have been particular, with regard to the share the Devonshire had in the Action of that Day. As to the other ships, as far as fell within my Notice, their Commanders, Officers and Companies, behaved with the greatest spirit and Resolution, in every Respect like Englishmen. Only I am sorry to acquaint their Lordships, that I must except Capt. Fox, whose Conduct on that Day I beg they would give Directions for enquiring into at a Court Martial.

Having observed that six of the Enemy's Ships had struck, and it being very dark, and our Ships dispersed, I thought it best to bring to for that Night; and seeing a great Firing a long Way a-stern of me, I was in hopes to have seen more of the Enemy's Ships taken in the Morning; but instead of that I received the melancholy Accounts of Capt. Saumarez's being killed, and that the Tonnant had escaped in the Night, by the Assistance of the Intrepid; who, by having the Wind of our Ships, had received no Damage that I could perceive. Immediately I called a Council of War.

As to the French Convoy's escaping, it was not possible for me to detach any Ships after them at first, or during the Action, except the Frigates; and that I thought would be imprudent, as I observed several large Ships of War among them; and to confirm me in this Opinion, I have since learned that they had the Content of 64 Guns, and many Frigates from 36 Guns downwards: However I took a step which seemed to me the most probable to intercept them; for as soon I could man and victual the Weale Sloop, I detached her with an Express to Commodore Legge.

As the Enemy's ships were large, except the Severn, they took a great deal of drubbing, and lost all their Masts; excepting two, who had their Foremasts left: this has obliged me to be by for two Days past, in order to put them into a Condition to be brought into Port, as well as our own, which have suffered greatly.

I have sent this Express by Capt. Moore of the Devonshire, in the Hector; and it would be doing great Injustice to Merit, not to say, that he signalized himself greatly in the Action.

We have taken,		Guns.
Le Monarque,	74	
Le Terrible,	74	
Neptune,	70	
Le Trident,	64	
Le Fougeaux,	64	
Severn,	50	

Since writing the above, I have received certain Intelligence, that the Terrible, Neptune, Fougeaux, and Severn, were despatched for Martinico, to bring home a Fleet from thence.

A List of his Majesty's Ships of the Line of Battle, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Hawk, in the late Action.

Ships.		Commanders.	Men.	Guns.
Under Rates,	Devonshire,	Rear-Adm. Hawk,	550	66
	Kent,	Capt. Moore,	480	64
	Edinburg,	Capt. Fox,	480	70
	Yarmouth,	Capt. Cotes,	500	64
	Mo. mouth,	Capt. Saunders,	480	70
	St. Louis,	Capt. Harrison,	400	60
	Windfor,	Capt. Watson,	400	60
	Lyon,	Capt. Hanway,	400	60
	Libury,	Capt. Scott,	400	60
	Nottingham,	Capt. Harland,	400	60
Under Rates,	Defiance,	Capt. Saumarez,	400	60
	Eagle,	Capt. Bentley,	400	60
	Gloucester,	Capt. Rodney,	400	60
	Portland,	Capt. Durell,	300	50
			3890	854

List of the French Squadron, under the Command of M. de L'E-tendiere, Chef de Escadre.

Ships.		Men.	Guns.
Escaped,	Le Tonnant,	822	80
	L'Intrepide,	686	74
	Le Terrible,	686	74
	Le Monarque,	686	74
Taken,	Le Neptune,	686	74
	Le Trident,	650	64
	Le Fougeaux,	650	64
	Severn,	550	50
		5416	554

## LONDON.

October 22. This morning major-general Bland set out for Scotland, to take upon him the command of the forces there.

They write from the Hague, that the last Paris Almanac contains verbatim the following far-fetch'd article from Rome, viz.

'The Chevalier de St. George has received a letter from Pr. E—— his eldest son, importing, that after many repeated intreaties, the French court has at last agreed to second him in his fresh attempts, on his producing several letters from his friends in S——, &c. which give him great encouragement to come amongst them, and r—— the fall of many of his late brave followers.'

October 24. From Paris we are told, that the friends and advocates of the house of Stuart begin to swarm in that capital, but with what view was not publicly declared.

Six men of war are ordered to be fitted out with all expedition, to cruise on the coast of Scotland, for the security of those parts.

By letters that came from Italy by yesterday's mail to Kensington; there is an account, that the king of Sardinia had attacked marshal Belleisle, and intirely defeated him.

Thursday it was reported, that one of our men of war had engaged, a few leagues distant from the coast of Ireland, a French privateer of 36 guns and 300 men; in which the privateer was sunk, and the greatest part of her crew lost.

Yesterday two expresses arrived at the secretary's office from the Hague, one from the Duke, and the other from the Earl of Sandwich, with dispatches of the greatest importance.

## BOSTON, January 4.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated October 31, 1747.

'We have the pleasure to inform you, that the Glorious, a Spanish man of war of 74 brass guns, who has fortunately escaped three attacks of the English, in her voyage from the West-Indies, immense rich, arrived at the Groyne, where she landed her money, but coming from thence for Cadix, was attacked by the royal family privateers, and soon after by the Ruffel man of war of 80 guns, who took her, and brought her safe into this river. We hear she has considerable effects conceal'd on board, besides cocoa, &c. so that she may turn out a valuable prize. Before she fell in with her, the Dartmouth man of war of 50 guns, Capt. Hamilton, fought her three hours with the greatest resolution and conduct, but she had the misfortune to blow up by an accident on board their own ship. The lieutenant with only 17 sailors were saved; all the rest perished.'

## ANNAPOLIS.

By Capt. Alexander, from Glasgow, we learn, that before he left Scotland, which was the beginning of December, they had certain Accounts there, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's safe Arrival in London, in good Health; and that at that Time they had no Accounts of the Dutch having actually declared War, but that it was hourly expected, as the Commonalty in Holland were continually rising in Mobs, and requiring it of the States.

We hear from Charles County, of the Death of Mr. JOHN COURTS, who was at the Time of his Death, and has been for many Years, a Representative for that County: He died of the Pleurisy, after having recovered of the same Disorder Twenty-nine Times. He was remarkably Hospitable, and is much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Sloop Sarah, James Goodridge, from Boston.  
Ship Thistle, Hugh Coulter, from Bolton.  
Sloop Humming Bird, John West, from Virginia.  
Sloop Dunlop, David Alexander, from Glasgow.

ADVER:



# ADVERTISEMENT S.

**C**THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary-keeping, to John Ransberg, at next August Court; hereby desires all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debt, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRAZER.

BOSTON, December 5, 1747.

**W**HEREAS, Six Sets of Bills of Exchange, consisting of Four Bills each, dated at Boston, on several Days in November last, all Signed,

W. SHIRLEY. CHA: KNOWLES.

and drawn upon the Right Honourable the Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Forces; viz. Three Sets for 500 l. Sterling each; Two for 300 l. Sterling each; and one for 400 l. Sterling; all payable at thirty Daysight; with a Blank left in each of 'em for the Person's Name, to whom, or Order, they should be made payable; and drawn for the Payment of sundry Charges therein mentioned to be incurred, on Account of sending a Reinforcement, now raising, to his Majesty's Garrison at Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia: All which Bills were wrote upon single half Sheets of Demy Paper, in a small Round Hand, were lost or stolen from Governor Shirley, between the first Day of this Instant and the Date hereof.

These are to warn all Persons, to whom the same, or any of them, may be offered to Sale, or to be negotiated, with the aforesaid Blanks filled up in 'em, that with Respect to the Names inserted in the said Blanks, they are forged Bills, and to caution 'em against purchasing, or endeavouring to negotiate the same; and to inform 'em, that the Payment of 'em will be stopp'd at the Pay-Master General's Office: As also, to desire any Persons, to whom the said Bills, or any of them, may be offered, to stop the same in their Hands, and to give notice thereof to the said Governor Shirley, at Boston, who will thankfully pay all Charges arising thereupon, and make a reasonable Satisfaction to the Person who shall stop the same, for his Trouble therein; the said Bills being of no Value to any Person under their present Circumstances.

W. SHIRLEY.

January 26, 1748.

**N**otice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Comfort Dorsey, late of Baltimore County, deceased, to come immediately, and pay their respective Debts; otherwise, they may expect to be dealt with according to Law. Likewise, all Persons that have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved, that they may be adjusted by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY, Executor.

Just published, Price 6 d.

**T**HE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, at their Convention in December last; to be sold by the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD by Public Sale, at Mrs. Marriot's, in the City of ANNAPOLIS,

**O**N Wednesday the 9th Day of March next, A very valuable Tract of Land called the Forest, containing 1800 Acres, lying in Baltimore County, near the Head of Patuxent River, and known by the Name of Taylor's Manor; it is exceedingly well Timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River.

The Sale will begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be sold for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money;

**A**LLELY young Negro Wench, fit for Country Business. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printer hereof.

**A**NY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH Tongue, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

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.

**R**UN away, the 13th of January, from on board the Snow Thomas, Edward Ogle Commander, now lying in Severn, one George Kippie, a Carpenter, about 25 Years of Age, of a swarthy Complexion, born in North-Britain, and speaks very broad. Had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, and a Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever apprehends him, and secures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to the said Ogle, or brings him to the said Ship, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

EDWARD OGLE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Duke of CUMBERLAND in Annapolis,

**V**ERY good Raisins of the Sun, English Beer in Barrels, fine white Bisket in ditto, Mellaes, Turpentine, Iron, Carpenter's Tools, Large Spying-Glasses: And a very true Billiard-Table with good Tacks and Balls.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

**W**HERAS several Persons who employed me in their Business (as a Lawyer) lodged their Writings in my Hands; and the Causes wherein such Writings could have been of any Use, being determined; I hereby request that concerned, to send for their Writings, lest any Misfortune should happen by Fire, or otherwise, which may destroy them.

D. DULANEY.

Just Published,

(And to be sold by the Printer hereof, at the usual Price of Twelve Pence for each Day's Proceeding)

**T**HE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, in May, June, and July past.

To be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of Thomas Galloway deceased, on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at the House of Joshua Gray;

**A**TRACT of Land, called Pine Grove, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North side of Severn River. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

**N**otice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has removed from Joseph Richardson's to Mrs. Mary Watkins's in West River, about three Miles distant; where any Person may have my Assistance, as a Physician or Surgeon.

December 21, 1747.

T. LINDSEY.

To be sold by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of Thomas Galloway, deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money;

**A**TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of Patuxent River, called Hammond and Geist, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GALLOWAY, Son of THOMAS.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

**P**OO R RICHARD'S ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given

**T**HAT the Justices of Anne Arundel County, will, at the County Court, to be held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed, per Order, JOHN BATOR, Clerk.

**A**LLE Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Smith's Accounts, or otherwise, are once more desired to come and pay off their respective Balances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

JOHN CONNEL.



T H E  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,  
*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1748.

Mr. GREEN,

GREENBLE to what I promised in my last, my present Design is to be a little more full and explicit, in considering that very extraordinary Order of Court, which, by means of your Gazette, was exposed to the Public; and indeed, never did any Thing happen in the Province, of more public Concern; for tho' the Dispute, perhaps,

may have taken Rise originally, from the interfering Interests of particular Persons, yet if the Steps taken by one of the Parties, be such, as supposing them to be legal and valid, strike at the Foundation of all Liberty, it is no longer the Cause of private Persons in a particular County, but becomes the Cause of every Man in the Province, who is not inclined to give up those Rights and Privileges, which secure to him his Property, from an unlimited Power contended for in County Courts, to Tax what they please. I call it 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. This Consequence is not deny'd by the Favourers of the Tax, and they insist upon it, that such a Power is really lodged in every County Court by that Act. Now, that every Man may judge for himself in this Matter, the Act is to be found in the 32d Page of the Body of Laws, entitled, *An Act empowering the Commissioners of the County Courts, &c.* The first Clause of that Act, is the Cause refer'd to; but before I enter upon what I apprehend to be a fair Explication of the true Meaning of that Act, it may not be improper to make a few general Reflections.

I thought it had been a Thing notoriously known by every Man, who thought himself qualified to act in a public Capacity, that it was one of the most distinguishing Marks of *British Liberty*, nay the very Soul and Essence of it, for the People, or (which is the same Thing) the Representatives of the People, to be possess'd of the Power of keeping their Purse in their own Hands, to be the sole Judges how much is necessary to be raised upon them, and to direct the Disposal of it. Of this the House of Commons have always been so well appriz'd, that whenever any Bill relating to raising of Money, has been offer'd them by the House of Peers, they have never failed to resent it with Indignation, as an Encroachment upon their inherent Rights. If this then be a fundamental Part of the Constitution, as I think won't be deny'd, a Question will arise, Whether a Parliament (or in *America*, an Assembly, for I presume none will pretend to make any material Distinction) has a Power, i. e. a Right to enact any Thing contrary to a fundamental Part of the *British Constitution*? For my own Part, I would not take upon me to answer this great Question, if it had not been often resolved in the Negative by some of the greatest Statesmen *England* ever saw. They say it is a vulgar Mistake, to imagine that a Parliament is Omnipotent, or may do any Thing, for that they can't alter the Constitution. There are certain Powers, Rights, and Privileges invested in every Branch of the Legislature, by the Constitution; no Part of which can be given up by any of them, without breaking thro' that Constitution, which is the Basis of the whole. To instance in the Case in Hand: As all Money to be raised for the Use of the Public, must come from the People, the Wisdom of our Ancestors thought it but reasonable, that the Power of judging the Sum necessary, and directing the Application of it, should be lodged in the People; and after many brave and bloody Struggles, in Opposition to arbitrary Impositions, they have handed down that inestimable Privilege to us. But seeing the People cannot act collectively in a legislative Capacity, they are obliged to choose Men to represent them, and act for their Interest, in exercising the People's Share in the legislative Power. Is it in the Power then of these Representatives

to give up this antient Privilege of the People? By no Means: for this evident Reason, because in that Case they would not act for the Interest of their Constituents, but act really against it; which it is absurd to suppose their Constituents gave them any Power to do: They sit as Representatives of the People, not to destroy their just Right, but to preserve them. Let us, that in such a Case, the original Compact (which is the very Nature of free Governments must be supposed) would be broken, the People loos'd from all Ties of Obedience (so much Power being granted, and so much Obedience due, only on Condition of so many Privileges enjoy'd); and as a very great Author expresses it, the Government dissolved of Course. Now, according to this short View of the *British Constitution*, in Defence of which, the greatest Authorities in *England* shall be produc'd, if demanded, the Assembly could not, agreeable to the inherent Rights of *British Subjects* (and it can never be suppos'd they would act in Opposition to these) invest a County Court with an unlimited Power of Taxing the People at Pleasure, on every frivolous Pretence that they may think proper to call a *public Charge*; because this would be infringing an essential Part of the Constitution, taking from the People the greatest Security they have for their Properties, and conveying that important Power of Taxing, into another Channell, where the People have neither Power or Influence.

Let us suppose, without granting (for perhaps we may deny some of the Particulars before this Subject is concluded) let us suppose, I say, that the Majority of the Freeholders of *Prince George's County* desired that the Court House should continue at *Hartborough*, that there was an absolute Necessity for raising One Hundred Thousand Weight of Tobacco at this Time, to repair it, that from the known *Wisdom and Learning, Impartiality, and strict Honesty*, of the present ruling Magistrates, nothing was to be feared from the Exercise of such a Power, while in their Hands; and certainly nothing is to be apprehended from the worthy Gentleman that at present deservedly holds the Reins of Government in this Province: Yet, in Times to come, an avaritious Governor, desirous to enrich himself out of the Spoils of the People, may fill every Bench in the Province with a set of Tools for his Purpose; some Pretence or other, under the Title of a *Public Charge*, will never be wanting to levy large Sums; these Magistrates too are to appoint Commissioners to lay it out, and if they render satisfactory Account of the whole of the Jobb, to the Governor and Council, they are accountable at no other Tribunal. Here then is a Door open'd that leads into an endless Labyrinth of Misery: For I desire to know where are the poor, groaning, oppress'd People, under these Circumstances, to find Relief? The Act of Assembly, which is alleged gives this unlimited Power of Taxing to a County Court, is one of these which are called perpetual Laws, and cannot be repeal'd without the Concurrence of all the Branches of the Legislature; the Lower House might indeed remonstrate and complain, but any one may easily judge what Redress would be given in such a Case. I confess the supposition made is a very improbable one, but it is sufficient for the Purpose it was adduc'd, that it is a possible one; for the People may be happy under the most arbitrary Governments, when a good and wise Prince happens to sit on the Throne; but true Liberty consists in being secured from the wicked Impositions of a Tyrant and Oppressor.

If this Privilege then of the People to tax themselves, be the greatest Security they have for their Properties; if it be a fundamental Part of the *British Constitution*, ought it not to be inviolably preserv'd? And can any Man be called a Lawyer, though he makes the Law his Profession, so far from understanding the Laws of his Country, as to be shamefully ignorant of the Essentials of its Liberty, having wriggled himself into the Favour of a weak Magistracy, shall take upon him to mislead them in a Matter of the utmost Importance, by giving them a strain'd Interpretation to a Law in direct Opposition to the Fundamentals of the Constitution? Such an Interpretation as sets a whole County

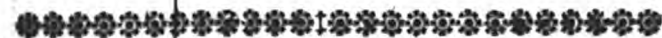
who  
if



County in an Uproar, makes the People think their Liberties in Danger, and engages several Hgadre's of the Freeholders (as will certainly be the Case) to join in a Petition to the Assembly for Redress. In a Word, such an Order of Court will be a lasting Monument of their Fame, and be an unanswerable Instance, how necessary a good Education, and Knowledge of Men, is to make a wise Man, at least a Man fit for Business.

But I have already exceed'd the Bounds I had prescrib'd myself in this Letter, and therefore reserve the Application of the Act of Assembly with whatever else I have to say upon the Subject, to another Occasion. In the mean Time, I am, &c.

#### A FREEHOLDER.



TWO LETTERS sent from his Excellency Governor DUNLAP, to the Honourable Josiah Willard, Esq; Secretary of the Province.

Castle-William, Nov. 10. 1747.

S I R,

**A**FTER suffering the Insults of an outrageous Mob at Boston, on Tuesday Forenoon, by having my House beset, and one of the Under-Sheriffs, who was plac'd at my Door, dragg'd away from thence, beat, plunder'd, and put in the Stocks; and greater Outrages committed at Night in a rebellious Manner upon myself and His Majesty's Council, by being surrounded in the Council Chamber by an arm'd Mob, and assaulted there with Brick bats, and by the forcibly entering the lower Floor of the Town-House, and afterwards by the same Mob's assembling at Night before my House in a tumultuous Manner, and threatening to burn a Barge, which they then thought belong'd to His Majesty, in my Court Yard, possessing themselves of the Gates of the Town, and threatening to seize all the Officers of His Majesty's Navy then in the Town, and detain 'em as Hostages, and subject them to the Violence of their lawless, arbitrary Will, in Defence, and to the Overthrow of His Majesty's Government: And finding myself without a proper Force for suppressing this Insurrection, and maintaining the King's Authority in the Town; the Soldiers of the Militia there having neglected and refused to obey my Orders given them by their Officers, to appear in Arms, for quelling the Tumult, and to keep a Military Watch at Night; and there being Reason to apprehend that the Insurrection was secretly countenanced and encouraged by some ill minded Inhabitants, and Persons of Influence in the Town; and that the same rebellious Rout would be repeated the Night following; I did not think it consistent with the Honour of His Majesty's Government, to remain any longer in the Midst of it, destitute of all proper Means for suppressing it, preserving the Peace, and protecting his Majesty's Subjects committed to my Care: But have retir'd to His Majesty's Castle William, 'til I can assemble a sufficient Force of the Province Militia from the neighbouring Regiments in the Country, to quell the rebellious Tumult and restore his Majesty's Government, and the public Tranquility in the Town of Boston; for which Purpose, I would have you forthwith issue out Orders to the Colonels of the several Regiments of the Towns of Cambridge, Roxbury, and Milton, and of the Regiment of Horse, to cause the Officers and Soldiers of their respective Regiments, to hold themselves in Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning, to such Place of Rendezvous as I shall further order, which, I hope, together with such Officers and Gentlemen of the Town of Boston, upon whose Duty and Attachment to the King's Government I can depend, will be a sufficient Strength to enable me to support the Magistrates of the Town of Boston (of whose Duty and Zeal for His Majesty's Service, I received an undoubted Mark, in their Message to me upon this Occasion, by Col. Hutchinson) the Sheriff, and inferior civil Officers, in discharging their respective Duties for the Maintenance of His Majesty's Government, and restoring the public Peace; and at the same Time, I would have you draw up Letters, to be sent with those Orders, to the several Colonels, purporting the Occasion of 'em, and my Dependence upon the Duty and Zeal of their respective Regiments for His Majesty's Service; and then transmit the Orders and Letters to me fairly wrote, to be sign'd, and immediately forwarded.

I would also have you take the first Opportunity to communicate this Letter to the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives, and let 'em know that I am greatly concerned at their being disturb'd in the public Business, by this rebellious Riot and Tumult; that I desire they would proceed in it, and that I will concur with them in any Measures for His Majesty's Service and the Interest of the Province; and doubt not, from their known Zeal for both, of being enabled, with their Assistance, to set all Things right now, and prevent such Routs in the Town of Boston,

and Breaches in His Majesty's Government, within the Province, for the future.—I shall be likewise glad of the Advice of the Gentlemen of the Council upon this Occasion, and of seeing them here for that Purpose, if they think His Majesty's Service requires it.

Inclod'd I send you Governor Knowles's Answer to the Letter which I sent him Yesterday, and read over to you first, and which I am sorry has not procur'd yet the Dismissal of the Inhabitants of the Province, lately impress'd, and carried on board his Squadron, as also of many other Seamen belonging to outward bound Vessels, which I am satisfy'd he would have done instantly, had not the Outrages committed on his Officers, and the King's Government, prevented him; and I am sorry to hear that further Obstruction are laid in my Way, by the Mob's seizing and detaining Capt. Erskine, as also some petty Officers last Night in their Custody; but I have the Satisfaction to find, that my Answer to Mr. Knowles's Letter from hence, has prevented him from putting his Resolution in Execution, which, had I remain'd at Boston, nothing would have hind'r'd.—I likewise receiv'd another Letter from him, written three and four o'Clock this Morning, with an Offer of Ten Hundred Marines to reinforce the Castle, and that he would come with them in Person: But I instantly excus'd myself from accepting his Offer (as what must have cost a Reflection upon the Loyalty and Duty of the whole Province to his Majesty) by letting him know that I did not retire here for Safety of my Person, but only to shew a public Mark of my Resentment at the Behaviour of the Town of Boston upon this Occasion, and 'til I had collected a sufficient Force of the Country Militia to quell the Insurrection: and that I had not the least Apprehension of the Castle's being in Danger from any Mob: However, I found this Morning he had brought three of his Ships nearer to the Castle, and I bear designs to come nearer the next Tide: But as I shall dine on board of him to-day, I will endeavour to divert him from such Thoughts, and to induce him to discharge the Inhabitants, and as many others as I can in the End; but cannot promise Success from the present Temper I bear he is in at Capt. Erskine's being in the Mob's Possession, which I earnestly wish could be forthwith remedy'd. I have only to add, that notwithstanding I think the Soldiers of the Militia of the Town of Boston have been very tardy in their Duty on this Occasion, and behav'd very ill, I shall be concern'd at fixing a lesson Brind upon the Town for their Failure in it; and therefore, notwithstanding my before mentioned Orders (which yet I will not have suspended) if they will obey the Orders they have receiv'd, by appearing forthwith under Arms, and exert themselves vigorously in dispersing the Mob, and securing the Ringleaders, and ensuring the Execution of the Civil Authority, so as that I may be sure of placing myself in a Condition of supporting His Majesty's Government in the Town, and obtaining Satisfaction for the Indignities offer'd to it, and the rebellious Breaches of the Peace, without my calling in the Aid of the Country Regiments, I will yet give them an opportunity of retrieving their own Honour, and my good Opinion of them, and preventing an infamous Reproach upon the Duty and Loyalty of the Town.

It is fit that all Grievances should be inquir'd into, and redress'd, so far as it is in the Power of this Government to do: But I am sure the People have suffer'd no Grievance from the Government on this Occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your most assured Friend and Servant,  
W. SHILLABEE.

Copy examin'd, per J. Willard, Secr.

Castle-William, Nov. 20. 1747.

S I R,

**I** Received your Pacquet by Capt. Winslow, and have forthwith forwarded the several Warrants and Letters to the Colonels.—The inclod'd Votes of the Two Houses gave me Pleasure, as I hope they will go far towards wiping off any Imputation upon the Government on Account of this extraordinary Affair; which, in my Opinion, they can't take too much Care to do.

I would not dilate to the Gentlemen of the Committee; but should be glad that they would consider that the rebellious Rout committed on Tuesday, was owing to the Neglect of Duty in the Militia of the Town of Boston, which if it had been attended to, would have prevent'd this infamous Insult upon the King's Peace, and his very Government, in all the three Branches of it, within this Province; and the more if the Gentlemen do nothing to prevent this Neglect of Duty in the Militia of that Town upon the like Emergencies, they will not in my Opinion, effectually provide for the Security of the King's Government; and if a Proclamation is not issu'd, with the Advice of the Council, offering a proper Reward for the Discovery and apprehending of the chief Actors



this Riot, we shall not appear to act with Zeal, or even in earnest, on this Occasion, which may have a very bad Influence upon the public Interest and Affairs of the Province.---Depend upon it, an Endeavour to bust this Matter up will make it more scandalous, and transfer the Blame from one Town upon the whole Government.

I hear the Fury of the Mob subsided last Night: But I shall by no means think the King's Peace secur'd, or that the Militia of the Town of Boston have done the least Part of their Duty, 'til I see a strong military Watch kept for some Nights in the Town; and it is surprizing to me that they have not yet obeyed that Part of the Orders given 'em.

I will look out the Warrant for apprizing the Massachusetts Frigate, but am now in the utmost haste, as you may perceive by this illegible Scrawl.

B. pleas'd to communicate what Part of this you think proper, to the Council and Committee; as also the inclos'd Extra't to the two Houses; and be assured that I am with Truth and Esteem, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

W. SHIRLEY.

ON the 17th of November, being the Day on which the Riot began, a Committee of the Council and House of Representatives, was appointed to enquire into the Impress which had been made of the Inhabitants of the Province, and the Disorders consequent thereon in the Town of Boston; and on the 19th of November, before the Committee had made a Report, the House of Representatives pass'd the following Resolves, and appointed a Committee, who on the same Day waited upon the Governor at Castle-William, with a Copy thereof, viz.

Province of the } In the House of Representatives, Nov. 19. 1747.  
Massachusetts-Bay, }

Resolved, That there has been, and still continues, a tumultuous, riotous Assembling of armed Seamen, Servants, and others, in the Town of Boston, tending to the Destruction of all Government and Order.

Resolved, That there has been the most audacious Insult offer'd by the aforesaid riotous Assembly, to his Excellency the Governor, His Majesty's Council, and many of the Members of this House.

Resolved, That it is incumbent on the civil and military Officers in the Province, to exert themselves to the utmost, to discourage and suppress all such tumultuous, riotous Proceedings whenever they may happen.

Resolved, That this House will stand by and support, with their Lives and Estates, his Excellency the Governor, and the executive Part of the Government, in all Endeavours for this Purpose.

Resolved, That this House will exert themselves by all Ways and Means possible, in redressing such Grievances as His Majesty's Subjects are and have been under, which may have been the Cause of the aforesaid tumultuous, disorderly Assembling together.

T. Hutchinson, Speaker.

Also the same Day the following Votes were pass'd by the Council, and concurr'd by the House of Representatives, viz.

Province of the } In Council, November 19. 1747.  
Massachusetts-Bay, }

THE Board taking into Consideration the dangerous Insurrection of Seamen and others, within the Town of Boston, who have in a most outrageous Manner insulted his Excellency the Governor in the Province House, and the whole General Court while sitting in the Court House, and done other Acts of Outrage and Violence; and apprehending that some proper Methods should immediately be taken for suppressing the said Insurrection;

Resolved, That Samuel Welles, John Chandler, Samuel Watts, and Andrew Oliver, Esqrs. with such as the Honourable House shall join, be a Committee to consider what may be proper for this Court to do on this Exigency; and Report as soon as may be.

Sent down for Concurrence, J. Willard, Secry.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 19. 1747. Read and concurr'd; and Capt. Patridge, Major White, Mr. Brewer, Major Lawrence, and Mr. Frost, are joined in the Affair.

T. Hutchinson, Speaker.

Copy examined, per J. Willard, Secr.

Province of the } In Council, November 19. 1747.  
Massachusetts-Bay, }

WHEREAS this Board are informed that Capt. Erskine, of His Majesty's Ship Canterbury, is under Confinement at the House of Col. Brinley at Roxbury, upon his Parole given to divers People unknown.

Ordered, That the said Capt. Erskine, and all other Officers belonging to the Squadron under the Command of Commodore

Knowles, restrained as aforesaid, be forthwith set at Liberty, and protected by this Government, that so they may return to their respective Stations.

Sent down for Concurrence,

J. Willard, Secr.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 19. 1747. Read and Concurr'd.

T. Hutchinson, Speaker.

Copy examined, per J. Willard, Secr.

And on the same Day at Night a strong military Watch was kept in the Town, and the Riot suppress'd.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, duly qualified; and lawfully warned in public Town-Meeting, assembled on Friday the Twentieth Day of November, Anno Dom. 1747.

IT being represented that the Town had been charg'd, or the Generality of the Inhabitants; with abetting or encouraging the late tumultuous riotous Assembly, which insulted his Excellency the Governor and the other Branches of the Legislature, and committed many other heinous Offences;

Resolved, as the unanimous Opinion of the Town in this large Meeting of the Inhabitants, That the said riotous tumultuous Assembly, consisted of foreign Seamen, Servants, Negroes, and other Persons of mean and vile Condition, That this Town have the utmost Abhorrence of all such illegal and criminal Proceedings, and will to their utmost discountenance and suppress the same, and will at the same Time encourage by all Ways and Means whatsoever, the said Inhabitants, in making a regular orderly Application to the proper Powers for redressing all and every Grievance which the Town is under, from the Impressing of their Inhabitants on board His Majesty's ships of War, and which may have occasion'd the said tumultuous disorderly Proceeding.

Also unanimously Voted, That the Town-Clerk prepare a fair Copy of this Vote or Resolution of the Town, and that the Hon. Edward Hutchinson, Esq; the Moderator of this Meeting, and the Select Men of the Town, be, and hereby are appoint'd a Committee to wait upon his Excellency Governor SHIRLEY, the Honourable His Majesty's Council, and Honourable House of Representatives, and in the Name of the Town present them with the same.

Attest,

Esak. Goldthwait, Town-Clerk.

\*\*\*\*\*

H A G U E, September 10. O. S.

OUR lords the states of the province opened yesterday their ordinary sessions of their assembly, at which the most serene stadtholder assisted, as well as this day. All that we know of the state of affairs at Bergen-op-Zoom, is, that the enemy has attempted nothing new, that they have plundered the city, and that all possible precaution is taken at Steenberg and Breda, to hinder their penetrating farther; the same is done at Tholen.

N E W-Y O R K, January 19.

Extra't of a Letter from Madeira, dated December 5.

The Deal Castle man of war arrived here about ten Days ago, with advice that Admiral Boscawen was to follow soon, and touch here with ten men of war (6 of the line) and ten or twelve Indiamen, bound to India. They carry a train of artillery, and 1500 soldiers, and will doubtless drive the French out of India where, by the last advice, Admiral Griffin had rais'd the siege of St. David's, and was gone to besiege Pondicherry, the principal settlement of the French.

By the same way, we have advice, that the Lime man of war, of 30 guns, is founder'd in the bay of Biscay, and but 20 of her men saved, by a French merchantmen. The same gale of wind carried away all the Suffolk's masts, a 70 gun ship, but she is since got safe into Portsmouth.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 26.

From Barbados there is Advice, that of the eighteen Martini Men lately sent in there by the Men of War and Privateers, six of them were taken by Capt. Frankland in the Dragon.

A N N A P O L I S,

About three Weeks ago, a Schooner load'd with Iron, going from Patuxet to West River, was forced, by the Violence of the Wind, over to the Eastern Shore, and struck near Saxon Point, in about 4 or 5 Feet Water, where she soon bilged. The People on board her, being one white Man and two Negroes, got on the Quarter Deck; but the Water beating over them, and the Weather extrem cold, the two Negroes perish'd thereby in one another's Arms; which the white Man perceiving, jump'd overboard, and waded towards the shore, where he was met by some People, and taken up, but almost dead.



# ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, near Port-Bello;

**A**TRACT of Land (taken up by, and patented for Patrick Forrist, and called Patrick's Lodge) lying on Buck River, in Baltimore County, and joining to the Tract of Land Mr. Thomas Franklin now lives on.

Whoever inclines to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to  
FRANCES FORRIST.

**R**UN away on Sunday the first of this Instant February, from the ship *Laura*, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Potomack, two seamen; one named Nicholas Bradley, of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named John Curtis, alias Ragged Head, a slender Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fetted. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel uncertain.

Whoever takes up Nicholas Bradley, and commits him to Goal (as he has away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Currency Reward; and for John Curtis, on Delivery of him to said Ship, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward; paid by Doctor Ross, at Bladenburg, or  
WILLIAM GRACIE.

Annapolis, February 3. 1748.

**T**HE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary-keeping, to John Runberg, at next August Court; hereby desires all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRAZER.

Boston, December 5, 1747.

**W**HEREAS, Six Sets of Bills of Exchange, consisting of Four Bills each, dated at Boston, on several Days in November last, all Signed,

W. SHIRLEY. CHA. KNOWLES.

and drawn upon the Right Honourable the Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Forces; viz. Three Sets for 500l. Sterling each; Two for 300l. Sterling each; and one for 400l. Sterling; all payable at Thirty Days sight; with a Blank left in each of 'em, for the Person's Name, to whom, or Order, they should be made payable; and drawn for the Payment of sundry Charges therein mentioned to be incurred, on Account of finding a Reinforcement, now raising, to his Majesty's Garrison at Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia: All which Bills were wrote upon single half Sheets of Demy-Paper, in a small Round Hand, were left or stolen from Governor Shirley, between the first Day, of this Instant and the Date her-of.

These are to warn all Persons, to whom the same, or any of them, may be offered to Sale, or to be negotiated, with the aforesaid Blanks fill'd up in 'em, that with Respect to the Names inserted in the said Blanks, they are forged Bills, and to caution 'em against purchasing, or endeavouring to negotiate the same; and to inform 'em, that the Payment of 'em will be stopp'd at the Pay-Master General's Office: As also, to desire any Persons, to whom the said Bills, or any of them, may be offered, to stop the same in their Hands, and to give Notice thereof to the said Governor Shirley, at Boston, who will thankfully pay all Charges arising thereupon, and make a reasonable Satisfaction to the Person who shall stop the same, for his Trouble therein; the said Bills being of no Value to any Person under their present Circumstances.

W. SHIRLEY.

January 26, 1748.

**N**otice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Comfort Dorsey, late of Baltimore County, deceased, to come immediately, and pay their respective Debts; otherwise, they may expect to be dealt with according to Law. Likewise, all Persons that have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved, that they may be satisfied by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY, Executor.

Just published, Price 6d.

**T**HE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, at their Convention in December last; to be sold by the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD by Public Sale, at Mrs. Marriot's, in the City of ANNAPOLIS.

**O**N Wednesday the 9th Day of March next, A very valuable Tract of Land called the Forest, containing 1800 Acres, lying in Baltimore County, near the Head of Patuxent River, and known by the Name of Taylor's Manor; it is exceedingly well Timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River.

The Sale will begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.  
SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be sold for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money;

**A** LIKELY young Negro Wench, fit for Country Business. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printer hereof.

**A**NY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the English Tongue, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE.

**R**UN away, the 13th of January, from on board the Snow *Thomas*, Edward Ogle Commander, now lying in Severn, one George Keppie, a Carpenter, about 25 Years of Age, of a swarthy Complexion, born in North-Britain, and speaks very broad. Had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, and a Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever apprehends him, and secures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to the said Ogle, or brings him to the said Ship, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

EDWARD OGLE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Dale of CUMBERLAND in Annapolis.

**V**ERY good Raisins of the Sun, English Beer in Barrels, fine white Bisket in ditto, Melasses, Turpentine, Bar-iron, Carpenter's Tools, Large Spying-Glasses: And a very true Billiard-Table with good Tacks and Balls.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

**W**HEREAS several Persons who employed me in their Business (as a Lawyer) lodged their Writings in my Hands; and the Causes wherein such Writings could have been of any Use, being determined; I hereby request those concerned, to send for their Writings; lest any Misfortune should happen by Fire, or otherwise, which may destroy them.  
D. DUNSTON.

Just Published,

(And to be sold by the Printer hereof, at the usual Price of Three Pence for each Day's Proceeding)

**T**HE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Assembly, in May, June, and July past.

To be sold by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of Thomas Galloway, deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money;

**A**TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of Patuxent River, called Hammond and Geist, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GALLOWAY,  
Son of THOMAS.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

**P**OO R RICHARD'S ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given

**T**HAT the Justices of Anne-Arundel County, will, at the County Court, to be held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,  
JOHN BAILEY, Clerk.

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.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1748.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*Quamquam ridentem dicite verum  
Quid vitat?*

HORATII SATYRAR. LIB. I.

**R**IDICULE is an universal Ingredient in Conversation. In the politest Companies it often takes Place. This seems to be the Salt and Seasoning of Life, giving to it a grateful Relish; hence we find it as natural for one Man to laugh at another, and to be mightily excited to Mirth, upon the Contemplation of the Character and Behaviour of his Neighbour, as it is to breathe the common Air.

But tho' Ridicule be a prevailing and favourite Topic, we often find it ill-placed, or misapplied, being employed on such Subjects as in no ways admit of it. 'Tis possible for a really Genius this Way, to throw a ridiculous Colour over the most serious Things, and turn *Nature* herself into a *Buffoon*, tho' armed with the most solemn Truths, and adorn'd with the most excellent Embellishments and Beauties; but such luxuriant and ungoverned Wit, seldom emits its Weapons, without having them recoil upon itself; and some Time or other, after the whole *Shop* of extravagant Banter is evacuated, the Venders themselves stand alone upon the *chute Scene*, and become the Butt of Mirth and Laughter for the Multitude.

A Genius, or Turn for Ridicule, varies widely in different Men: Some dull Mortals there are, who may be said to have no perceptible Talent this Way, whose Life is one continued Series of lumpish stupidity, or Moroseness. These Fellows are incapable of discerning the Ridiculous in any Thing; and tho' such Clod pates never join in the Laugh, yet by their stubborn Solemnity, or Blockishness, they afford a good Fund of Mirth for those round them. There are such inexorable Fellows as do not understand Railery. Some Men there are, who few who apply Ridicule with Propriety, and upon such Subjects only as deserve it; their Wit is what we may call *strolling*, or of the *lightest Species*: But Numbers there are, of such a risible Disposition, so prone to Mirth, that they will laugh at every the least Occurrence, and be diverted beyond Measure with each Object that presents itself, serious, indifferent, or comical. Trifles, and Things of Importance with them, wear the same *Pool's Coat*; nay sometimes the Calamities, Misfortunes, and natural Deformities of their Neighbours, will prove the Subject of their Mirth; which deplorable Objects, in true heroic Minds, would rather excite Tears. I have known a Man's Poverty and Rags contribute towards a good Joke; a well-meaning honest Fellow has been obnoxious to Ridicule, because awkward and foolish in his Behaviour; one who suffers in speaking, has prov'd an excellent Subject for Laughter; an uncommon Sound or Syllable in a Man's Name, has made him a standing Jest, and a Butt for Punters; and it is well known, what a large Fund of Mirth, a hump back, bandy-legs, pot-belly, a countenanced face, or a Nose of an uncommon Shape and Size, have afforded to Men of a merry risible Disposition: But these to every judicious Man, must appear at first Sight, not to be the proper Objects of Ridicule; because natural Defects, and casual Misfortunes, are by no Means to be ranked with Vice, Folly, or Falshood; and only these last can properly come under the Lash of a just and well-grounded Ridicule. In fine, I may say, whatever deviates from the known Standard of *Truth and Nature*, so as to introduce Vice or Absurdity into *Morals*, is absolutely in itself ridiculous; but whatever does not deviate from this Rule or Standard, in the *moral and natural System*, is not, nor possibly can it ever be the just Subject of Ridicule: Therefore, as it is neither against Nature, nor against Truth, that a Man should be poor, awkward, ragged, crump-shoulder'd, &c. he is not in such Cases the proper Subject for Ridicule; for these Defects are not at all inconsistent with the natural and ordinary Course of Things, nor

are they properly to be termed Deformities in either the *Natural* or *Moral System*. But *Falshood, Affectation, Pride, Lust, Envy, Drunkenness, Gluttony*, and such like Vices, so far counteract *Truth and Nature*, and disturb the Order and Decorum of Society, that a Man possidied of any or all of these Vices, is the just and proper Object of Ridicule; nor can Riches, Grandeur, or Birth, however great and conspicuous, ever screen him from its just and vindictive Lash.

Ridicule, when justly applied, may be reckoned the greatest Specific against human Vice and Folly: For as Pride among Men is a ruling Passion, nothing will more effectually work a Reformation in the Vicious, than rousing their Pride, by letting the Passion of Shame to work, in Opposition to it, if you can once effectually excite it; for as the general Drift of every Man, is the acquiring and keeping of a good Character and Reputation, and the Esteem of the Community where he resides, there is nothing he will more carefully shun; than what has a Tendency to destroy or expunge that good Name or Character; that is, if he be not an abandoned Reprobate, or is not altogether sunk among the filthiest Dregs of the People; or, in fewer Words, if he is neither above Censure, nor below it: Consequently, if you can once make a Man ashamed of such Things as will actually have this Effect, he will strenuously shun them; but in this Method of Cure, or Course of Physic, it I may call it so, the bad Humours only are to be purged away, and the good corrected: I mean, nothing is to be represented as vicious or foolish, but what is actually so, nor nothing elegant, virtuous, or praise-worthy, but what deserves that Character: A Pop or Coxcomb, for Instance, is capable of being thus operated upon; but so long as he believes, and is convinced, that all Virtue consists in Tea Thousand a Year, a Coach, Equipage, and Livery, Lace, Gay Pastimes, and the modish Cut of a Coat; and all Vice in their Contraries, viz. Poverty, and being out of Fashion, he is miserably mistaken, and in the wrong Box, to attain to what is really Virtuous and Good; and if a Lady imagines a fine Skin, round Shape, affected Air, mincing Step, a coquetish Behaviour, and Precedency of Place in all Assemblies and Companies, to be the distinguishing Marks of Merit, she is as much bewilder'd as the Pop; and without a Guide to set her Right, will blunder on from Absurdity to Absurdity, 'til she turns Old, Ugly, and finally Ridiculous.

If it were then possible to apply Ridicule in such an effectual Manner, as to operate Right upon Mankind, this would more promote the Reformation of Manners, than whole Cartloads of dry moral Harangues, and Volumes of trite speculative Sermons. It were then to be wished, that every one who pretends to use this Talent of Ridicule, would use it right, by applying it only with Judgment to proper Objects; thus will it be more effectual then it commonly proves; for the Use of it, where not justly applicable, will serve rather to bring it into Contempt, which sometimes is the Fate of the best and most approved Remedies, when us'd, or rather abus'd, by old Women and Quacks.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 997.

The Right of Private Judgment.

**T**HE grand basis of the reformation, and support of the *protestant* cause, is the *right of private judgment*. But I renounce all methods of imposition, violence, and persecution, not merely because they are *popish*, but because they are *unnatural, inhuman, and antichristian*; and I plead for the right of private judgment, not merely as *a protestant claim*, but as *in line of those sacred and original rights of human Nature* which the gospel has revived and re-established.

Man is, by his *original Constitution*, a moral and accountable being: And from hence it follows, that the right of conscience



are sacred and equal in all; that as every one is accountable for himself, he shall be allowed to reason, judge and determine for himself; and as his character for virtue or vice, religion or irreligion, depends entirely on his own judgment, and his choice, and not at all, on that of others, both his sentiments and conduct, in matters that purely relate to conscience, and do not directly affect the security and welfare of societies, should be free and unconstrained. A careful examination, and free choice for our religion, appears to be the chief end for which we were endued with reason. For if the great Creator design'd that the bulk of mankind should submit implicitly to a certain set of establish'd opinions, reason, except only in the compilers and conductors of the public faith, must be in a great measure impertinent and useless. Nay, it would be a very absurd and unruly ingredient in our composition; which, unless it were well disciplin'd, and kept under severe command, would be apt to rebel against authority, to question its decisions, and believe nothing but what was intelligible in itself, and had good evidence to support it. The right of private judgment is indeed an *unalienable* right, which so directly results from our make, and is so inseparably connected with it, that the one cannot be abrogated or invaded, without destroying or offering violence to the other. A man may alienate his labour, his estate, and several branches of his property, and give up his right in them to others; but he can't transfer the rights of conscience, unless he could efface his moral and rational faculties, and substitute another to be judged for him at the righteous tribunal of God.

If all christians were duly sensible of the value of that inestimable privilege which I am now pleading for; if they made a proper use of it, and were honest and diligent in the pursuit of truth; if they proceeded in all their religious enquiries with candour and impartiality, and were neither corrupted by irregular passions, nor prevented by prejudice, nor enslaved by education, nor controuled and awed by the restraints and terrors of human authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical; such an *openness* and *ingenuity*, such a cool, *disinterested*, and *free* examination of the grounds of religion, and the principles it contains, must be attended with eminent advantages to themselves, to christianity, and mankind in general. If freedom of thought, and rational enquiry, universally prevail'd, men could not be so easily practis'd upon by every insinuating, crafty, or bold impostor; but if their understandings are brib'd or terrified, and either of these ways brought to a tame and servile submission to imposed and popular opinions, to receive implicitly whatever the church has set her stamp upon, or has been transmitted down by a solemn tradition from their forefathers; they must of necessity be exposed to endless delusions, to the most stupid, impious, and hurtful superstition, and may easily be cajoled or frighten'd out of their senses, and the common principles of humanity.

Another great use of allowing the people to judge for themselves, both of the proofs of christianity, and the nature of its doctrines, is this, that they will of course be more firmly establish'd in the belief of it; whereas an implicit faith, or the believing what we don't understand, we know not why, must be soon baffled and unbinged, and naturally tends to scepticism and infidelity.

And now, if the right of every man to determine, by his own reason, what scheme of religion is most worthy of God, and most acceptable to him, be not only attended with most signal advantages, but *natural* and *absolutely unalienable*; it follows, that no constitutions and rules of civil society can be just, that are inconsistent with this right; nay farther, that no true divine revelation can either wholly destroy, or restrain and limit the exercise of it. So that if christianity had really abridg'd that freedom of enquiry about religious principles, which cannot be denied to any man, without supposing that he is neither an *intelligent* nor an *accountable* being, this would have been such a strong *intrinsic* mark of imposture, as the plea of miracles could hardly have counterbalanced.

But if the direct reverse of this be the truth, if the gospel frankly recommends to men the use and improvement of their *rational faculties*; if it invites to and encourages the *strictest* and most *critical* enquiries, and submits its pretensions to the *test* of sober unprejudic'd reason; if we find in the sacred records of our religion, the first christians commended for discovering a *nobleness* and *ingenuity* of temper, because they search'd the scriptures, and such *apostolical* exhortations as the following frequently inculcated, to be men in understanding, to prove all things, try the spirits, whether they are of God, and judge for ourselves, what is right. And if the great God himself has appealed to human reason, which is so much disgrac'd and vilified, as to the enquiry of his proceedings, and the general rules by which he

governs the moral world: What must we think of the men, who, pretending to be ambassadors from heaven, and infallible interpreters of the Divine will, would tamely persuade christians, in these latter times, to renounce their understandings, in order to be Religious, and to be blind and indolent, that they may thereby perceive the pure light of the gospel.

\*\*\*\*\*

Head Quarters at Ryssel, September 14.

THE French regiment of Orleans dragoons, that was posted on the Maese, between Liege and Huy, has been surprised by general Tripps, and almost intirely ruin'd. This accident so alarmed the enemy, that they immediately marched a body of 10,000 men to oppose our passing the river, as they imagined we were going to do. We have received a reinforcement of three of his majesty's Electoral battalions; and the other two will arrive this week, as well as 2200 Austrian grenadiers, who have been returned this day by the french.

Paris, September 11. We have lately had a good deal of ill news here, which however is concealed as much as possible. There was an insurrection on the 27th at Lyons, occasioned by the dearth of bread; which is said to have been suppressed before it came to any height, but that is a little uncertain. On the other hand, a most dangerous conspiracy has been discovered at Rochelle, for betraying that important port to the English; upon which great numbers of persons, and some of distinction, have been apprehended, and it is said will be severely punished. In short, the ministers that remain here appear strangely perplexed; and the report of his Catholic majesty's having concluded a separate peace obtains more and more, notwithstanding the declarations made to the contrary.

Hague, September 14. We have just received certain advice, that major Colignon, of Frangipani's regiment, at the head of 100 Bavarian Hussars, having passed the Nethe at Walsan, advanced to Willebrook upon the Demer, and there destroyed, burnt, or sunk, five vessels laden with all sorts of necessaries for the troops under count Lowendahl, such as shirts, stockings, shoes, coverlets, &c. They also very much damaged the stores that are there, and endeavour'd to set fire to a powder-magazine: But the major having notice that the enemy had detached some regiments to surround him, he was obliged to quit the last enterprize, and happily retired by the same way he advanced.

Extract of a Letter from a Dutch Matross, of the Garrison of Bergen-op-zoom, to his Wife at Rotterdam; dated Thence, September 16, Ten o'Clock at Night.

"As soon as this comes to hand, I would have you pack up all our little effects, and send them away to Amsterdam, when even I shall hardly believe them safe from the French Galleys, after what has happened to us this morning. In short, my dear, Bergen is lost, and lost most unaccountably, as if the Devil owed us a spite for our long defence against his countrymen, and would make us lose in two hours time all the honour we had gained in a siege of nine weeks. We all went to bed in high spirits and secure last night, but had such a breakfast this morning as I shall never forget. Hearing the alarm bell, I popped my head out of the window, and was immediately saluted with a volley of bullets from the market place, where I saw near 4000 of the enemy advancing with all the fury of a deluge, and so fast, that I had hardly time to get over the tiles into the back street; where I joined our men, who made as good a defence as possible under their circumstances, but to no purpose. We were driven out of the town with prodigious slaughter, and about 400 of us have reach'd this place: Others are continually coming in, by whom I learn the last part of the garrison have taken the road to Steenberg, whether we are preparing to follow. Pray send me some linen, and other necessaries; for I have not saved one rag, but what was on my back."

L O N D O N.

September 10. Several men of war of 20 guns are ordered to be built upon a new model, and are to be rowed.

September 11. On Friday the following men of war sail'd from Plymouth to the Westward, under rear admiral Chambers: viz. Princess Louisa, Nottingham, Defiance, Tilbury, Eagle, Romney, Oxford, Dover, and the Speedwell sloop.

September 12. General Tripps, with a body of 3000 men, having suddenly passed the Maese, forced the French to rout a regiment of dragoons, and the Grassins let fire to all the magazines at Chokier, carried off above 40 prisoners, with a standard and 100 horses, and returned without loss.

Send



Several private letters from Tholen, Steenberg, and other places in Holland, intimate, that Bergen op zoom was taken by the treachery of some Bavarian troops, &c. who were posted on the Ravelin of Dedem, and suffer'd the French to take possession of it without any opposition; which enabled them the more easily to enter the breaches of the Pucelle and Cokorn bastions.

September 15. Our last letters from Holland express in very strong terms the rage and resentment of the people on the news of taking Bergen op zoom, which they firmly believe to have been betray'd; and say, that the two Scotch regiments were sacrificed. These letters add, that nobody appears to be so thorough a convert as the famous M. Van Hoey, who declaims vehemently against the treachery and breach of faith in the French, and has the good luck to be believed; inasmuch that he is in none of the lists of those who are described as partizans of France, and enemies to their country. In a little time, it is believed, we shall see all these matters cleared up; for it is said the new council of war has already made great discoveries, for which it will be prudent to wait, and not report things hastily from popular rumours.

We are inform'd, that one of his majesty's sloops of war has received orders to be ready to sail at a minute's warning for the West Indies, with important dispatches to the several English governors there.

A French privateer, with 70 men on board, was lately lost on the coast of Scotland; and all the crew perished but three.

By private letters which came by Saturday's Holland mail, we have an account, that a Spanish man of War is lost upon the coast of Holland; she carried 60 guns, and was loaded with arms, ammunition, &c.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Extract of a Letter from Oswego, December 10, 1747.

"A Number of the Five Nations of Indians went last Summer from these Parts to Canada, where some of them still remain; a few of them are come back a Day or two ago, — but we can't learn any thing of their Errand, except that one of their Women has privately inform'd us, that they had engaged with the Governor of Canada to take up the Hatchet against us, and to be ready at all Calls. — The Black Prince, a great Sachem of the Onondagoes, died there this Fall."

February 1. Thursday last arrived here the Ship Oswego, Capt. Waddel, from London; which Place he left the 29th of October last, in Company with a Fleet bound to the East Indies, under Admiral Bolcawen, consisting of six Men of War of the Line besides Frigates, and 13 Sail of Indiamen, who were to be joined by four more Ships of the Line at Madeira: He brings no later Prints than the 27th of October; tho' they put into Torbay the 10th of November, and sail'd again the next Day, but was not able to get any more Prints there: He learn'd there, that besides the six Men of War taken by Admiral Hawke, of which we have already had an Account, that Admiral had afterwards fell in with and taken two French Frigates of about 30 or 40 Guns each; and some of his Fleet had pick'd up likewise eight or nine of the Merchantmen. — That both the Armies in Flanders were gone into Winter Quarters, after the French had taken possession of all the Ports on the River Scheid; and the Campaign ended for this Winter. For what Articles we can find Room, we have extracted as follows.

[Here follows, in the New-York Post-Boy of February 1, the Paragraph from the Admiralty-Office, including Admiral Hawke's Account of the late Engagement, as in our Gazette, No. 145: Which said Paragraph concludes thus:]

"On receiving this agreeable News, the Flag was hoisted at the Tower; and about 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon the Guns in the Park, and at the Tower Wharff, were fired; and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and ringing of Bells, throughout the Cities of London and Westminster."

Admiralty-Office, October 1. On the 27th past, Capt. Shirley, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Dover, brought into Plymouth the Renommee, a French Man of War of 52 Guns, and about 300 Men, which he met with on the 13th past in the Soundings, and took after a sharp Engagement. She had on board M. de Conflans, who was going to his Government of St. Domingo.

London, October 17. Last Thursday Morning the Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty received an Express from Admiral Chambers at Plymouth, with the following Account; viz. That on Monday-Night the Diamond, Allen, arrived there from St. Kitt's; the Master says, that he came out under Convoy of his Majesty's Ships the Suffolk and Lyme; that they met with a most violent Storm on the 15th of September,

in Lat. 38, about 15 Leagues from Bermuda; in which the Lyme was overlet and sunk, and all her Crew perished, except four, who sav'd themselves by a Hen-coop; that the Suffolk was seen without a Bow-sprit and Foremast; and that soon after the Convoy separated, consisting of 86 Sail. As soon as the Admiral was inform'd of this Misfortune, he gave Orders to the Triton and Amazon Men of War (the only Ships ready at Plymouth) to prepare to sail immediately, in order to protect the Merchantmen from the Enemies Privateers, and to give them all possible Assistance: At the same Time giving to the Commanders of them (Capt. Faulker and Capt. Arbuthnot) Directions to cruize constantly in 49 and 50, and continue there as long as their Provisions and Water would permit; that if the Suffolk should not be with them, they should see the Ships safe to the Downs; but if she was with them, to proceed only off Plymouth, and then come in for new Orders.

As soon as the Lords of the Admiralty had received the above News, they communicated it to the Merchants, who were greatly pleas'd with their Lordship's early Intelligence to them; and at the same Time express'd the highest Satisfaction and Gratitude, at the vigilant and prudent Behaviour of Admiral Chambers.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. late Governor of Barbadoes, and the honourable Henry Fitzroy Lee, Esq; late Commander of his Majesty's Ships on that Station, are both Passengers on board the Suffolk.

The St. Joseph and the St. John, Capt. Philip Marchena, a Register-ship from Maraca Goa, last from the Havannah, for Cadiz, having on board a great quantity of Cocoa, and 60,000 Dollars; and a Tartan from the Canaries for Cadiz, with Cocoa; are both taken by the Spanish Sloop of War, Capt. Dunkley, and carried into Gibraltar.

Peace, as usual about the End of a Campaign, is very much the Topic abroad. The French pretend to desire it, and perhaps really do, in order to recruit themselves. Those of the Dutch, who think of the present only, join with them for very different Views. But the desirable Work seems to have many Obstructions.

The Money brought from Jamaica on board the Wager Man of War, amounting to 300,000  $\text{£}$ . is landed at Deal, and was brought to the Bank last Thursday under a strong Guard.

From Vienna we have already the Annual Sugar-Plum, of great Preparations against the Spring, and great Zeal and Forwardness in the hereditary Countries for promoting the Service of her Imperial Majesty, by raising Supplies, and completing her Regiments early. But of all the flattering Articles from Germany, the following, dated Franckfort, October 9, N. S. is most worthy of Notice, as it contains some very extraordinary Particulars.

"The Imperial Troops intended for the Army in the Low-Countries, pass through our Neighbourhood daily in greater Numbers than usual; and all the Troops in the Dutch Pay are, by this Time, arrived in the Dominions of the States. It is believed, that in case the War should continue, the next will be the warmest Campaign that has been seen in Europe, since the Beginning of the present Century; for it appears from a very authentic Plan, that the Army of the Allies will be extremely numerous in the Spring, and will consist of 60,000 Austrians, 30,000 Russians, 20,000 English, 20,000 Hanoverians, 9000 Hessians, 6000 Bavarians, 30,000 Dutch, and 10,000 of the Munster Troops, that are actually taken into the Pay of the Maritime Powers. From hence it appears, that notwithstanding all the Schemes of the Marshals Saxe and Lowendahl, France will have enough to do to defend herself, instead of attempting to push her Conquests farther, as she has threaten'd."

But the very same Daily Paper which gives us such Encouragement with Regard to the War, and has actually brought us together, on Paper, an Army of 185000 Men, in another Part of it has this very pacific Article.

"It is with infinite Satisfaction that we lay hold on the first Opportunity of acquainting the Public, that we have authentic Advice by several private Letters, which came by the last Mail, that the Preliminaries are settled, that a Congress will speedily be opened at Aix-la-Chapelle; that his Excellency the Earl of Sandwich, and other Ministers at the Hague, are disposing the Equipages, and making other Preparations, in order to repair thither; so that it is highly probable we shall be blest with an honourable and lasting Peace this Winter; which cannot but be agreeable to us, as it is absolutely necessary to other Nations."

By the Gazette of this Day 7-night, we had advice, that the Nobles of Holland and West-Friesland had propos'd, in an Assembly



Assembly of the States, the rendering hereditary the Office of Seal-holder in the Prince of Orange's Family, and that in Case his Highness should die without Male Issue, it should then descend to his eldest Daughter, and her Heirs Male. We have little had a Confirmation, by the same Canal, that the Province of Zealand was following the Example of that of Holland: And other Accoun's tell us, that Provision will be made, that, in case of the Prince's Death, as aforesaid, without Male Issue, and before his eldest Daughter, the Princess Caroline, comes of Age, the Princess Royal of Great-Britain, Consort of his Highness should be declared Governess of the United Provinces during the Minority of her Daughter.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed his Majesty's Ship the Port-Maron to sail the first fair Wind for Annapolis-Royal, there to be stationed; and Capt. Curt, an experienced Sea-Commander, will embark on board the said Man of War, he being appointed Captain of a Ship of War of thirty Guns, now building at Boston in New England.

October 24. Last Monday came Advice, that the Grand Bayonne, a Privateer belonging to Bilbao, of 24 Guns, and 240 Men, is taken by the Tyger Privateer, Capt. Seax, and carried into Cork. This Privateer has reigh'd since the Commencement of the War, and has taken about 120 of our Ships.

The same Letters mention, that a French Ship of 300 Tons, from Martinico, is taken by the Tyger and Tyger's Privateers, and carried into Kinsale.

There is also an Account, that two of our Men of War have taken and carried into Kinsale, a French Privateer of 14 Guns and 74 Men, who had been out but five Days, and whose Commission was to take all Dutch Vessels, wherever she met them.

October 27. Letters from Paris, dated the 27th of October, mention their having received with Surprise, the News of a total Revolution in the Spanish Ministry, upon which a grand Council was held, at the King of which it was declar'd, that the Count de St. Florentine and the Abbe de la Ville, were appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary at the ensuing Congress.

#### PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

By a Letter from New York, January 25, we learn, that the French prizes lately brought in there, will turn out of considerable more Value than was expected; the two first being worth upwards of 20,000 l.

By another Letter from the same Place, we hear, that an Express was arrived there from New-England, with Advice, that two Men, who had been Prisoners in different Parts of Canada, having made their Escape from thence, inform'd, that a Body of 1000 Men were getting ready, with a Design to attack Albany; and that they were to be joined by a Number of Indians.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

Sunday Evening last his Excellency our Governor received an Express from the President of Pennsylvania, which we hear relates to Indian Affairs; and the Council are appointed to meet here on the second Tuesday in March. The Person who brought the Express into this Province (John Murphy), died suddenly on his Journey at Parsonage.

We have the melancholy News of the Loss of the Ship *Capt. Light*, on his Passage from Boston hither. She foundered about 100 Leagues from our Capes; but the Captain and Crew were happily taken up by a Vessel from Hull, who brought them into Virginia.

In our last the Reader is desir'd to correct the following Errata, owing principally to the Transcript from which the Printer copied.

In Page 1, Column 2, Line 68, between Liberty and Justice, read *and*. In the next Line, but One, delete *them*. In Page 3, Column 1, Line 26, in some few of the Papers, is the Word *Commodore* instead of *Commissioner*.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**R**UN away on Monday the 8th Day of January last, from the Ship *Beauford*, Capt. Perryman, now lying at *Hobbs's*, on *Rappahannock*, three Sailors: They took with them the Ship's Pinnace of 8 Oars, painted Black and Yellow, and Red within; and likewise Fire-Arms, Cutlasses, and Hand-Gradoes. It is supposed they have made up the Bay.

Whoever apprehends the said Run-aways, or either of them, and delivers them to me, on board the said Ship, shall have a Pistols Reward for each, and THREE PISTOLS for the Pinnace.

ELIAS PERRYMAN.

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.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, about four Weeks ago, sent his Boat (being a neat sailing Boat, 20 Feet Keel, rigged Schooner Fashion, deck'd to her Stern Sheet, and neatly painted Green) with one Mr. Metcalf, a Ballinger, to go to *Peankatank*, in Virginia, and no further, by Agreement, *George Chambers* of this Place, was hired for the Trip; who with the Subscriber's own Servant Boy, named *Richard Bailey*, navigated the said Boat; and he is informed that his said Servant has left her, and bearing no further News of the Boat aforesaid, nor of the said *George Chambers*, it gives him some Reason to believe she may be offered to Sale or carried off. This is therefore to give Notice, and to prevent any Person from being imposed upon in the Sale of the said Boat (the said *Chambers* having no Right to her) that the Subscriber will give THREE PISTOLS Reward, for securing the said Boat, and all Materials belonging thereto, to that he may have her again.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

**R**UN away on Sunday the first of this Instant February from the Ship *Lou-a*, now lying in the Eastern Branch of *Potomack*, two Seamen; one named *Nicholas Bradley*, of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named *John Curtis*, alias *Ragged Head*, a slender Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fetters. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel uncertain.

Whoever takes up *Nicholas Bradley*, and commits him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Currency Reward; and for *John Curtis*, on Delivery of him to the Ship, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward; paid by Doctor *Rogers* at *Waldenburgh*, or *William Gates*.

To be SOLD by Public Sale, at Mrs. Marriot's, in the City of ANNAPOLIS.

ON Wednesday the 9th Day of March next, A very valuable Tract of Land called the *Fresh*, containing 1800 Acres, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Head of *Patuxent* River, and known by the Name of *Taylor's Manor*; it is exceedingly well Timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River.

The Sale will begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

SAMUEL GALTOWAY.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Ship of CUMBERLAND in Annapolis.

VERY good Raisins of the Sun, English Butter in Bunch, fine white Biscuit in ditto, Melasses, Turpentine, Iron, Carpenter's Tools, Large Spying-Glasses: And a very true Billiard-Table with good Tacks and Balls.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

To be sold on Wednesday the 9th of March by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of Thomas Galtoway, deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money, at the House of Mrs. Mary Frazer, in the City of Annapolis.

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of *Patuxent* River, called *Hammond and Giff*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GALTOWAY, Son of Thomas.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given THAT the Justices of Anne-Arundel County, will, at the County Court, to be held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order, JOHN BAICE, Clerk.

ANY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the English Tongue, may now with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in *Talbot* County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.



THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,  
Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1748.

Rescè facta refert; orientia tempora notis  
Instruit exemplis—

HOR. Epist. ad AUGUST.

MR. GREEN,

HE above Citation is Part of Horace's Apology to Augustus for the Poets; where he takes an opportunity to show the Emperor, by enumerating particulars, the many signal Advantages that accrue to a Commonwealth by having good Poets among them, who discharge their Duty faithfully and boldly. Whether the following Epistle be, any ways, agreeable to what is said of such an one in the Motto, must be left to the Judgment of every judicious and impartial Reader.

It is pretty much the same in Satire, as in Surgery, the design of both is to amend; but foul and deep Sores must be prob'd to the Quick; and where there is much spungy and proud flesh, or where the Parts are grown hard and insensible, there is a necessity for using sharp Medicaments. It is right, however, to begin with the milder sort, and not, unless this fail in having the desired effect, to have Recourse to the more painful and severe Applications. For this Reason, I chose to be particular only in Characters of true Desert, or at least with very few Blamers. But it is not intend'd by this, to exclude any vain affected Coxcombs, conceited Dunces, or political Knowers, from clapping the Fool's Cap on his own Head, wherever he thinks it suits him.

If the Piece tends, in any Measure to correct the Follies ridicul'd, or to promote the Design of establishing better Opportunities for Education in the Country, from which the general Depravation proceeds, the Author will think himself well rewarded.

I am Yours, &c.

PHILO-MUSEUS.

EPISTLE TO A FRIEND.

WELL sung the Bard, to Critics, Wits, and Beaus.  
"One Fool in Verse, makes many more in Prose."  
Now shou'd the Case prove mine, 'mong many others,  
It will be rare Amusement for my Brothers.  
I think the Time well spent, and don't begrudge  
To pay the Fool, and write, that they may judge.  
Methinks I see some vain fantastic Prig,  
Just seize the Paper, then—set right his Wig.  
Puff up with empty Self, and Fools Applause,  
He rants it o'er; and damns it Clause by Clause:  
But pause here—"Who does the Blockhead mean?  
To confound the Nonsense; damn the Printer's Green."  
O calm, sweet Sir, the Squire's not a you;  
You rob your brother Coxcombs of their due.  
Another cries, "By that sarcastic Rub,  
He means the Fellows of the Loyal Club."  
The Justice swears, 'tis neither Rhime nor Reason;  
And from a Scotchman, might be construed Treason.

WHAT, to excuse such Follies, shall we say?  
The Country's young, and Fools will oft bear Sway.  
Those staid at Bar, who scarce can draw Petitions;  
And Quacks Apprentices, are dubb'd Physicians.  
The meanest Wretch that trusts a Friend at Court,  
Hopes in the Church to find—a last resort;  
By which we challenge Europe's utmost Lines  
To boast such Doctors, Lawyers, and Divines.  
Yet from each Class, we must except a few,  
Skill'd in their Functions—All good men and true.

† The healing Art, two H—M—L—N—s can boast,  
Excell'd by none, equall'd by few at most.  
The Elder shines in Goodness as in Skill;  
The Younger—what? O—he has wit at Will.  
† On J—N—G's Art the Miser may depend;  
True to his Trust, and constant to his Friend.  
Strong nat'ral Parts, first made D—L—N—Y rise;  
Social and free; at Bar, in Council wise.  
Truth sweetly flows from graceful D—N—L's Tongue,  
Like Music's Charms on many Changes rung.  
Impetuous B—R—D—Y, for his Country bold,  
Pours like a Tide, as Tully did of old.  
C—L—N's unshaken Faith, shall meet Applause,  
While Zeal remains for Liberty and Laws.  
|| To Learning, G—R—D—N has a just Pretence,  
And none deny to A—S—N sound Sense.  
A blameless Conduct, E—V—R—S—P—L—D is thine,  
Cast but a Veil o'er a Fun'ral Rights divine.  
In sober Reason H—N—D—R—S—N excels,  
With L—N—G a prudent Wisdom ever dwells.  
S—T—R—N—O's bright Parts, are fair, without a Blot;  
But hold, my Muse—his Foibles be forgot.  
More might be nam'd, let these suffice to show,  
I mean to make no worthy Man my foe.  
The rest may storm and rage, it hurts not me;  
'Tis all but Wind and Blaft—let f— go free.

FROM whence, my Friend, does these Confusions flow?  
Whence every Science thus degraded low?  
From whence does tyrant Ignorance prevail,  
And like a Deluge cover Hill and Vale?  
From one dire Cause, the fatal Mischief spreads,  
And pours incessant Madness on our Heads.  
For want of duly regulated Schools,  
Our brightest Youth become but perter Fools.  
Hence every spurious Taste, and vain Pretence;  
Hence solid Merit yields to impudence;  
The honest Patriot, to those crafty Knaves  
Who gain their Country's Trust—to sell us Slaves;  
Learning and Arts in vain their Charms display;  
The vile Impostor bears the Praise away;  
And each conceited Pop may chuse to shine  
As Doctor, Lawyer, or as grave Divine.  
Or it the Fancy leads to higher Sport,  
Turn Politician, and set up at Court:  
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,  
To sow the Seeds of Reason, and of Truth;  
To form for Virtue, ev'ry tender Youth.  
So shall they learn destructive Vice to shun;  
By which such Numbers daily are undone.  
So shall they mark fresh Follies as they rise,  
Revere the Good and Just, the Learn'd and Wise,  
And every vain and empty thing despise.

Who sees a Son of so much Worth possess'd,  
Feels inward Raptures not to be express'd.  
Tho' Numbers boast, yet few attain this Bliss,  
For partial Nature sees not what's amiss.  
The Crow (it's said) is ravish'd with Delight,  
To view her dusky young—and thinks them white.

† Physicians. † Lawyers. † Divines. \* This Gentleman stands charg'd with having been guilty of gross Adulation to the Dead, in Funeral Sermons. He is also said an orderly Man, and minds the Duties of his Function.

• Pope's Essay on Criticism.



But wou'd you raise an Offspring wife and good,  
Cut short the growing Foible in its Bud.  
A gentle Force, the crooked Twig may mend;  
But Trees awry, will break before they bend.  
Nor trust to Nature's Gifts, tho' ne'er so found;  
For Reeds grow rankest in the richest Ground.  
Far from indulgent Mothers let them be;  
Their Talent lies in dandling on the Knee.  
She cries, when e'er her humour'd Son is crost,  
"My Child is sick, his Appetite is lost;  
"Some Cakes or Custards, wou'd you chuse, my dear,  
"Come to your Mammy; let me wipe that Tear.  
"How hot he feels, his little Heart beats high.  
"How could you be so cruel—Papa, fie."  
A Female Council call'd, to drink Bohea,  
Condemn harsh Methods, but commend the Tea.  
The Fondling sobs; this shows a noble Spirit:  
Agreed—he must turn out a Man of Merit.  
Plea'd with the Verdict; first a fond Embrace;  
And then the doating Mother states the Case:  
"Now who can blame me, if my Dear I prize;  
"Tis my own Child—, my very Looks, my Eyes.  
"Ravish'd, I view my Spirit in his Soul;  
"Always impatient of the least Controul.  
"Just so I posted, when shut up from Play;  
"But always peasant when I had my Way.  
"In him I place my Hopes and only Joy;  
"My other Self smiles in the lovely Boy.  
"Tell me then, Ladies, think you this is wrong;  
"Can I now hate what I have lov'd so long?  
"What tho' too stern Authority be lost;  
"My Son dreads Goblins—, trembles at a Ghost."  
She spoke the Strength of Female Tutor's Cause:  
The Council gave a Clutter of Applause.

Thus the first Seeds of weak unmanly Fears  
Grow in his Nature, as he grows in Years.  
Nor long endures the Drudgery of School;  
But soon commences Coward, Pop, or Fool.  
Is he the Son of some rough Country Squire?  
Then he must try to ape the Dunce his Sire.  
Harangue, in high flown Politics, the Crowd;  
No matter, Right or Wrong—so it be loud.  
If he excels in Scandal and Detraction,  
Then set him up for Burge's next Election.  
The modest, wise, but silent Men of Merit,  
Neglected stand, as wanting public Spirit.  
So Bees are catch'd by empty Vessel's Sound,  
When twenty full could not the Humming drown.  
But other Feats, no less remote from Sense,  
Complacit the Youth—; a Horse-race calls him hence.  
Prepare ye Riders, mount your Steeds to run;  
Here comes the noisy Squire, and booby Son.  
Now wild with Joy, the Stripling views the Ground;  
And now in swiftest Speed he gallops round.  
Then through the Crowd, from Place to Place he flies,  
Vain to foretell what Horse shall win the Prize.  
Pray he r h m talk: "I'll hold the Dapple Grey,  
"Takes the first Heat from W--t--s' famous Bay:  
"Yet both will fail; ev'n Limberfides must yield;  
"I weny to Ten, Ranter against the Field."  
And thus, inverting Nature's lawful Course,  
An Ass shall judge the nobler Brute, a Horse.  
So factious Knaves, deserving Chains and Fetters,  
In lawless Mobs, pass Judgment on their Betters.  
But now the fighting Elements contend;  
Shrill Eurus blows, and Floods of Rain descend:  
Confin'd at home, dejected, and alone;  
No Cards to comfort—; what must then be done?  
He stretches, yawns, and rubs his empty Head,  
And sees for Comfort to some Couch or Bed.  
Happy in sleep, if pleasing Dreams display  
The charming Cret-sight of a former Day;  
Yet happier still, to kill the tedious Hours,  
Had Fortune sent some Friend to play—, All Fours.

But lo! a smarter Youth I see advance,  
With Crest erect, bold strut, and cap'ring France.  
Clowns, and their rustic Sports, demand his Pity;  
He scorns his breeding from the neighb'ring City.  
There learn'd o' Drink, to Game, and be Polite,  
To sleep all Day, and revel all the Night.

To give good Proofs of † solid Sense at Whist;  
And of his Wit, by swearing smart and brisk.  
Well vers'd in Books; the Ladies too must know it,  
By pert Quotations from some smutty Poet.  
Or if his Genius takes a higher Flight,  
Deny with H—bs, all Moral Wrong, and Right.  
Cy, "All's a Cheat, and Life is but a Span,  
"We die like Dogs, then let him cheat who can."  
With him no sacred Truth can stand the Test,  
Of (sober Reason! no) insipid Jest.  
Then let him try, he'll satisfy you soon,  
Whether he acts the Reasoner—, or Buffoon.  
"Religion! Poh—; it's easy to conceive it.  
"Priest craft, by G—d—d—me, if I believe it.  
"Pray Madam, read T—nd—l, or T—l—nd's Rules,  
"You'll be convinc'd our Fore-fathers were Fools.  
"To awe the Mob, I grant, it's well enough;  
"But Men of Sense despise such silly Stuff.  
"Hell was contriv'd to give us false alarms,  
"And al the Heaven, I ask, is in your Arms—;  
"Yes, I cou'd Heav'nly Influence implore;  
"But Venus is the Goddess I adore;  
"She rules the Glances of those killing Eyes."  
La d, how you talk—, the thoughtless thing replies.  
Ye pleas'd with all he says, she thinks it Wit;  
An ev'ry forc'd Conceit—, a lucky Hit.  
Thus the Coxcomb triumphs in his Folly;  
Wise Men may laugh—; but it charms pretty Polly.

Now mark the Youth, by nobler Methods taught;  
Early he learns to check the growing Fault.  
With patience turns the learned Volumes o'er,  
And picks from each, Materials for his Store.  
As when the Bee, laborious haunts the Field,  
Ev'n noxious Flowers, some fragrant Sweetness yield.  
Hence Reason strengthen'd, every Vice restrains,  
And vanquish'd Passions leads in captive Chains.  
Excuses shunn'd, soft flows the temperate Blood;  
Ambition stirs not to be Great—, but Good.  
Happy Ambition! when to this confin'd:  
But wild Destruction, when it wanders blind.  
Behold the Sons of Fortune's fickle Power,  
Turn with its Wheel, which changes every Hour.  
Like some great Fleet, in dreadful Whirlwinds tost;  
Some few are sav'd; but many more are lost.  
While he who follows close what Reason shows,  
Serenely smiles amidst a World of Woes.  
Leaves Pomp and Grandeur to the mad and vain;  
And views with Pity all that wretched Train:  
By gradual Steps at length true Knowledge gains,  
And owns a full Reward for all his Pains.  
Looks back with Pleasure on the Time that's past,  
Nor dreads that Moment which must prove his last.  
The Trav'ler thus, that climbs a Mountain high,  
And gains the Summit, downwards casts his Eye;  
Views with Delight the spacious Country round,  
Far more enlarg'd, than from the level Ground:  
At last with Rapture spies the distant Soil,  
Where soon he hopes to rest his Limbs from Toil.  
Thus may your Son to real Worth aspire,  
And be the perfect Image of his Sire.

† Alluding to an Opinion held by some, that the Game of Whist is the Test of a Man's Understanding; by which they say some of the most noted Blockheads in the Country were said to be fine Gentlemen, and Men of solid Sense.

\*\*\*\*\*

PETERSBURG, August 30.

WE form great expectations from the mines in Siberia, which produce not only iron and copper, but a great quantity of silver also.

Hague, Sept. 12. The free gift of the 50th penny, is supposed to raise 10000000 l. sterling.

Flushing, Sept. 18. The French king has made M. Saxe governor of the Netherlands; created Count Lowendahl a marshal of France; and promoted M. Duke de Blad, to be governor of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Vienna, Sept. 17. Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel claims to the duchy of Brabant.



Whisk;  
risk.  
ust know it,  
et.

d Right.  
Span,  
who can,"  
e Test,

n,  
foom.  
eive it.  
I believe it.  
-nd's Ruler,  
ere Fools.  
enough;  
tuff.  
arms,  
ur Arms---;  
ore;

Eyes."  
ing replies.  
it Wit;  
it.  
Folly;  
s pretty Pally.

Methods taught;  
Fault.  
es o'er,  
Store.  
Field,  
sweetness yield.

restrains,  
e Chains.  
ate Blood;  
Good,  
d;  
blind.

ower,  
every Hour.  
airlwards toft;  
are loft.  
afon shows,  
oes.

ad and vain;  
Train:  
wlege gains,  
Pains.  
ime that's past,  
t prove his laft.

ountain high,  
casts his Eye;  
untry round,  
el Ground:  
Soil,  
bs from Tell.

aspire,  
e.

me, that the Gam  
ending; by which  
Country wares said to  
August 30.  
m the mines in Silesia,  
nd copper, but a great  
e 50th penny, is suppo  
g has made M. Saxe pr  
ount Lowendahl a mar  
s de Bled, to be govern  
am of Hesse-Cassel in

Autu

*Antwerp, October 16.* The French have at last carried their point, and become entirely masters of the Schelde; all the account we have yet received of this affair, amounts to this: That Major-General Thierry perceiving it was impossible to defend Fort Lillo any longer, resolved to ruin it as far as possible, that it may prove the less serviceable to its new masters; that having performed this, he withdrew himself and his garrison to the only remaining fort of Cruysichans, leaving no more than fifty men in Lillo to amuse the enemy. This they performed for twenty four hours, then nailed up the cannon, set fire to their batteries, and to every thing else that was combustible, in hopes they should have been able to have made good their own retreat; but they began too late, so that they were overtaken and made prisoners by the French. This happened the 12th, and on the 13th the French summoned the commandant of Cruysichans to surrender, threatening to put the garrison to the sword, and to hang him over the walls in case of refusal, in revenge, as it is supposed, for the condition in which they found fort Lillo. The commandant deferred an hour's time to consult with his officers, which was refused him, and his Answer was demanded in a quarter of an hour. It was however near half an hour before the council was formed, and the enemy having given the signal for a general assault, the garrison found themselves obliged to surrender prisoners of war. In these three forts, viz. Frederick Henry, Lillo, and Cruysichans, the French have found about one hundred pieces of cannon, amongst which some few are of brass; they have likewise taken seven or eight hundred prisoners, and amongst these a major-general Thierre, colonel Kingschoff, and several other officers. The campaign seems to be now at an end, Marshal Saxe having signified to the general officers that have leave to pass the winter at Paris, that they might set out when they thought fit. We have an account that the allies also are going into winter quarters.

*Liege, October 18.* The Proximity of the French and Confederate Armies having suggested to the Marquis de Puyzieux and the Earl of Sandwich to have a Meeting, in order to impart to each other their Notions about the Means to procure a general Peace in Europe, these two Ministers have had an Interview at a private House in this City. The Marquis declared, that the King his Master was still as much inclined as ever to forward, as far as lay in his Power, the Conclusion of so salutary a Work, provided the other Powers concerned were equally disposed to adopt the Principles laid down for the Basis of the Negotiation that was begun at Breda; and that his most Christian Majesty would readily consent, upon this Condition, to renew the Conferences for a Peace or to assemble a Congress in Form, at any one of the Places proposed within the Conferences at Breda were broke off. On the other Hand, the Earl of Sandwich intimated, that the King of Great-Britain and his Allies were very ready to adopt all such Principles as might be conducive to a good and solid Peace, provided Things were put on a Point of Equality requisite to make it lasting; an Object which his Britannic Majesty and his Allies were persuaded could not be attained, but by stipulating sufficient Securities on both Sides and previously agreeing to a Suspension of Arms, and a Cessation of all Hostilities against the Republick of the United Provinces, as the latter is only an Auxiliary, and not directly concerned in the War. The Marquis de Puyzieux being obliged to go back immediately to the King, who was just ready to set out for Brussels, he told my Lord Sandwich that the further Consideration of these Overtures for a Peace must be postponed till after his Return to Paris.

This Interview has already occasioned various Conjectures concerning the Ways and Means to bring about a General Accommodation. Among other Expedients, they talk of restoring Cape-Breton in Exchange for Madras, and giving a free Navigation to the English in certain Latitudes of the Spanish West-Indies; in Return for which, the King of Spain is to stipulate some Advantages in Europe for his Subjects, over and above what concerns the Infant Don Philip.

#### Extract of a Letter from Geneva, Sept. 29.

By Letters received last Post from Lyons, we have most bitter Lamentations on the wretched Condition of the Combined Army in the County of Nice, both as to Thinness of Numbers, Sickness, and want of Provisions. According to these Accounts, the coarsest sort of Bread sells at five Sols per Pound; the most ordinary Meat at eight; Wine and other Necessaries in Proportion. The Regiment of Spanish Walloon Guards has lost seventy-eight Men since its last Encampment, and the others twenty or thirty a Day, of a Kind of a Flux, which rages also

in the Southern Parts of France. As to Particulars concerning the Operations of both Armies, all we have worthy of Notice is an Account we have from the Frontiers of Dauphiny of a sharp Encounter between a Free Company of Vaudois, who had penetrated ten Miles up into the Country, and a Party of 150 French and Spaniards. The Vaudois were worsted at first and sustained some Loss both in killed and taken Prisoners, the latter of which were cruelly used, and afterwards hanged up by the Spaniards, with Labels on their Breasts, importing, that they were not hanged up as common Enemies, but as Heretick Dogs. But the Vaudois returning in the Night surprised the whole Detachment, and after totally routing them, repaid the Compliment on seventeen Spanish Prisoners, whom they hanged up in their Companions stead, with this Inscription on each of them, *Not as Spaniards, but as blood thirsty Villains, and Murderers.*

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, for September 1747.

A late Computation of the Inhabitants in

L O N D O N	
Ninive	725923
Babylon	403000
Old Rome	487000
Modern Rome	560548
Alexandria	125000
Moscow	600000
Constantinople	245000
Cairo	420000
Pekin	300000
Paris	517846
Amsterdam	437478
Naples	317318
Milan	300000
Madrid	150000
Lisbon	080000
Venice	160000
Dantzick	115561
	200000

Provisions yearly consumed in London.

In Meal	369635	quarter	2	Bushel.
In Smithfield in Beasts, which pay Toll,				73698
Toll free,				12248
Add what never comes to Smithfield annually, Total				98254
will be				
Sheep 711000, which weigh near a Third more than Abroad.				
Calves				194760
Hogs				186938
Sucking Pigs				52000
Abr. Dakings, in 1733, sold 40566 Firkins of Butter, and an equal Quantity of Cheese.				
Firkins of Butter, Total				292263
Tons of Cheshire Cheese				5766
To which all other Kinds, Total				10533
1734, in Leaden-hall Market, before Michaelmas, there were Geese				30000

Tons of Wine imported into the Port of London from

Portugal	18208
Spain	11255
France	1106
Germany and Holland	476

The above Account was faithfully abstracted from authentic Registers of Tolls, Customs, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 4.

By Capt. Lloyd, lately arrived at Norfolk from Jamaica, we have an account, that Don Pedro is sitting out at the Havannah, 25 sail of vessels, which he intends to accompany in his own ship, of 32 guns, to cruize on the coast; that they are all to be double mann'd, and propose to be at Cape-Henry by the last of March.

Don Pedro and his consort took 42 sail between Cape-Henry and Cape-Henry, from the first of April to the second of June last. He is so industrious in fitting out his fleet, that he visits his workmen every day, and oversees the whole.

A N N A P O L I S.

Last Thursday Evening, EDWARD DORRIS, Esq; Attorney at Law, was married to Miss HENRIETTA MARIA CHW, an agreeable young Lady, with a good Fortune.



To be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, on Wednesday, the 16th of March next, at the House of Joshua May.

**A** CHOICE Tract of Land, called *Piny Groves*, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North Side of Severn River. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

J. GASSAWAY.

**O**N Sunday the 21st of this Instant February, was drove by the Ice, out of Bear Creek, in Patuxent River, a Ship's LONG BOAT; and as the Wind was then at North West, 'tis supposed she was carried to the upper End of Kent Island: She had a Grapnel, and a small Cable to her, and a Pair of Scale-Boards, and Ten Half Hundreds in her.

Whoever takes up said Boat, and secures her, or sends her to the Subscriber, in Baltimore Town, shall be handsomely Rewarded for their Pains.

DARBY LUX.

**R**UN away on Saturday 20th Day of February, from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Servant, named *Thomas Fletcher*, bred to the Sea, a tall slim young Fellow, ruddy Complexion, has a fore Leg, was born in Somerset County. Had on, a blue Jacket, canvas'd up the Seam, worsted Cap, and Felt Hat; he took with him his Blankets, Kugg, and other wearing Apparel. He is supposed to have gone over to Dorchester County with one *Jacob Seward*.

Whoever apprehends the said Apprentice, and secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by Mr. Robert Swan, Merchant, in Annapolis, or

JAMES LUCAS.

**T**HERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, at Bladenburg, a middle sized black Horse, with a twitch Tail, a dull peck of White in his Forehead, and branded with CB, (the small c being joined to the Middle of the B). The Owner proving his Property, may have him.

DAVID ROSS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, near Porto Bello;

**A** TRACT of Land (taken up by, and patented for Patrick Periss, and called *Patrick's Lodge*) lying on Back River, in Baltimore County, and joining to the Tract of Land Mr. Thomas Franklin now lives on.

Whoever inclines to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to

FRANCIS FORRIST.

**R**UN away on Monday the 8th Day of January last, from the Ship *Beauford*, Capt. *Perryman*, now lying at Hebi's Head, on Rappahannock, three Sailors: They took with them the ship's Pinnace of 8 Oars, painted Black and Yellow, and Red within; and likewise Fire Arms, Cutlasses, and Hand-Granadoes. 'Tis supposed they have made up the Bay.

Whoever apprehends the said Run-aways, or either of them, and delivers them to me, on board the said Ship, shall have a PISTOL Reward for each, and THREE PISTOLS for the Pinnace.

ELIAS PERRYMAN

**W**HEREAS the Subscriber, about four Weeks ago, sent his Boat (being a neat sailing Boat, 20 Feet Keel, rigged schooner Fashion, deck'd to her Stern Sheets, and neatly painted Green) with one Mr. Metcalf, a Passenger, to go to Potomack, in Virginia, and no farther, by Agreement. *George Chalmers* of this Place, was hired for the Trip; who with the Subscriber's own Servant Boy, named *Richard Haily*, navigated the said Boat; and he is informed that his said Servant has left her, and bearing no further News of the Boat aforesaid, nor of the said *George Chalmers*, it gives him some Reason to believe she may be offered to Sale or carried off. This is therefore to give Notice, and to prevent any Person from being imposed upon in the Sale of the said Boat (the said *Chalmers* having no Right to her) that the Subscriber will give THREE PISTOLS Reward, for securing the said Boat, and all Materials belonging thereto, so that he may have her again.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

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.

**T**HE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary keeping, to John Runberg, at next August Court; hereby desires all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRAXER.

**R**UN away on Sunday the first of this Instant February, from the ship *Lau a*, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Potomack, two Seamen; one named *Nicholas Bradley*, of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named *John Curtis*, alias *Ragged Head*, a slender Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fretten. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel uncertain.

Whoever takes up *Nicholas Bradley*, and commits him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Currency Reward; and for *John Curtis*, on Delivery of him to the Sup, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward; paid by Doctor *Wm. Bladenburg*, or

WILLIAM GRACIE.

**N**otice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. *Comfort Dorsey*, late of Baltimore County, deceased, to come immediately, and pay their respective Debts; otherwise, they may expect to be dealt with according to Law.

Likewise, all Persons that have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved, that they may be adjusted by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSET, Executor.

To be SOLD by Public Sale, at Mrs. Martine's, in the City of ANNAPOLIS;

**O**N Wednesday the 9th Day of March next, A very valuable Tract of Land called the *Forest*, containing 1800 Acres, lying in Baltimore County, near the Head of Patuxent River, and known by the Name of *Taylor's Manor*; it is exceedingly well Timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River.

The Sale will begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Dial of CUMBERLAND in Annapolis,

**V**ERY good Raisins of the Sun, English Beer in Barrels, fine white Bisket in ditto, Melasses, Turpentine, Bar-iron, Carpenter's Tools, Large Spying-Glasses: And a very true Billiard-Table with good Tacks and Balls.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

To be sold on Wednesday the 9th of March by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money; at the House of Mrs. Mary Fraxer, in the City of Annapolis.

**A** TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of Patuxent River, called *Hammond and Gist*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, Son of THOMAS.

**A**NY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH TONGUE, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

**P**ublic NOTICE is hereby given, THAT the Justices of Anne-Arundel County, will, at the County Court, to be held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable of the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,

JOHN BATES, Clerk.