

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1748.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King; presented on Wednesday the 18th Day of November, 1747.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled beg Leave to return your Majesty our united Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

With Hearts full of the sincerest Joy, we congratulate your Majesty on the great and important Successes, which it has pleased Almighty God to bestow on your Majesty's Arms at sea; and which not only redound highly to the Honour of the British Nation, but, by reducing the maritime Force of France, chiefly tend to the Security of your Majesty's Government, the Prosperity and Trade of these Kingdoms.

We beg Leave to express to your Majesty the great and just Satisfaction we have received from the happy Settlement of the Government of the United Provinces, in which a Prince so nearly allied to your Majesty has so great a Share. Nor can we but, that the good Effect resulting from that Settlement be a thorough Union of Councils between your Majesty the Republic; more especially, as the vigorous Declaration made by the States General to the Court of France gives the strongest Presumption, that in all Measures, whether of Peace or War, which shall be deemed for the Honour, Interest, and Security of these Kingdoms and that Republic, they co-operate zealously and firmly with your Majesty.

With the deepest Sense of Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal Care for the Welfare of your Subjects, in sincere Disposition your Majesty has shewn for a general Purpose; and endeavouring, on your Majesty's Part, to bring about a speedy, safe, and honourable Conclusion to this so some and expensive, tho' just and necessary, War.

But if, contrary to our Wishes and Expectations, the Enemies of Great-Britain, by insisting on unreasonable and inadmissible Terms, make the Continuance of the War unavoidable, we beg Leave to give your Majesty our most determined Assurances that we will support your Majesty to the utmost: and, in order to convince our Enemies of this our steadfast Resolution, we will immediately grant such Supplies, as may, in conjunction with your Majesty's Allies, enable your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, maintain the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain, and support the mutual Interest of your Majesty and your Allies.

At the same Time, permit us to assure your Majesty, that we shall be ready to contribute our Assistance towards perfecting and rendering more effectual those Provisions which have been already made for securing the interior Peace of these Kingdoms, and establishing your Majesty's Throne upon the most firm and lasting Foundations.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

THE early Marks of Trust and Confidence, which you repose in me by this Address, give me the greatest Satisfaction. You may be assured, that I have nothing more at Heart, than that as soon as possible such an End to the present Troubles; as may be consistent with the Good of my People, the Security of my Allies, and the Honour and true Interests of my Kingdoms.

LEGHORN, November 4.

UPON advice that a French man of war of 44 guns was sent into the Levant, to cruise against their privateers,

the English detached two frigates from hence, which coming up with the Frenchman, engaged, took, and carried her into Port-Mahon.

Extract of a Letter from Bern in Switzerland, to a Person of Distinction at the Hague, dated September 29.

"However distant in point of situation, and what security soever we may fancy in the natural strength of our country, covered by inaccessible mountains, and defended by a whole nation of soldiers, we cannot help being greatly concerned at what is transacting in your part of the world. The most sacred ties, similitude of religion, union of interests, and conformity of government, which attach the Evangelical Cantons to the States General of the United Netherlands, make them share too deeply in the fate of a sister republic, founded on the same principles of liberty, not to behold with horror the successful strides of arbitrary power and despotism, carried on by the arms of a monarch, grasping at the empire of all Europe. Such are the notions we begin to have of the French king, whose credit and influence are declining apace in the Helvetic body, and I hope soon to see them entirely exploded, and the maritime powers in the possession of that ascendancy, which their want of application has suffered him hitherto to retain in all our councils and deliberations; as an instance of which, you may be assured, that a motion is to be in the next diet of the Protestant cantons, to summon this prince to stick to the terms of our several capitulations with him, by not forcing our troops to act offensively against their own countrymen in the service of any other power, but to employ them only in the defence of their own territories. The next step (in case he does not comply) will be to publish a rescript for recalling all the subjects of the laudable cantons in the French service; and we may perhaps then afford the world a second part to the memorable retreat of Xenophon's ten thousand Greek mercenaries. In the mean while the new levies for the Swiss corps in the French pay go on but slowly, our youth reserving themselves for a nobler opportunity of exerting their usual valour, in support of the liberties of Europe, under the banners of your most serene Stadtholder."

Hague, December 26. Their High Mightinesses have lately published a placart for the encouragement of privateers, whereby they are not only to be exempted from the obligation of giving up one man out of three for the use of the fleet, but are likewise promised, upon taking any of the French men of war or privateers, a reward of 150 florins for every man alive before the engagement, and likewise the same reward for every pound weight of ball, computing together the weight of metal that each gun carries on board the said ships. And as a farther encouragement, all men of war, privateers, and other ships, thus taken, are to belong absolutely to the captors, without any deduction whatsoever.

December 27. The States General have published a placart, dated the 11th instant, by which they ordain, that all sailors which shall be taken on board French privateers, in any of their waters or arms of the sea, or upon their coasts, shall be put to death, unless it be made appear that they were driven there by stress of weather. Their High Mightinesses have, likewise, by another placart, forbidden all their subjects, and foreigners who reside among them, to carry any contraband goods into France, on pain of being declared enemies to the state, &c. The affairs relating to the approaching congress at A. x. la. chapelle have lately taken a favourable turn: The difficulties which were raised about the respective passports are removed, and the court of Versailles consents to grant them in the manner they are desired. That which relates to the title of emperors is likewise settled, or on the point of being so; and for that purpose one of the expedients proposed by France will be accepted of. There remains nothing more than to embrace the mediation offered by the king of Portugal, which the courts of Madrid and Versailles very strongly insist on, but which has not yet been accepted of by that of London. This affair will not prevent the holding a Congress

Congress, and 'tis thought that our ministers plenipotentiary, as also those from the kings of Great-Britain and Sardinia, will set out in three weeks time for Aix-la-Chapelle. Our letters from Switzerland advise, that the Protestant cantons have not only agreed to the raising of twelve new companies, and as many recruits as are desired, but that some of those cantons have also resolved to raise provisionally two new battalions.

December 28. Some letters from Brabant assure, that the French will shortly assemble at Dendermonde a body of 40,000 men.

Paris, December 29. A declaration of war against the Dutch is at last actually in the press, and will serve for an answer to their placards, by which they have broken all commerce and friendship with us. Marshal Saxe's departure for Flanders will take place much sooner than was expected.

Liege, December 29. We learn from Namur, that on the arrival of a courier from marshal Saxe, M. Lowendahl had sent orders to many regiments which were in winter quarters to hold themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning; but the design of these orders we know not. 'Tis said, however, that they will form a corps on the right of the Meuse, between Huy and Molef, to make an excursion into the duchies of Luxembourg and Limbourg. On the other hand, the advices they have received at Verviers of these motions, and of some others, have engaged marshal Bathiani to order all the troops he commands, as well as those in the archbishoprick and city of Cologne, to be in readiness to march on the first command.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 5. Last Monday orders were sent from the Lords of the Admiralty, for such ships as were ready for sailing, to put to sea with the utmost expedition.

The same day upwards of 30 transports were taken into the government's service, to carry stores, &c. to the plantations in America.

Nov. 19. We hear that since the return of the Dobbs and California, which were sent last year to discover the north-west passage from Hudson's bay into the Pacific ocean, that tho' they had not time enough, because of the frosts coming on, to complete their design, they made such observations, as, it is thought, the next adventurers, by sailing directly to the proper inlet, to accomplish this great work, which has been so often attempted in vain.

If we may depend upon the freshest advices both from France and Holland, the opening of the conferences at Aix la Chapelle is fixed for the 5th of January, N. S. which is our Christmas day; it is also said, that a certain time will be limited for the settling the preliminaries, the last article of which, is said to be a general cessation of arms; and in case there shall be found insurmountable obstacles to the adjusting the preliminary articles and cessation before mentioned, the conferences will be discontinued, and the ministers return to their respective courts.

Orders are given by the States General for equipping 40 men of war with all expedition; and we hear there are near 300 privateers fitting out in the sea ports of the United Provinces.

His Majesty confirmed the honour of Knight of the Bath on Sir Edward Hawke, on Saturday, in the circle of St. James's, the captains and officers in the late action attending, dressed uniformly in blue trimmed with gold, with buff-coloured waistcoats.

Nov. 28. They write from Paris, that it has been resolved to build 14 men of war by the next spring; and that orders had been sent for lists of ships and frigates in all the ports of that kingdom.

Letters from Paris say, that the French esteem their loss in the late engagement off Cape Finisterre, at eight millions.

Advices by to-day's mail bring word, that 150 French merchantmen have been forced into a little gulph, and are blocked up by some English men of war.

November 30. By a letter from Petersburg to a person of distinction in London, we have an account, that 30,000 Russians have at last begun their march to join the allied army. They set out some months ago; but the distance being computed 350 German leagues, and as they rarely travel above 3 leagues a day, it is thought will not be able to join the army 'til Christmas. They are said to be the choicest troops in the Russian service; and all foot.

December 19. 'Tis said that Serjeant Smith who was executed a few days ago in Hyde-Park, has left fifteen widows to bemoan his untimely death.

Dec. 24. The treaty between the maritime powers and Russia for a body of 37,000 Russian troops, contains 14 articles, the preambles to which set forth, That the empress of

the Russians has determined to grant those auxiliary succours to the said powers, in order to contribute by such an accession of forces to theirs, to the restoration of peace in Europe. By one of the articles it is agreed, that the general of this Russian body of troops shall act according to the directions that may be given him by the general in chief of the allies, whether it be thought expedient to make those troops join the said army, or to make them act separately. As soon as this treaty was signed, express were dispatched from Petersburg with orders to the several lieutenants, that are to compose the auxiliary corps, to begin the march, viz. the first column the 25th of December, N. S. the second the 1st of January, and the 3d column on the 8th of the same month, so as that the whole corps may be assembled at the frontiers of Poland before the 18th, in order to traverse the territories of that kingdom.

Extract of a private Letter from Williamstadt, dated December 30, N. S.

"The 15th of next month is fixed for the departure of the ministers for Aix la Chapelle, if their Apartments can be ready by that time; and the reason they assign for not moving sooner is, That they were willing to clear up and settle several material and very difficult points before they left the Hague, they might have nothing to do at Aix la Chapelle, but immediately enter upon business; and 'tis now judged, by some who are in the secret, that a peace is not so far off as most people imagine; the French minister declaring, that if all powers are as desirous of peace as his master, they will not break up without one."

At a court-martial held on board his Majesty's ship the Duke Sir Peter Warren president, &c. the court proceeded to enquire into the charge exhibited by Admiral Hawke against Capt. Fox, commander of his Majesty's ship the Kent, for misconduct on the 14th of October last; and having heard the evidence in support of the defence of Capt. Fox, the court were of opinion That part of the charge had been proved; That he had been guilty of backing his mizen-top-sail, and leaving the Tonnage which the court do attribute to misconduct, and not coming the contrary having fully appeared to them; and that such conduct was owing to the first lieutenant and master of the Kent: And the court were of opinion, That the said Capt. Fox fell under the 10th and 11th articles of war, and adjudged to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship the Kent and he was thereby dismissed accordingly.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, December 21.

"On Thursday the examination of Capt. Fox's evidence ended, who all unanimously agreed, that Capt. Fox's personal courage was not wanting in the day of battle. It is to be observed, that the evidence against him swore, that the Kent not engage but at a great distance; but his evidence made appear by undeniable proofs, to the satisfaction of the court that she engaged the Fougueux for three quarters of an hour at the same distance, 'til she had carried away the Tonnage's top-mast, at which time she forged a-head; her braces, masts, and moppers being all shot away, prevented her tackling the Tonnage again; and it is worthy of observation that not the meanest man of the ship's company, was heard reflect in the least upon his captain's behaviour. Yesterday the court proceeded to give sentence; which was, That they quit him of the charge of cowardice; but because he paid much regard to the advice of his officers, contrary to his better judgment, they have dismissed him from the command of the Kent.

Dec. 27. Early this morning an express was dispatched to the court of Petersburg, without the ratification of the treaty the march of the Russian troops into Flanders.

Extract of a Letter from Teer Veer in Zealand, Dec. 25.

Six deserters from the regiment Dauphin, who made their escape to the island Walcheren in a small flat-bottom'd boat, report, that there are no extraordinary motions amongst the enemy's troops on the opposite shore; but as it was owing to false security, grounded upon a like report, that Berghen Zoom fell a sacrifice to Lowendahl, far from giving any credit to their information, they have been put under arrest as spies, and one of them, who is a Fleminger by birth, is said to be a very important discovery, the most material of which is, several flat-bottom'd vessels have been filled with great quantities of grenades, cartridges, fire-pots, and other destructive combustibles, to be employ'd as fire-boats to destroy our vessels on the Scheldt, and the narrow sea that divides the province from the continent. A prodigious quantity of wheat has likewise been embark'd on the largest of their sloops, which is supposed to be set fire to on occasion, and under cover

smoke, with the advantage of a fair wind, the enemy hope
escape us and land their men unperceiv'd; but I can assure
they'll meet with a very warm reception, all our coast being
with corps de gardes from twenty to a hundred men each,
patrole night and day, and are ready to join and form a
considerable body, upon the first signal given from the bea-
tles that are erected all over the country. The militia are con-
stantly exercised, and a spirit of martial ardour and revenge
rallies among all ranks and degrees of people.
Dec. 29. We hear that the late General Wentworth, who
lately at Turin, hath left the reverfion of twenty thousand
pounds to the foundling hospital.

ANNAPOLIS.

Tuesday fennight died in Talbot County, much lamented by
her Acquaintance, Madam Chamberlaine, Wife of the Ho-
norable Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq;
since our last arrived in Patuxent River from London, but last
in Leghorn, the Ship Rumney and Long, belonging to this
River, Kenney Johns Commander.

Mr. GREEN, Annapolis, March 28, 1748.
OUR Correspondent A. B. in his Letter published in
your Paper of the 23d, refers his Question to the Judg-
ment of the Learned only: As I am not of that Class, I don't
pretend to give an Answer thereto; but to observe two or
three Things which might deserve the Consideration of Mr.
A. B. or any others, who may have a Design of attempting
to alter, or, by cavilling, to explain away the first Intention
of our Act of Assembly for emitting Bills of Credit.
The Possessors of our Paper Money have the good Faith and
honour of the Province of Maryland to depend on; but besides
that, the very Fund which is appropriated for the sinking
thereof, is (I may say) pawn'd or pledg'd in the Bank of
England, for their farther Security; a Security, without Dis-
pute, better than any in America.

These then, who are possess'd of our Bills of Credit, and
they only, have a Right to that Fund, whether they live in
Maryland, or out of it; and the Province or Inhabitants of
Maryland have no more Right to it than the Great Mogul,
farther than in Proportion to the Quantity of Bills of Credit
they happen to be possess'd of.

I believe it scarce will be doubted, that our neighbouring
Province is possess'd of large Quantities of our Paper Money;
and the Merchants in London, tho' not actually possess'd of a-
ny, yet, I dare say, have considerable Effects in the Hands of
those who are Possessors, and have been promis'd from them
large and certain Remittances out of the same Fund, between
the 29th Day of September, 1748, and the 29th of March,
1749.

Our Bills of Credit may (without great Impropriety) be
look'd upon as Bills of Exchange, payable at two certain Peri-
ods of Time: If so, a Demand is to be made when due, and
the Bills regularly negotiated, &c. &c. Then, in case the
Terms and Conditions of the Law for Payment of the said
Bills, should not be duly and honestly complied with, accord-
ing to the true Intent and obvious Meaning thereof, it may
not be very improper to ask the Opinion of the Learned.

Whether it is utterly impracticable for a Proprietor, or Set
of Proprietors, of our Bills of Credit, to take such Methods
as to procure a Right to seize, attach, or lay Hands on Part
of the Effects of the Province of Maryland lodged in the Bank
of England; or to find some small Hole to creep in at, to nib-
ble a little at that PRECIOUS TREASURE which we begin to
seem very unwilling to part with. I am,

Your humble Servant,
A MARYLANDER.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Loop Sandwich, John Richardson, from Gibraltar;
Ship St. George, James Dobbins, from London;
Sgt. Sophia, John Lovering, from Biddeford;
Sgt. Kent, William Walker, from Biddeford;
Ship Peggy and Nancy, Isaac Johns, from Lisbon.
Cleared,
Loop Sea Flower, Thomas Palmer, for Virginia;
Schooner Charming Polly, John Bistalf, for Barbados.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD Madeira Wine, Brandy, and Barrel Pork, to
be Sold cheap for Ready Money, by Thomas Williamson,
of the City of Annapolis.

RUN away from Annapolis, on the 2d of this instant, a
Convict Servant Man, imported in the St. George, named
taugh Roberts; he is a thick likely, full faced, middle siz'd Fel-
low, but stoops a little: Had on a short black Wig, a full
trimm'd open-flee'd blue Cloth Coat, almost new, a full-
trimm'd Scarlet Waistcoat, with a double Row of Buttons, red
Plush Breeches, and dived Yarn Stockings. He was born in
Shropshire, has been used to Farming and Malting, and can write
a little.

Whoever takes him up, and returns him to the Ship, shall
receive Four Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, from
Capt. James Dobbins, or
DAVID ROSS.

April 1, 1748.

RAN away from the Ship Rumney and Long, Kenney Johns
Commander, now lying in Patuxent River, five Sailors
belonging to the said Ship; and took with them a Six Ouz'd
Yawl, painted yellow. The principal Fellow of the five is
John Studard, a small siz'd Man, thin visaged, and has for se-
veral Years been Tobacco-droguing in York River, Virginia;
which Way it is supposed they are gone.

Whoever secures the said Sailors, or any of them, shall have
Five Pounds Reward for each; and a reasonable Reward for
the Boat.
KENNEY JOHNS.

April 4, 1748.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 29th of
March last, a white Servant Man, named Edward Carter,
a tall Fellow, of a paleish Complexion; he is a Country-born
clownish Fellow, talks dull, and can give but a poor Account
of himself, if examined. Had on when he went away, an Oza-
brigs Shirt, a green Penniston Waistcoat, with blue Buttons,
a Pair of Sheep skin Breeches, Country-made Stockings, Scotch
Pellone Shoes, half worn; he has a spare Shirt with him, of
Irish Holland.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to me, at
Herring-Bay, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what
the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges.

SAMUEL CHEW.

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

DARBY LUX.

March 28, 1748.

WHEREAS Mary Anne, the Wife of William Ed-
monston, hath eloped from her said Husband. These
are to forewarn all Persons from Dealing or Trusting her for
any Sum of Tobacco, Money, or other Commodities, with an
Expectation of being paid by me: For I hereby declare, I will
pay no Debt of any Nature, contracted by her from this Date.
Witness my Hand the Day and Year above written.

WILLIAM EDMONSTON.

TO be SOLD by the Subscribers at Annapolis, on Sa-
turday the 9th Day of April next, for ready Sterling
Cash, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at
the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel County, called
What you will, containing 375 Acres.

WM. CHAPMAN, junior,
RICHARD BUDDS.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscribers, Executors of Thomas Hynson Wright,
late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, on Tuesday the
26th Day of April next, at the House of Nathan Samuel Tur-
butt Wright, sundry Household Goods, Negroes, Horses, Cat-
tle, and Sheep, for ready Money.

Also several Tracts of valuable Land lying in the County a-
foresaid, for ready Money or Bills of Exchange.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms of
Sale by applying to

NATHAN SAMUEL TURBUTT WRIGHT,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

Maryland.

Maryland, *W*HEREAS, by Indenture Qu'upar-
tite, made March the twenty-ninth, one
thousand seven hundred forty-six, between Samuel Hyde, of
London, of the first Part; we the Subscribers, William Mauduit,
now of Prince George's County, and Jeremiah Bigg, now of
Baltimore County, but both then in London, on the second Part;
George Plater, Esq; Henry Darnall, Merchant, Benjamin Tas-
ker, Esq; Josiah Middlemore, Richard Bennett, Esq; Philip
Thomas, Esq; and Henry Massey, all of this Province, of the
third Part; and John Hyde, Esq; of the fourth Part; the above
mentioned Samuel Hyde did assign and make over sundry Plan-
tations, Tracts of Lands, Negroes, Cattle, Stock, Debts, and
other Things, unto us, and the aforesaid George Plater, Esq;
Henry Darnall, Benjamin Tasker, Esq; Josiah Middlemore, Ri-
chard Bennett, Esq; Philip Thomas, Esq; and Henry Massey, or
such of them as should accept the same, according to the Con-
ditions mentioned in the aforesaid Deed, in Trust for the Be-
nefit of his Creditors in Maryland, accepting the same.

Notice is hereby given to all those Creditors of the said Sa-
muel Hyde, in this Province, who have not sued for Attach-
ments against his Effects, nor taken any legal Ways for recov-
ering their Debts, and will accept of the Conditions of the
Deed of Assignment, one of which is; That whether the Mo-
neys which may arise from the Deed be sufficient to satisfy and
discharge the Debt due to them, or not, yet the same shall be
accepted by them in full Satisfaction and Discharge of their
Debts, and not otherwise. Another is, That the Costs and
Charges attending the several Trusts, created by the Deed,
shall be first defrayed. That if they will send to us in Writing
their Names, River they live on, and Claims; also that they
have not sued for Attachments against the Estate or Effects of
the said Samuel Hyde here, nor taken any legal Ways for the
Recovery of their Debts; and that they do and will accept of
the Conditions contain'd in the Deed of Assignment, on or be-
fore the 30th Day of May next ensuing; they shall have their
Names entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, in or-
der to their being intitled, in proportion to their just Debts, to their
Part of what Dividend may hereafter arise from the Deed, ac-
cording to the Tenour thereof, if any Dividend should hereaf-
ter happen. And to those Creditors who have sued out At-
tachments, or may be suing for Attachments, against the Ef-
fects of the aforesaid Samuel Hyde, if they will strike off their Soits,
and send in Writing, from under their Hands, that they have
desisted, and do desist therefrom, and will accept of the Con-
ditions of the aforesaid Deed of Assignment; their sending in
Writing their Names, River they live on, and Claims, to both
of us, of their so desisting, and Willingness to accept the Deed,
&c. by the Date beforementioned; may have their Names al-
so entered with the beforementioned Creditors.

N. B. It is the Opinion of us the Subscribers, that as to
those Creditors whom this Advertisement may concern, which
do not choose to comply with the Contents thereof, at or be-
fore the aforesaid 30th Day of May next ensuing; it will
not be in our Powers afterwards to admit them to any Share in
the Dividend, if a Dividend should arise hereafter from the Deed
of Assignments.

W. MAUDUIT,
JER. BIGG.

To be sold by Public Sale, on Wednesday the thirteenth Day of April
next, by the Subscribers at Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent
River, for the Benefit of the Insurers or Owners of the Ship
Matthew, Alexander Inglish Commander, for Bills of Ex-
change, Sterling, or Current Money;

Twenty-one small Arms, One Main-sail almost new, but
Two Musketoons, split,
Six Pistols, One Long boat's Fore-sail,
Twenty Cutlasses, One Drum,
Twelve Cartouch Boxes, One large Bell,
One blue Ensign, Jack, and Ten Hammocks,
Pendant, One Cask of Flour,
One red Ensign, One Cask of strong Beer,
One white ditto, Six Pewter Plates,
Three Wood Box Compasses, Six Pewter Soup ditto,
One Brass Box ditto, One Frying Pan, Half Pan,
One Watch Glass, and Gridiron,
One half ditto, One deep Sea Line, and two
One Hour ditto, Loglines.
One Piece of Russia Duck.

The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock.

WARDROP and GRAHAM.

*R*UN away on the 12th of this Instant March, from the
Ship *Spencer*, then lying at White's Landing, in Patuxent
River, Ralph Sadler Commander, a Servant Man, named
William Thompson, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pitted with
Small Pox, and talks broad Scotch. He had with him, a Bun-
dle of Cloaths, and wore a white Coat, lined with blue.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to
the Subscriber, at Lower Marlborough, shall have Five Pounds
Currency Reward, paid by

NATHANIEL CARR.

*L*EST about the middle of September last, at the House
of the Subscriber, in the City of Annapolis, a Bundle, marked IWE, the three Letters join'd in one. The
Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of the
Advertisement, may have it for calling for.

GEORGE STEVENS.

MATTHEW WIGFULL, CUTLER,
Living near the Wood Yard, about six Miles from Upper
Marlborough, on the Road leading to Piscataway,

*H*EREBY gives Notice, That he dresses Knives,
Razors, and Lancets, or other Instruments, as well as
as cheap as any Man in England: Those who have any com-
mission for Jobs of that kind, may depend on being faithfully
served by

Their humble Servant,
MATTHEW WIGFULL.

March 30, 1748.

*R*AN away from the Ship *Winchelsea*, Thomas Cornish
Commander, now lying in Severn River, the two follow-
ing Sailors; viz.

Daniel Titley, a short well-set Man, pock-fretten, wears his
own short Hair, and generally a red Waistcoat.

Alexander Henderson, a tall Man, of a swarthy Complexion,
aged about 27 Years.

Whoever secures them, or either of them, and will give No-
tice thereof to the said Commander, shall have Five Pounds
Reward for each.

THOMAS CORNISH.

*N*OTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has
declined Ordinary keeping, at his House on the
Road leading to Calvert County: And that from June
Durant Canner proposes to keep Tavern at the said House
usual.

JOHN CORNISH.

*R*UN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxent River,
about the first of November, a Servant Man, named
Richard Cooke, an English Man, about 30 Years of Age,
5 Feet 6 Inches high, a pale Face, pitted with the Small Pox.
He had on when he went away, a Check Shirt, a Pair of
blue Petticoat Trowsers, and a Pair of blue Cloth Breeches
under them, three Jackets, one blue, and one red, and a
Pair of blue worsted Stockings, knit in Diamonds, and a Pair
Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and brings him to
the said Master, shall be paid Four Pounds Current Money,
paid

CHARLES RIDGELY.

*R*UN away on Saturday 20th Day of February, from the
Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Servant, named Thomas
Carr, bred to the Sea, a tall slim young Fellow, ready
puckish, has a sore Leg, was born in Somerset County,
on, a blue Jacket, canvas'd up the Seams, worsted Cap,
Felt Hat; he took with him his Blankets, Rugs, and
wearing apparel. He is supposed to have gone over to
the other County with one John Sargent.

Whoever apprehends the said Apprentice, and secures him
any Good, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what
Law allows, paid by Mr. Robert Seaton, Merchant, in An-
napolis, or

JAMES LUCAS.

Annapolis, February 5, 1748.

*T*HE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Indian King, in An-
napolis, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary keep-
ing, to John Ransberg, at next August Court; hereby de-
clares, that all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their
Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be
for the time.

MARY FLEMING.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1748.

Mr. GREEN,
I desire you will be pleased to insert the following Piece in your Gazette, as soon as it suits your Convenience. Tho' the Author be a Native of Maryland; yet, as he prides himself more in being descended from British Ancestors, and seems to apply to the Sens and Prejudices of the Vulgar, he chuses to subscribe himself—
AMERICANO-BRITANNUS.

Studious he sat, with all his Books around,
Sinking from Thought to Thought, a vast Profound!
Plung'd for his Sense, but found no Bottom there;
Then writ and flounder'd on in mere Dispair.

POPE'S DUNC.

H U S Tibbald, after the Death of Settle his Predecessor, is decid'd sitting in the Dunciad: There are certain Periods of Time wherein many who are fond of being Authors, often find themselves in the Condition of King Tibbald: Some from Necessity become Authors; these are most to be pitied, but not always to be excus'd; another swells in Print, from an insatiable itch to scribbling appearing in Public; another is rous'd from his native Lethargy and sloth, by the Importunities of a Party;

Who long on him had built their Hopes,
For writing Pamphlets, and for roasting Popes.

they enter the Lists, take up the Gantlets, become Authors, and if like Tibbald, they find themselves sinking from Thought, plunging for Sense, and finding no Bottom, it is not to be wonder'd at, if like him also, they perform Writing, and flounder on as our Poet beautifully expresses it, in mere Despair.

Nothing has given me a more lively Idea of such an Author, than a Piece lately published in the Supplement to No. 152, of the Maryland Gazette. The Author pretends he is a Native of Maryland; and from the single Merit of being born in this Province, takes upon himself to abuse, traduce, and calumniate a set of Gentlemen who think, and I believe very justly think, themselves and their Fellow Subjects injured by a late Proceeding in Prince George's County Court; and imputes all Opposition to Foreigners, who, he says, were destin'd by Fate, to discontinue those Halcyon Days the People of Maryland had 'til then enjoy'd.—Happy People! thrice happy Country! whose Nature all Sages and Philosophers, whose Inhabitants have so long a Contempt of Power and Riches, as never to thirst after distinctions; but alas, what a Pity it is, that a Happiness so near to sordid Breasts, such sweetness of a happy and uninterrupted Repose, such an easy contented Frame of Mind, should only in the Reveries of this Author, or in the Golden Dreams of Poets, whose Elysium I fear, has rather turnish'd him a Description of that happy Mansion of Spirits, void of all Passions, than any real Object he had ever seen, or what one reasonable Man on Earth will ever hope or expect to see.—But the poor Man has plunged beyond his Depth, and is not to be wonder'd at that he flounders on at Random: What else can reconcile his calling on the People of Maryland, and loudly affirming in Contradiction to a Truth well known to every Man that hears him, to every Man that will read him, That hitherto in this our Infant Country, we have enjoyed a very late Instance, enjoyed the Sweetness of an uninterrupted calm Repose. Will not every Man who reads this Sentence, from his own Knowledge and Experience in Public Affairs, contradict it? Can any Man forget the Feuds, Heats, and Contentions which have so long and so warmly subsisted between Government, and our Assemblies? Few are ignorant of the Complaints of the People, and that they have been long transmitted Home, in order to be laid before our Sovereign. But what avails the jarring Interests of the Court and

Country, let these differ, let the Difference be carried on with all the Heat and Violence imaginable, the Country shall still enjoy the Sweetness of an uninterrupted calm Repose: But if a County Court should at any Time meet with a Rebuff, or some Opposition to its Measures; if this should happen, the Clouds must immediately gather, that calm Serenity we before enjoyed, shall be at once discompos'd, a sudden storm shall arise, which at once produces all the Calamities of Dissention, by sowing the Minds of Men, and alienating their Affections to such a Degree, that the Inhabitants of the same County shall look like two different Nations.

Surely County Courts appear very considerable in the Eyes of this Author; but however they may be in his Eyes, the Public will always claim a Right to judge of their Conduct, and tho' Men might in some Instances submit to the Taxes they impose, without Murmurs or Complaints, yet if they bear large Sums demanded of them as a Right, and find it by sworn Judges of the Law adjudg'd so, upon such Grounds and Reasons as every Stander by was able to swear was not Law (as was the Case in the great Case of Ship Money) in this Case, I say, would our pacific Native submit to whatever Burthen a County Court might be pleas'd to lay upon him, or will those who oppose such Measures, deserve the opprobrious Names of Knaves, Sharpers, and Incendiaries? Oh! but the hateful and invidious Task of sowing Dissention, and stirring up domestic Feuds, seems to have been by Fate reserv'd for Foreigners, who having liberally tasted of that Hospitality for which this Country is above all others remarkable, have reas'd our Property, and partook of every Advantage in common with the Natives. That the People of Maryland are generally hospitable and courteous to Strangers, is a Thing, I believe, that all Strangers allow, and which, for the Honour of my Country, I very heartily concur in, and hope they will always continue so, in Spite of any Endeavours to the contrary. But there are too many amongst us, who look upon all Strangers that settle here, as so many Eye-fores; especially if they should happen to rival them in Parts or Fortune, in Parts, by the Advantage of a better Education, in Fortune, by a more successful Industry, these are unpardonable Offences in the Eyes of the Invidious; and tho' it be as demonstrable as any Proposition in Euclid, that it is for the Interest and Prosperity of all Young Countries to encourage Men of Parts and Industry to reside in them, yet it would be very difficult, if not impossible to persuade Men of selfish and imperious Disposition, that any Thing could be for the Public Good, which might mortify their Pride, and prove a Check upon their ambitious Views of Grandeur and popular Applause: Men of this Stamp could not help treating Strangers with Rudeness and ill Manners, whenever they durst; but I hope there are but few of these amongst us. And altho' the Author under our Consideration, from his Dislike or prejudice to Foreigners, as he calls them, would lay to their Charge, the invidious Task of sowing Dissention, and stirring up domestic Feuds; yet, if he could be cool enough to look into Facts, how flatly and how strongly would he find them contradict his Passions. He would find Numbers of Gentlemen, Natives of this Province, of good Credit and Fortune, to have been amongst the most forward, in the Opposition to the Measures of the Court; Gentlemen, who disdain to be the blind-folded Tools and Instruments of Sedition, or to be drove on by the factious, turbulent, or avaritious Spirit of others. And the Case happens to be exactly the same, in the present Disputes in Prince George's County; for many Gentlemen of Sense, Fortune, Spirit, and good Families, have been thus meanly calumniated, for no other Reason in the World, than for refusing to be made Tools of, by standing up bravely for their own and the People's Rights, when they conceived them directly attacked. Then indeed they thought it high Time to contend for their just Rights, and oppose the Torrent of a petty Tyranny, that was threatening to break in upon them; yet this Opposition has been carried on with all possible Decency, Sobriety, and Regard to the

the Laws and Government; infomuch, that a certain ever vigilant and watchful Magistrate, with the R. A. in his Pocket, could never find the least Pretence to make Use of it. The only Appearance they ever made in a Body, was on that memorable Day appointed for the public Agreement with the Undertakers of the Court House: They were then headed by a Native of Maryland, a Gentleman of Fortune, and unblimished Character, Exemplary by his Life, and Reverend by his Years. He it was that presented a Remonstrance to the Commissioners, in the Name of Six Hundred Freeholders, offering Reasons why the Agreement should be delayed until the Assembly should determine the Dispute: But tho' they were answered with an Air of Authority by one of the Commissioners, That tho' there were Ten Thousand Petitioners, he would, for his Part, pay no Regard to it, they did no more than make a low Bow, and retire. I believe it will be allowed that this was as harmless a Mob as ever made an *Insurrection*; and that the Representative of *Wat Tyler*, whom they chose for their Head, had very much improved the Principles and Behaviour of his *Prototype*, in the Reign of *Richard the Second*.

It appears, from what has been said before, that about six hundred Freeholders of the same County think the proceedings of their Court very extraordinary; but our *Native* dogmatically affirms, that they acted under an ample Power, lodged in them by as clear and explicit a Law as ever was made. Whether the Freeholders are mistakes, or this positive Gentleman is right, a proper Tribunal will probably very soon determine; but as to the *Cruel, Savage, Scandalous, and Never before heard of*, given to the Magistrates, I would advise our *Native* not to be too positive in advancing Facts, which a little more Learning and Application, may convince him to be false. He will then find Judges, (much greater Judges than the Justices of County Courts) very freely treated in the Writings of the Learned; not in fictitious Characters, but in their own proper Names. He may then discover in our Days, a Lord Chief Justice of Ireland severely lampoon'd for his Management in Court against the Draper's Printer. He may then find out, even in his own Books; for the *Chronicles of England* will show him, that heretofore Lord Chief Justices of England have not only been severely handled, both in writing and speaking, but that some of them have been very decently *hang'd*, for giving Opinions contrary to Law, and destructive of the Constitution.

I shall therefore only proceed to consider the great Labour and Pains our Author hath taken to *sell out* of *M. Addison*, out of a certain Author, and out of another Author, and out of the *Chronicles of England*, and out of the *Lord Paget*, Facts and Sayings, in themselves, well worthy the Authors that wrote them, on many Occasions proper to be mentioned, but always necessary to be applied: For I dare say, the Freeholder will readily join with Mr. Addison, that nothing can be so scandalous and detestable in the Eyes of all good Men, as defamatory Papers and Pamphlets; and it would much better become one who is contending for Justice and Right, to say with the same great Man, that when a furious Party Spirit is under its greatest Restraint, it naturally breaks out into *Falseness, Treason, Calumny, and a partial Administration of Justice*. But before such Sayings can be justly applied, it is previously necessary to determine who are the Defamators, and where lies couched that furious Party Spirit Mr. Addison so justly complains of: Has the *Native* done this? He has certainly never so much as attempted it; unless you will take a Number of groundless and malicious insinuations for Truth and Argument. To what Purpose then has our Author introduced Mr. Addison? I confess I know not, unless it be in Compliance with a Rule laid down and strongly inculcated by the GREAT MOTHER to her Votaries, on all Occasions to make use of great Names; for, says the Goddess of Dulness, in the before-mentioned Poem,

*So shall each hostile Name become our own,
And we, too, boast our Garth and Addison.*

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 10. O. S.

COUNT Bestucheff, great chancellor, and Count Woronzow, vice chancellor, have lately had a long conference with the ministers of Great-Britain and the United Provinces, in which they declared, among other things, 'That the Empress was well satisfied with the dispatches she had received from London and the Hague, and that her Majesty had already given the necessary orders to field marshal count Lacy,

in regard to the auxiliary corps, which is effectively towards, in order to traverse Poland next month.' They are very busy in our docks in building a great number of new men of war, and we hear that many large frigates are also ready at Anker; so that the marine of this empire will be in a most flourishing state than ever next spring.

The court has received, by the way of Astracan, a confirmation of Prince Ganczan's arrival at Ispahan, of the audience he had of the new Schah, and of the extraordinary honours that have been shown him. These advices add, that tranquillity is entirely restored in Persia by the new sovereign, whose government seems to promise much to his subjects, this prince having already made several regulations, which furnish all that has been seen under the preceding reigns: But it is not yet known how affairs will turn out betwixt Persia and the port.

Genoa, Nov. 8. O. S. On the 30th the Duke of Richelieu went to visit the exterior Posts and Fortifications of this City. He found the new Works quite finished, and was so well pleased with them that he told the Dignitaries who accompanied him, 'That he had rather defend such Works with 30 Battalions, than attack them with an Army of 100,000 Men. However a new Fort is building at St. Teclie, towards the Carmadules, in order to render that Height utterly inaccessible.

Vienno, Nov. 18. O. S. According to the last Letters from Constantinople, there has been a great Revolt at Cairo, more than 300,000 People having taken up Arms against the Government, infomuch that the Porte, in order to oblige the Rebels to return to their Duty, has sent thither some Thousands of Janissaries, together with large Detachments from the Army of Asia.

Extract of a Letter from Bern, Dec. 22.

I take the first opportunity to congratulate you upon the extraordinary success your friend Mr. Van Haren has met with in the errand he is come upon to our sovereign. If you remember the hints I gave you a few months ago about the practicability of the scheme for augmenting the Swiss corps in the states serving a degree of people here, you have reason now to conclude that my information was grounded upon matter of fact, and a thorough knowledge of the present disposition of the Helvetic body towards the common disturbers of Europe. Things are rather improved in this respect since my last, and nothing more to be heard all over the canton, but loud cries of, *Long live the King of Holland* [You may laugh at the expression, but you must grant that every boor is obliged to know the difference between a King and a Stadholder] echo'd from the mouths of crowds of young recruits, who are daily fling off towards us to a tank on the Rhine. We are indeed told that the French governors of Huningen and Strasburgh intend to obstruct the passage down that river; but we are assured at the same time that the cantons have already intimated to the French ambassador, that if any such attempts should be made by those commandants, he might from that moment date the end of his authority, and immediately withdraw out of their dominions.

An Extract of a Letter from a Minister at Paris, to a person distinguished at the Hague, dated December 4.

The party of Marshal Belleisle begin again to make a figure; and if the partisans of that general should get the upper hand, one may possibly see him at the head of foreign affairs, in the room of the Marquis de Puyfieux, who is said to understand nothing more of them than what he learns from the Abbe de Ville, and Mess. Dran and Tiquet, his first clerks: However, whilst this alteration is bringing about, every thing seems foretold, that the Marshal Belleisle will be sent to Aix la Chapelle, and in case the negotiations there should be unsuccessful, this lord will command an army in the Low Countries, and the prince of Conti will supply his place in Italy. The plan of German generals for the operation of the campaign in the Low Countries, is a master piece of its kind; but as Marshal Belleisle has, it is assured, on his part, drawn up two schemes; one for the operations in Italy, and the other for the Low Countries, but no body but the king will be made acquainted with them, whether they should be pursued or rejected. As to the plan of the marshals Saxe and Lowendahl, which is at present under examination, it has many partisans amongst the generals; this, four armies are to be formed next campaign, viz. the first army to consist of 80,000 men, and to be commanded by Marshal Belleisle, and which is to assemble at the Maese, near Charleville, in order to be able to march in case of need into Alsace, where else necessity should require; the third to consist

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PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

From the Boston Evening Post, March 7.

we hear the government have certain advice from Mr. Agent
by Capt. Bradford, that on the 4th of December last,
liament granted 800,000 l. for the charge of taking and
g Cape-Breton by the people of New England, and the
of raising forces for the expedition that was design'd a-
Canada; and that the said sum was included in a grant of
illions 200,000 l. made to his Majesty as a supply for the
t Year.

Capt. Stamper there is a vice that a rich register ship, ta-
one time ago by the Royal family privateer, is cast away
English coast: That Admiral Boicawen had touch'd at
era, but was fail'd again for the East Indies: And that
privateer that took Cap. Melnard, for this place, was ta-
and carried into Bristol, by a privateer of that place.

ANNAPOLIS.

the Affizes in Baltimore County, last Week, one John
was try'd and convicted of sundry Felonies, and receiv'd
ce of Death; but 'tis thought will find Mercy, and his
spared.

Second Day of the same Affizes, one Bevis Pain, an old
leaded Sinner, was tried for Blaipnemy. His abominably
d Expression (too vile and horrid to Repeat) was fully
upon him, and the Jury soon found him Guilty; and he
nt need to be bored through the Tongue, and to pay
y Pounds Sterling; the first Part of his Sentence being
ately put in Execution, and he committed to the Sheriff's
y 'til he paid the Fine.

Trial of William Applby, for the Murder of his only Son,
off 'til the Provincial Court, on Account of some mate-
vidences being out of the Way.

Friday Morning the Honourable the Judges of the We-
ircuit, attended by the proper Officers, came to Town,
ned the Affizes for this County.

Friday a great Cause was tried before them, wherein a
Gendewoman was Plaintiff, and a Gentleman Defendant,
ach of a Promise of Marriage. The Trial lasted about
Hours, when the Jury went out; and after a short stay,
d with a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and Fifty Pounds Da-

William Phillips, alias Gormond, was Indicted for a
ry and Felony. Clear'd of the Burglary, but found
of the Felony; and Branded with the Letter R, in the
and then committed for want of Security for his good
our.

Friday the Affizes are to begin in Calvert County.
near that the General Assembly of this Province will cer-
neet on the Tenth Day of May next, for the Dispatch of
Business.

A Letter from a Gentleman of Veracity on the Eastern
we are inform'd, That they have there an Account,
admiral Knowles had taken a strong Point, belonging to
mb, on Hispaniola, one French Man of War, and 35
their Merchantmen; all which we hope soon to have
d. And that an English Man of War is order'd to
constantly off the Capes of Chesapeake and Delaware.

Friday we were alarm'd with the Report of a strange
og being in Town; but it was found by those who went
by him, to be otherwise; it being a Blind Dog: So they
d him on a Tree, verifying the old Saying, Give a Dog
Name, and hang him.

Yesterday the Freeholder's Letter came to Hand; To-Day
be Native's: Both which, if possible, shall be publish'd
ext Week. Philo-Museus, on Philo-Kalus; and Abra-
am, on Philo Museus, must be postpon'd a little while.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST between the Head of Severn and Annapolis, a
RAZOR, in a Double Case: It being an old Useful
the Finder sending or bringing it to the Printer, shall
ted with a Bowl of Punch.

Grotes for Mr. Gough.

April 9, 1748.

NOW in the Possession of the Subscriber, a dark Bay
Mare, with a meally Belly, branded E T on the near
shoulder and Buttock; and has with her a last Year's Horse
Cot.

The Owner proving his Property, and paying all Charges,
may have him again, from
BENJAMIN BELT, jun.

Kent County, Chester Town, April 6. 1748.

FIVE PISTOLES REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, an *Lijb* Servant Man, na-
med Henry or Harry O-Neal, much pitted with the Small
Pox, of a pale Complexion, and about 19 Years of Age. He
stole a fine dark bay Horse, natural Pace, twitch Tail, shod
before, drags one of his hind Hocks at the Toe, marked on the
Buttock with something resembling VT, but join'd together.
There went away with him, another *Lijb* Servant Man, a
Weaver by Trade: 'Tis probable if they part, the latter may
have the Horse.

Whoever secures the above Henry, and said Horse, so that
the Subscriber may have them again, shall receive the above
Reward for both, or one half for the Man or Horse, if taken
separately.
JOHN CONNER.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Chesire, lately
deceas'd, are hereby desired to make Payment of their
respective Debts: And all Persons who have any Claims against
the said Estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they
may be adjutted, by

MARY CHESHIRE, } Administrators:
STEPHEN WEST, }

TO be SOLD by the Subscribers, Administrators of
the late John Chesire, at his Plantation in the Swamp,
on Wednesday the fourth Day of May next, to the Highest Bid-
der, for Current Money, A Choice Parcel of very likely Coun-
try-born Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children,
several Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, some good Feather
Beds, Pewter, and other Household Furniture; also a Parcel of
Plantation Utensils, and many other Things too tedious to
mention. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

MARY CHESHIRE,
STEPHEN WEST.

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

GOOD Madeira Wine, Brandy, and Barrel Pork, to
be Sold cheap for Ready Money, by Thomas Willmings,
in Annapolis.

RUN away from Annapolis, on the 2d of this Instant April,
a Convict Servant Man, imported in the St. George, named
Hugh Roberts; he is a thick likely, full faced, middle-sized Fel-
low, but shoops a little: Had on a short black Wig, a full
trimm'd open sleev'd blue Cloth Coat, almost new, a full-
trimm'd Scarlet Waistcoat, with a double Row of Buttons, red
Plush Breeches, and diced Yarn Stockings. He was born in
Shropshire, has been used to Farming and Malting, and can write
a little.

Whoever takes him up, and returns him to the Ship, shall
receive Four Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, from
Capt. James Dobbins, or
DAVID ROSS.

April 1, 1748.

RAN away from the Ship Rumney and Long, Kenney Johns
Commander, now lying in Patuxent River, five Sailors
belonging to the said Ship; and took with them a Six Oar'd
Yawl, painted yellow. The principal Fellow of the five is
John Studard, a small-sized Man, thin visaged, and has for se-
veral Years been Tobacco-droguing in York River, Virginia;
which Way it is supposed they are gone.

Whoever secures the said Sailors, or any of them, shall have
Five Pounds Reward for each; and a reasonable Reward for
the Boat.
KENNEY JOHNS.

Talbot County, March 28. 1748.

WHEREAS *Mary Anne*, the Wife of *William Edmonston*, hath eloped from her said Husband. These are to forewarn all Persons from Dealing or Trading her for any Sum of Tobacco, Money, or other Commodities, with an Expectation of being paid by me: For I hereby declare, I will pay no Debt of any Nature, contracted by her from this Date. Witness my Hand the Day and Year above written.

WILLIAM EDMONSTON.

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

DARBY LUX.

Maryland, &c. WHEREAS, by Indenture Quadruplicate, made March the twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred forty-six, between *Samuel Hyde*, of *London*, of the first Part; we the Subscribers, *William Mauduit*, now of *Prince George's County*, and *Jerningham Bigg*, now of *Baltimore County*, but both then in *London*, on the second Part; *George Plater*, Esq; *Henry Darnall*, Merchant, *Benjamin Tasker*, Esq; *Josiah Middlemore*, *Richard Bennett*, Esq; *Philip Thomas*, Esq; and *Henry Maffey*, all of this Province, of the third Part; and *John Hyde*, Esq; of the fourth Part; the above mentioned *Samuel Hyde* did assign and make over sundry Plantations, Tracts of Lands, Negroes, Cattle, Stock, Debts, and other Things, unto us, and the aforesaid *George Plater*, Esq; *Henry Darnall*, *Benjamin Tasker*, Esq; *Josiah Middlemore*, *Richard Bennett*, Esq; *Philip Thomas*, Esq; and *Henry Maffey*, or such of them as should accept the same, according to the Conditions mentioned in the aforesaid Deed, in Trust for the Benefit of his Creditors in *Maryland*, accepting the same.

Notice is hereby given to all those Creditors of the said *Samuel Hyde*, in this Province, who have not sued for Attachments against his Effects, nor taken any legal Ways for recovering their Debts, and will accept of the Conditions of the Deed of Assignment, one of which is; That whether the Monies which may arise from the Deed be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the Debts due to them, or not, yet the same shall be accepted by them in full Satisfaction and Discharge of their Debts, and not otherwise. Another is, That the Costs and Charges attending the several Trusts, created by the Deed, shall be first defrayed. That if they will send to us in Writing their Names, River they live on, and Claims; also that they have not sued for Attachments against the Estate or Effects of the said *Samuel Hyde* here, nor taken any legal Ways for the Recovery of their Debts; and that they do and will accept of the Conditions contain'd in the Deed of Assignment, on or before the 30th Day of May next ensuing; they shall have their Names entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, in order to their being intitled, in proportion to their just Debts, to their Part of what Dividend may hereafter arise from the Deed, according to the Tenour thereof, if any Dividend should hereafter happen. And to those Creditors who have sued out Attachments, or may be suing for Attachments, against the Effects of the aforesaid *Samuel Hyde*, if they will strike off their Suits, and send in Writing, from under their Hands, that they have desisted, and do desist therefrom, and will accept of the Conditions of the aforesaid Deed of Assignment; their sending in Writing their Names, River they live on, and Claims, to both of us, of their so desisting, and Willingness to accept the Deed, &c. by the Date beforementioned; may have their Names also entered with the beforementioned Creditors.

N. B. It is the Opinion of us the Subscribers, that as to those Creditors whom this Advertisement may concern, which do not choose to comply with the Contents thereof, at or before the aforesaid 30th Day of May next ensuing; it will not be in our Powers afterward to admit them to any Share in the Dividend, if a Dividend should arise hereafter from the Deed of Assignments.

W. MAUDUIT,
JERN. BIGG.

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.

April 4. 1748.
RUN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 29th March last, a white Servant Man, named *Edward*, a tall Fellow, of a paleish Complexion; he is a Country-bred Fellow, talks dull, and can give but a poor Account of himself, if examined. Had on when he went away, an old brigs Shirt, a green Penniston Waistcoat, with blue Buttons, a Pair of Sheep-skin Breeches, Country-made Stockings, and Pellone Shoes, half worn; he has a spare Shirt with him, Irish Holland.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to me in *Herring-Bay*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges.

SAMUEL CROFT.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscribers, Executors of *Thomas Hyson* late of *Queen Anne's County*, deceased, on Tuesday 20th Day of April next, at the House of *Nathan Samuel* but *Wright*, sundry Household Goods, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, for ready Money.

Also several Tracts of valuable Land lying in the County aforesaid, for ready Money or Bills of Exchange.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms Sale by applying to

NATHAN SAMUEL TURBUTT WRIGHT,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

LEFT about the middle of September last, at the House of the Subscriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, a Bundle, marked IWE, the three Letters join'd in one. The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of Advertisement, may have it for calling for.

GEORGE STILES.

MATTHEW WIGFULL, CUTLER, Living near the Wood Yard, about six Miles from *Marlborough*, on the Road leading to *Piscataway*.

HEREBY gives Notice, That he dresses Razors, and Lancetts, or other Instruments, as well as cheap as any Man in *England*: Those who have any occasion for Jobbs of that kind, may depend on being faithfully served by

Their humble Servant,
MATTHEW WIGFULL.

March 30. 1748.
RAN away from the Ship *Winchelsea*, *Thomas* Commander, now lying in *Severn River*, the two following Sailors; viz.

Daniel Tittle, a short well-set Man, pock-fretten, wears a short Hair, and generally a red Waistcoat.

Alexander Henderson, a tall Man, of a swarthy Complexion, aged about 27 Years.

Whoever secures them, or either of them, and will give notice thereof to the said Commander, shall have Five Shillings Reward for each.

THOMAS COLEMAN.

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

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

JAMES LEE.

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

MARY FLETCHER.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1748.

quid falsi dicere audent, ne quid veri dicere non audeat.

THUCYD.

Mr. GREEN,

HAT grave and moral Writer *Thucydides* advises never to have the Courage to advance a *Falshood*, yet at the same Time to have Courage enough to assert any *Truth*. We have an *English Proverb*, which seems, at first Sight, to contradict this; viz. *Truth ought not to be spoke at all Times*; but I think they both just, and may be easily reconciled, if the former be pos'd spoken of Matters that concern the Public, and the latter, taken as a prudent Maxim, fit to be observed in private.

This Distinction, which will be found to have it's Foundation in Reason, ought to be consider'd, by those who charge *Freeholder* with having been too severe: The Truth, Justice and Exactness of his Painting, none have denied; every one knew his Neighbour's Picture as well as his own; it seems were all drawn so much to the Life, that there was no Occasion for writing the Names at the Bottom. The only Question is, Whether it was necessary for the *public Good*, to lay certain Characters in their true Colours, to prevent the People's being impos'd upon by such for the future? The Writer of these Letters conceiv'd it was; neither has he advanced a Step further than this Necessity seem'd to require. Truth is always to be the Standard, and public Utility the Bound of all pointed Representations; while these Rules are observed, there can be no just Room for Censure: If they are not, through, the Author will be chargeable with Falshood, private Pique, according to his Offence. Let this be the Rule of judging betwixt the *Freeholder* and the Writer that sublimed himself *A Native of Maryland*, making some small Allowance for human Frailty, where a great deal of Provocation was received. If none but *Knaves, Sharpers, Incendiaries, Men of desperate Fortunes, or Fools* drove on by such, are in Opposition to the Measures he undertakes to vindicate if they are nothing but a Parcel of *Mobbers*, with a *Wat* at their Head, as has been strongly insinuated, then this Author has been guilty of neither Falshood nor Scurrility. And if *Freeholders* Characters be equally chimerical and inflated, out of a *ferocious Party Spirit*, he has traduced and calumniated, and endeavoured to stir up the People to *civil and Bloodshed*, let his Behaviour be justly branded with *savage, cruel, and scandalous*; if he, or any of these, on the same Side of the Question, have been guilty of a *total Administration of Justice* to forward their ends, or to promote their own *avaricious Views*, then let them be accounted another *Mr. ADDISON*, agreeable to his parallel; let his Party be accounted the *true Friends* of the Country, and their Opponents, the *restless and ambitious Faction*. In the contrary, if all these Insinuations have their Foundation in down-right Falshood and Defamation, it is but reasonable the Saddle should be laid upon the right Horse's Back: I am extremely glad that the Management of the Side of the Question is undertaken, because, by this the Public will have an Opportunity of examining the merits of both Sides; for I desire nothing more than that may appear, wherever it lies: So, without further Preamble, I resume my Subject.

HAVING, in former Letters, endeavour'd to prove, that the Power as is contended for in County Courts is inconsistent with the hereditary Rights of *British Subjects*, secured to them by the *British Constitution*; I proceed now to what I propos'd in my last, which was, to explain the *Act of Assembly* whence this Power is claim'd; and, in doing this, I hope to be able to satisfy every unprejudiced and sensible Man, that the *Legislature*, neither in this Act, nor in any other, hath the least Grounds to imagine that they ever intended to give an unlimited Power of taxing the People in County

I SHALL begin with observing, that County Justices in England have but very little Power of levying upon the People lodg'd in them, and even that little is put under the strictest Regulations and Restraints. The principal Power of this Sort is given by the 43d Statute of Queen Elizabeth, where a Provision is made for the Poor; and there the Justices are limited to a certain Sum: They shall not assess any Parish above Sixpence per Poll, and one Parish consider'd with another not above Twopence, through the whole County. Besides this, the same Act that gives them a Power to raise this Money, appropriates it. The Wisdom and Prudence, as well as the Reason, of this Proceeding must be evident to every Man, who has duly consider'd our *Constitution*, and the many dangerous Consequences that might attend any considerable Share of Power over the Purse of the People being lodg'd in any Set of Men appointed by the Government. It is with Pleasure I have remark'd the same cautious Proceeding in several of our Acts of Assembly; as in that *For the Establishment of Religious Worship, &c.* in Page 21, of the Body of Laws; there the Justices are empowered to assess for the Reparation of Churches, &c. but they cannot do this, unless the *Vestry* makes Application; and even then they are limited to ten Pounds of Tobacco per Poll, through the Parish. Their Care of the People's Money went yet further, to prevent any *Jobbing* or *Misapplication* of this public Revenue without Redress, the same Law intitles every Parishioner to a Sight of the Register Accounts; and if he thinks himself or the Body of the Parish injur'd, there lies an Appeal to the Governor and Council. It would be tedious to run through every Act of Assembly which might be cited to this Purpose, it will be sufficient to assert in general, that wherever the Legislature has given Courts a Power to raise or dispose of the People's Money, they have for the most part limited them to a Sum, and always expressly appropriated it; the Allowances to Grand Jurors, Petit Jurors, Witnesses, Provincial and County Justices, are all plain Instances of it: But when those of the opposite Side of the Question are press'd with Arguments of this Sort, they reply, that it is very true, County Courts are limited in many particular Instances, but by the express Words of the *Act* in Dispute, they are left at large in every Thing else. Not so much at large neither, as they may perhaps imagine; however as they are limited to no Sum, nor tied down to any Appropriation of what may be raised, by the Power given by this Law, I shall grant it is an Exception from the general Method observed by the Legislature; and I shall endeavour to account for, and shew the true Design of it presently. In the mean time, I must beg Leave to propose a few Questions, which those against whom I am reasoning would do well to consider. For what End, pray, were County Courts limited in these particular Instances? Was it not to secure the Property of the Subject, and prevent Oppression? But how could this valuable End be obtained, by restricting the Justices in several Particulars, whilst they are left at Liberty to tax what they please in every Thing else? Would it not be a mere Farce, to restrain County Courts to 10 lb. Tobacco per Poll for *parochial Charges*, and leave them at large to assess 10,000 lb. Tobacco per Poll, for whatever they please to call *public Charges*? For what avails it to any Man, to have his Property well guarded as a Member of a Parish, if it is left expos'd as a *Freeholder* of a County? Were these Gentlemen to give themselves Time coolly to weigh the Importance of these Questions, it might be of Service to lead them a little into the Reason of the Law; it might make them less positive and dogmatical in pronouncing a Law to be *clear and explicit*, in granting a Power directly contradictory to a fundamental Part of the *British Constitution*, and contrary to the Tenor and Scope of all *British Laws* whatever, whether Acts of Parliament or Acts of Assembly.

BUT it is now Time to consider the Words of the *Act* itself; and first I shall lay it down as a Maxim acknowledged by Lawyers, that where the Words of any Law will admit of two Senses,

April 4, 1748.
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with this Paper.

Sense, that Sense is to be preferred which is most in favour of Liberty; tho' I fancy there will be little Occasion for it in the present Case, for, if I am not much mistaken, it will not be difficult to shew, that however general and indefinite the Expressions may seem to the Inadvertent, they have nevertheless a limited Signification, that it is only under certain Circumstances County Courts are empowered by this Act to levy upon the People, and that the Tax in Dispute was not imposed under the Circumstances requir'd, and consequently not warrantable by that Law. By this Act County Courts are empowered, upon Examination had before them of the public Charges of their several and respective Counties, and Allowances by them made of the same, to levy and raise Tobacco for Payment and Satisfaction of the several and respective County Charges. These are the Words upon which the extraordinary Order of Court is founded: Now I think it will appear to every one that considers this Clause with due Attention, that it gives the Justices no Power to raise a single Pound of Tobacco upon the People for any Thing, but for Work already done, Charges or Accounts exhibited, examined, and allowed of by the Court: If this should prove to be the Case, the disputed Order of Court must be illegal, at least, not warrantable by that Law (and they pretend to no other); because the Tax it imposes was previous to any Work done, or so much as any Agreement made. To clear up this Point, the only Thing necessary is to determine what ought to be understood by the Phrase *Public Charges*; and in my Opinion, were there any Ambiguity in the Phrase, taken by itself, which I think there is not; yet, if it be consider'd as connected with what immediately goes before and follows after in the same Sentence, nothing can be more evident than that it signifies Charges or Accounts brought against the Public for Services already done the Public. For Courts to examine such public Charges, to make Allowances of them, and to levy and raise Tobacco for the Payment and Satisfaction of them, is good Sense, and easily understood. But, let the Phrase *Public Charges* be taken in any other Sense, and I defy any Man to make any Thing but Nonfence of the Sentence, as it stands in the Act. But some will be ready to say, that if it be granted County Courts have a Power by this Act to raise any Sum by Tax, which they think proper to allow for Work already done, it makes no great Difference to the People whether the Money be raised before or afterwards. To this I answer, first, that the Question is not, what Difference it makes to the People, but what is the Nature of that Power given by the Law, and whether the Order of Court was made agreeable to it or not: This is the only Point in Dispute, and therefore any such Objections are altogether from the Purpose. But to shew those that talk in this Manner, that the Difference to the People is not so trifling as they may imagine, I will make them another Answer, and assert, that in this very Restriction consists the whole Security the People have from the Abuses that might be committed by this Law. For it is plain, that nothing considerable can ever be safely undertaken on the Foundation of it, in the Sense explain'd, because the Undertaker must first do the Work, and then bring in his Charge; which must be examined and allowed by the Justices, before they can levy for the Payment of it. Now the Risque in this Case is so great, that no prudent Man would ever choose to run it, in a Matter of any Importance: The same Justices that encouraged him to do the Work, might take it into their Heads to clip his Account unreasonably; nay, one or two new Magistrates might turn the Scale, and create a Majority against the Service, and disallow the whole. Instances might be produced of both these happening, which will be always a sufficient Discouragement from taking considerable Jobs in hand upon such a precarious Footing.

FROM hence it appears, that the Power lodged in County Courts by this Act, to levy upon the People, was only intended for the Payment and Satisfaction of small Charges, which, by the Method directed, are supposed to be so evidently just and necessary, that no Court whatever would refuse to allow them; and at the same Time so very small and inconsiderable, that no Man would scruple to run the Risque of it. Nothing is more to be regarded in Laws, than the Intention of the Legislature in making them; if this can be clearly discover'd, any Construction that may be made of the Letter in Contradiction to the Intention, is never of any Weight with the Judges of Law: Now the true Design of this Law will be farther evident, if it be consider'd, that all Things of any Consequence to be done at the Expence of the Public, so far as the Legislature thought fit to leave them to the Direction of Courts, are particularly mentioned in different Acts of Assembly, and effectual Methods for

the Performance of them directed: In every one of these Courts are limited to a Sum, or to an express Appropriation of it, for the most part in both, as has been already hinted. The Legislature, foreseeing that several Occurrences might happen in Counties, which would be difficult or tedious to enumerate, thought proper to lodge in County Courts a general discretionary Power, to judge of small petty Charges on these Occasions, and to levy for the Payment of them, in case they appear to be reasonable; and this seems to be the plain Intention of the Act. *De minimis non curat Lex*, is a known Maxim of Law: The Legislature knew very well, that nothing but small Matters, nothing but Things undeniably just and necessary, could be safely undertaken upon the Foundation of this Act: therefore they thought their usual Cautions unnecessary on this Occasion, no considerable Damage could ever be done the Community while it was strictly observ'd, and as for trifling Inconveniences, *De minimis non curat Lex*.

THUS I have endeavour'd to explain the true Meaning of this controverted Act, and, I hope, shewn, to the Conviction of every unprejudiced Man, that it gives no Power to County Courts to raise a single Pound of Tobacco (far less one hundred thousand) upon the People, unless it be to discharge Accounts actually brought against the Public for past Services; and from the Nature and Circumstances of the Thing, this Power could never be intended by the Legislature to extend further than to provide for the Payment of small Charges. They certainly could never conjecture, that a Court which has no Power to hold Cognizance of a Sum of above thirty thousand Pounds of Tobacco, would ever claim a Power by this Law to levy one hundred thousand: Surely levying one hundred thousand a hundred Cognizance of a Sum above thirty thousand, and consequently exceeding their Jurisdiction. It is mere Quibbling to say, that this Limitation of County Courts Jurisdiction is only with respect to Actions of *Monum* and *Tuum*; for where do we find any such Distinction made? and as this Sum was levied for one Service, the Public in this Case is but as one Man.

NOW what will it avail in answer to all that has been said, to tell us, that Instances may be produced of considerable Sums having been levied by County Courts, previous to any Service being done, when they had no other Law than the Act in Dispute to support them in it. Supposing the Fact true, what follows? Will one illegal Act vindicate another? Those who remain in this Manner ought to remember the Rule, *a falsus in facie datur consequentia*. If Money has been raised for Things not acknowledged necessary, without Law, and wink'd at because a Man thought himself injured, will that vindicate an undenied Action, dangerous in its Consequences, and unaccountable to God or by above two Thirds of a County? No reasonable Man will say so. The Law is now Forty Years old, and this is the first Time that ever any such Power was put in Motion. I hope it will be the last. All other County Courts in the Province have upon the like Occasions, when they judge a large Sum necessary, apply'd to the Assembly for a particular Act empowering them to raise it. This is the regular, and the constitutional Method, this is the Method consistent with Liberty. For if this Law gives a Power to raise one hundred thousand Pounds of Tobacco, it gives the same to raise one hundred Millions. I demand when does it stop? How is it to be controul'd? Should it be acknowledged that the Act only gives County Courts this Power, no superior Court of Law can controul them, even if they were inclin'd, because it is the Business only to declare what is Law; nothing less than an Act of the Legislature repealing the former could do it; and all the Branches of the Legislature could not or would not do about it, an unlimited Power of taxing must still remain in County Courts: And then instead of rebuilding Court House, I can't see why they might not in Time build Fortifications, maintain Standing Armies, levy Ship Money, or, in short, raise any Sum upon the People for whatever they thought proper to give a Title of publick Charges to. If any Man will shew me such an Use might not be made of the ample Power committed for, *erit mihi magnus Apollo*.

NOTHING I think will more properly conclude the Subject, than to shew the Sense of the Legislature in a Case of the same Nature, and exactly parallel in all its Circumstances to the present Case. It appears by the printed Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly for the Year 1739, that a Petition was preferred by the Justices, &c. of Court County, to the House, praying Leave to bring in a Bill

brick the under Works of the Court-House, and to new shingle the same: This Petition was read and granted, but by some differences betwixt the Branches of the Legislature, there happened to be no session that Year, nor the Year following; but the Year 1741, the Affair was brought on again, and a Bill made to repair Calvert County Court-House, in consequence of which, there was an Act passed into a Law, empowering three Commissioners named by the Assembly, together with the Justices of Calvert County, to repair the Court-House of that County, by an Assessment of a Sum not exceeding five hundred Pounds current Money on the Inhabitants thereof. It appears by the Proceedings of the same Year, that the Assembly made it a Rule never to grant particular Acts for the giving Power to do any Thing, when the same Thing may be done by the Laws in being. The Petition of one Thomas Harris was read and rejected, and the Reason given for it in the following remarkable Words; *Forasmuch as the Petitioner hath already sufficient Provision made for him, by an Act of Assembly entitled, &c.* and not this likewise have been a proper Answer to the Justices of Calvert County, had there been any Act then in being, which gave them a Power to do what they petition'd for? or the Gentlemen on the opposite Side of the Question assert the *Native*, that an ample Power was really lodged in the going Justices by as clear and explicit a Law as ever was made; and yet the whole Legislative Body was ignorant of it? The Legislature ought I think, in Modesty, to be supposed to stand the Power given in their own Acts best; but by what has been recited, it is plain they were of Opinion, that there was no such Power as was petition'd for given in any former Act; and therefore they made one on purpose: Nay it appears they did not see fit to leave the Management of so much public Money entirely to the Justices, but thought proper to add three Commissioners of their own naming to them. Whether the ensuing Assembly will confirm the Opinion of their Body in this Matter, or acknowledge the superior Skill of Prince George's County Justices, a little Time will determine.

The Court-House of Calvert County stood two Years in Repair, after the Necessity of repairing it was acknowledged by the Lower House of Assembly, from a supposed Want of Power to do it without a particular Act for the Purpose; the Powers wanted were only to new-brick the under Works of the Court-House, and new shingle the same. But it is modestly asserted, that the ensuing Assembly, in direct Contradiction to the former Opinion of their own Body, will approve of what Prince George's County Justices have done, and acknowledge there has been a Law in Force these forty Years, which gave the County Courts a Power not only to new brick the Under Works of the Court-House, and new shingle the same, but to make a new Brick Wall round, and considerably enlarge it, or more properly to build it anew; and this too, with such a Footing as places an unlimited Power of Taxing the People in County Courts, which, as has been shewn, is one of a fundamental Part of the British Constitution.

A FREEHOLDER.

Notes and Proceedings, &c. for 1741, Page 430.

Id. Page 422.

the Act: Mr. Benjamin Mackall, Mr. Benjamin Hance, Mr. Richard Young.

Mr. GREEN,

BEFORE the Thread of my Discourse is resumed, it may not be amiss, for the Benefit of those who have not access to the Laws, to publish in your Paper the Act of Assembly, or rather that Paragraph of it, by which the Inhabitants of Prince George's County are taxed for the Repairs of their Court-House: The Act of which would have been anticipated, if Mr. Freeholder agreeable to his repeated Promises, had entered into an Amendment of the Law; but that it seems has carefully been considered, either as a Rock on which he was sure to split, or because the Peace and Tranquility of a People was to him of less value than the Glory of displaying a little Learning in Evidence. An Ambition commendable enough in a School-boy, but surely not altogether becoming the Friend and Champion of Liberty. At his first setting out he was pleased also to mix with an Expectation of having the Breasts of the Matter laid open, and the private Views with which they acted

unfolded; but in that too the Publick has been unhappily deceived; not more perhaps from the Difficulty of the Task, than to make Room for one of the most daring and insolent Reflections that ever was cast on any Country, by telling the supreme Magistrate and the representative Body of the People, that the former had appointed a Person Chairman of a Court of Justice, and the latter unanimously voted him worthy of the greatest and most honourable Trust in the Gift of the People, although he had the Misfortune of being both a Knave and a Fool. But of this at present I shall say no more. Having embark'd in the Cause of injured Magistracy, and being determined not to be diverted therefrom by any Mouve whatever, I shall come immediately to the Law, which to me appears a plain and full Vindication of their Conduct.

An Act empowering the Commissioners of the County Courts to levy and raise Tobacco, to defray the necessary Charges of their Counties and Parishes.

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

To enlarge upon this Law is at present neither my Purpose nor Business; for as the Freeholder himself wittily observes, He is the Plaintiff and the Magistrates the Defendants, wherefore I shall now make no other Observation on that Head, than that this is the only Act by which [the County Courts] are empowered to tax the People on any Occasion or for any Purpose whatever. And as the Words of the Law are general, and consequently imply a discretionary Power, it should seem the Duty of those who think themselves qualified to make Distinctions without Differences, to shew, that under this general Power Bridges are to be built, Ferries to be kept, the Poor to be maintained, and yet a Court-House not to be repaired, or that the last is not as necessary a Charge, or more so, than any of the former. Whenever an Attempt of this Kind is made, I shall be ready and I hope able to refute all such shallow Arguments and false Reasoning. In the mean Time, what has already been alledged by the Freeholder in Relation to the Constitution of our Mother Country shall be answered; nor am I dissident of proving, to the Conviction of all Men, my Adversary as ignorant of that as he supposed the People of Maryland destitute of common Sense, or as they justly esteem him of that and good Manners.

I am, Sir, Thine,

A Native of Maryland.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for November, 1747.

Yarmouth, in Portsmouth Harbour.

THO' the Yarmouth without dispute had as great a share as any single ship in the fleet, if not a greater, in the engagement with the French October 14. yet in all the accounts I have seen, she is not so much as mentioned, as if no such ship had been there. It is something surprizing, that admiral Hawke should see and mention, in his long account, the behaviour of the Lion, Louisa, Tilbury, and Eagle, and yet could discover nothing of the extraordinary Courage and Conduct of capt. Saunders in the Yarmouth, who lay two hours and an half close engaged with the Neptune a 70 gun ship, with 700 men, and never quitted her till she struck, although the Monarch, a 74 gun ship, who struck to us likewise, lay upon our bow for some time with another of the enemy's ships upon our stern. When the Neptune struck, after killing them 100 men, and wounding 140; she was so close to us that our men jump'd into her; and notwithstanding so long warm work, and his ship much disabled in Masts and Rigging, with 22 men killed and 70 wounded, his Courage did not cool here, he could not with patience see the French admiral, and the Intrepid a

74 gun

74 gun ship getting away and none of our ships after them, nor could he think of preferring his own security, to the Glory and Interest of his Country, but ardently wish'd to go after them, and propos'd it to capt. Saumarez in the Nottingham, and capt. Rodney in the Eagle, who were within hale of us, but capt. Saumarez being unfortunately kill'd by the first fire of the enemy, the Nottingham haul'd their Wind and did no more service, and the Eagle, came not nigh enough to do any; so that the Yarmouth had to deal with both of the enemy's ships for some time, till at length they got out of the reach of our guns. I think so much bravery and noble spirit ought not to lie in oblivion. I shall only observe, from the two late battles which we have had with the French, that fighting them close we shall constantly get the better of them; which is confirm'd in the behaviour of the Neptune's men, who all quitted the upper Deck and run below, when the Yarmouth came near her, and that at a distance by the superior skill of their gunners, and the length of their guns, they can always get from us.

Yours, &c.

The Neptune had every Mast and Bowspit entirely carried away, and both sides filled with cannon shot. The captain of her being killed, the command devolv'd on the Chevalier de Kerterec, Knight of St. Louis, who made a most gallant and obstinate defence. She had 8 officers killed outright, 1 mortally wounded; and when she struck had 8 Feet Water in her hold.

A List of the Kill'd and Wounded on our Side.

In the Kent,	kill'd	wounded
Eagle,	16	43
Defiance,	11	42
Portland,	7	12
Nottingham,	13	25
Edinburgh,	6	19
Devonshire,	14	52
Yarmouth,	22	70
Windsor,	8	59
Gloucester,	6	15
Tilbury,	No Account.	
Lyon,	20	79
Monmouth,	18	70
Princess Louisa,	12	62

L O N D O N.

November 24. Thirty transports are ordered to be victualled with all expedition, to sail to Williamstadt to bring over seven regiments of soldiers.

His royal highness the duke has de-fired all the officers of the Army to leave off wearing Ruffles; and will himself set the first example.

Last night the Merchants met at the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, when Mr. Godfrey was chosen Chairman, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address, to be presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, thanking their Lordships for their prudent Conduct and past Favours, and requesting the Continuance of them. They are to meet again on Tuesday next.

On Monday last a small French Privateer was taken, and sent into Portsmouth.

A courier has passed the Hague, dispatched from London to Petersburg, whither he carries the ratification of the subsidy treaty concluded with Russia for the 30,000 men for the service of the maritime powers. And after M. de Swart has signed this treaty, in qualification of minister plenipotentiary from the States General, at the court of Petersburg, they expect to hear of some day being fixed for the march of those troops; which are to consist of 15,000 foot, 10,000 horse, and 5000 Cossacks and calmuks.

They write from Paris, that the Duke de Penthièvre, high admiral of France, who has been some months in Britany, continues there still, in order to finish the arrangements he has been making for the security of that province, particularly along the sea coast: And it is added, that such just measures have already been taken, and the militia have been so well exercised, that they have no dread of any more such enterprises from England, as have been attempted within these two years past.—If they are not afraid of attempts from England, we have reason to believe that Admiral Hawke has left us no room to be afraid of enterprises from France, which seem to have been designed by the cantonnement of the Irish regiment along the coast.

Extract of a Letter from Jersey, October 26.

"A boat from St. Malo brings advice, that seven privateers of 30 and 40 guns, sailed from thence the 18th instant,

with an intent to cruise in company, and wait for our American traders, &c. And also that two others of 50 guns were to go to sea in a day or two.

Admiralty Office, November 23. Capt. Shirley, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Dover, being on a cruise in the Channel, on the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock in the morning, was surprised by a French privateer, which he gave chase, and about 11 o'clock came up with her, when she plied the Dover with her main-top guns, which carried with it her fore-top mast, upon which she was killed. She is called the Jean Frederic of St. Malo, mounts 21 guns and carried 200 men. She is a new ship, and this her first cruise; had been out but five days, and had taken nothing. She is brought into Falmouth.

January 12. The town of Middleburgh in Zealand has ready fitted out one privateer, of 38 guns and 270 men, to cruise upon the French; and is building two ships more for the same purpose, one of which is to mount 38 guns, and the other 40. They are likewise fitting out privateers at Flushing and other Places in that Province, but they do not tell us the number.

To prevent the Corn from being exported to France, and that Farmer or Landlord may not be detrimented, we have that subscriptions will be opened in most of the cities and towns in England, to raise money to purchase what can be spared, and lodge it in Granaries, till such time as there may be a great demand for it, or of less service to the enemy than at present. This Scheme is already begun in the City of Westminster.

Several fine hunting Horses have been lately brought home and sent to France, which should be prevented. [Not in Flags of Truce]

The Pope, not content with having contributed a large sum towards the construction of the new Church at Berlin, has addressed a circular Letter to the Archbishops of his Religion, exhorting them to follow his Example, and expatiating largely upon the Benevolence of the House of Brandenburg, particularly his present Prussian Majesty, to those of the Roman Communion.

There is advice, that the Alcide, a French privateer, of 40 guns and 240 men, was lately lost going into Morlaix, and 70 were saved. This ship had a very smart engagement with an English Merchantmen, supposed to be captain's ship.

We hear that all the first and second rate men of war, as fast as possible, be reduced to seventy and eighty gun ships.

We have a very singular piece of News from Aix la Chapelle, which is, that a noble Palace being treated for three at a considerable Rent, it was apprehended that it must be for the use of the French Plenipotentiaries, but that it is since believed, that it is designed for the habitation of a certain great Prince of blood, who finding his Counsels slighted, and his Person neglected, is inclined to retire thither for the remaining part of his Life.

Yesterday morning fell down the River to Gravesend, a privateer called the Hawke, esteemed one of the best ships hitherto fitted out: She carries 120 men, and is commanded by the brave capt. Wilkes, who formerly had the Warren Galley privateer, and behaved in the most gallant manner in many engagements, and took several valuable prizes.

January 19. His majesty's ships in commission, are 2 of 100 guns, 4 of 90, 12 of 80, 21 of 70, 28 of 60, 32 of 50, 97 of 40; in all 196. Besides above 30 sloops, frigates, &c.

Upon the exertion of our naval strength, and the success (which the French admiral observes crowns all) of some of our squadrons, the administration have at length gained approval from their superintendents and censors, the public writers.

"If we did not own the justice of these measures (says Westminster Journal), we might be thought guilty of weakness in opposition; not the friends of our country, but enemies of Power. It behoves us to mention, with approbation, both the ministers who order, and the commanders who execute, this scheme of destroying the French trade, and weakening their naval power.—After all the ill that has been said of the late earl of Orford, we must do his memory justice to allow, that tho' he suffered our trade to be long neglected, and at last entered unwillingly into a war, he was always careful to keep up the fleet which he did not choose to employ. Tho' little was seen, during his long administration, but fleets of parade; we had the satisfaction to reflect, that the same fleets, in a day of trial, were ready for service."

[For the rest, See the SUPPLEMENT.]

SUPPLEMENT to the Maryland Gazette, No. 156.

ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1748.

AST Wednesday a Pilot-Boat belonging to one *Mills* was overfet and sunk in *Choptank*, by a sudden Squall of Wind, which Accident one *John Baxter* a Sailor, and another Man, were drowned; *Mills* saved himself by an Oar. The drowned Persons, on raising the Vessel, were found holding by the Boat's Sprit.

Since our last arrived here *Capt. Israel Holland*, in 3 Months since *Madeira*; who having lost his Rudder by bad Weather, being otherwise damaged, was obliged to put into *Bermuda* for Repair. He heard there, that *Don Pedro* sail'd from the *Havana* about 6 Weeks ago, with 14 Sail of Privateers, to cruise on our Coasts. Last Thursday Week, *Capt. Holland* a Privateer take a Schooner off our Capes, in Soundings: the next Day he saw an Engagement between the same Privateer and a Ship from *Gibraltar*, which lasted 8 Hours; and having heard and counted 63 Broadfides, he observed the Privateer to ther off. The Ship which engaged her is since arrived *James River, Virginia*.

Capt. Leonard, who is arrived at *New-York*, in a Flag of War from *Leoganne*, brings a Confirmation of the taking of *St. Louis*, on the Island of *Hispaniola*, by Admiral *Knowles*; whereof he gives the following Particulars; viz.

That only two 70 Gun Ships went in, and engaged the Fort of *Glaftes*; in which Time they laid it almost in Rubbish, and kill'd upwards of 300 Men out of 350, which was all that opposed the Garrison; and that the Inhabitants then set Fire to the Town, to prevent the *English* from getting the Plunder. *Capt. Leonard* adds, that great Numbers of Forces were daily coming at *Leoganne* from all parts of the Island, expecting that the *English* would either attack them or *Petit Guavis* next; which seemed to be under dismal Apprehensions, and in the great Consternation imaginable. 'Tis said the Fort at *Port Louis* upwards of 100 pieces of heavy Cannon mounted Thursday last died over *South River*, in this County, Mr. *Samuel Smith*, who formerly serv'd his County as a Representative, and lately as Sheriff; and was for many Years one of the most worthy Magistrates.

Capt. Spencer, from *Biddford*, arrived here yesterday; he brought Papers to the latter End of *February*; We have yet had an Opportunity of seeing them; but 'tis said he has brought no very material News, a *Dutch War* not being then fully declared.

Two Ships from *Whitehaven*, whose Names we have not yet heard, are arrived in *Choptank*.

If the unknown Author of a Piece just come to Hand, signed The true Freeholder, had sent two or three Pistoles with his Performance, it might then have been thought full of good Sense, and he would see it publish'd.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

To be SOLD,

AT the Subscriber's Store in *Annapolis*, on Wednesday the 11th Day of May next, a likely Negro Man, and a Country-born Negro Boy, to the highest Bidder, for Current Money. The Sale to be at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

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

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, junior,
RICHARD BURDWS.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer.

April 9, 1748.

R UN away from the Subscriber, near *Patuxent* Iron Works, an *English* Convict Servant Woman, named *Elizabeth Edwards*, alias *Redding*, alias *Key*; she is about 20 years of Age, full faced, and very much black freckled. She had with her the following Cloaths; viz. a Calico Gown; a Red Plaid Gown; a Pair of Stays; a Calico Coat, with a dark Camblet Border; red Morocco shoes, with white heels; and a Straw Hat.

Whoever secures the said Woman, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. (John Carr.) JOHN DAVIS.

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

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

THOMAS HARRIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Chesbire*, lately deceas'd, are hereby desired to make Payment of their respective Debts: And all Persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

MARY CHESHIRE, } Administrators.
STEPHEN WEST, }

TO be SOLD by the Subscribers, Administrators of the late *John Chesbire*, at his Plantation in the Swamp, on Wednesday the fourth Day of May next, to the Highest Bidder, for Current Money, A Choice Parcel of very likely Country-born Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, several Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, some good Feather Beds, Pewter, and other Household Furniture; also a Parcel of Plantation Utensils, and many other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

MARY CHESHIRE,
STEPHEN WEST.

Kent County, Chester Town, April 6, 1748.

FIVE PISTOLES REWARD.

R UN away from the Subscriber, an Irish Servant Man, named *Henry* or *Harry O'Neal*, much pitted with the Small Pox, of a pale Complexion, and about 19 Years of Age. He stole a fine dark bay Horse, natural Pacer, twitch Tail, shod before, drags one of his hind Hoofs at the Toe, marked on the Buttock with something resembling VT, but join'd together. There went away with him, another Irish Servant Man, a Weaver by Trade: 'Tis probable if they part, the latter may have the Horse.

Whoever secures the above *Henry*, and said Horse, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall receive the above Reward for both, or one half for the Man or Horse, if taken separately.

JOHN CONNOR.

LOST between the Head of *Severn* and *Annapolis*, a RAZOR, in a Double Case: It being an old Useful Servant, the Finder sending or bringing it to the Printer, shall be treated with a Bowl of Punch.

Talbot

Talbot County, March 28. 1746.

WHEREAS Mary Anne, the Wife of William Edmonston, hath eloped from her said Husband. These are to forewarn all Persons from Dealing or Truſting her for any Sum of Tobacco, Money, or other Commodities, with an Expectation of being paid by me: For I hereby declare, I will pay no Debt of any Nature, contracted by her from this Date. Witness my Hand the Day and Year above written.

WILLIAM EDMONSTON.

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

DARBY LUX.

Maryland, &c. WHEREAS, by Indenture Quadruplicate, made March the twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred forty-six, between Samuel Hyde, of London, of the first Part; we the Subscribers, William Mauduit, now of Prince George's County, and Jeremiah Bigg, now of Baltimore County, but both then in London, on the second Part; George Plater, Esq; Henry Darnall, Merchant, Benjamin Taft, Esq; Josiah Middlemore, Richard Bennett, Esq; Philip Thomas, Esq; and Henry Maffey, all of this Province, of the third Part; and John Hyde, Esq; of the fourth Part; the above mentioned Samuel Hyde did assign and make over sundry Plantations, Tracts of Lands, Negroes, Cattle, Stock, Debts, and other Things, unto us, and the aforeſaid George Plater, Esq; Henry Darnall, Benjamin Taft, Esq; Josiah Middlemore, Richard Bennett, Esq; Philip Thomas, Esq; and Henry Maffey, or such of them as should accept the same, according to the Conditions mentioned in the aforeſaid Deed, in Trust for the Benefit of his Creditors in Maryland, accepting the same.

Notice is hereby given to all those Creditors of the said Samuel Hyde, in this Province, who have not sued for Attachments against his Effects, nor taken any legal Ways for recovering their Debts, and will accept of the Conditions of the Deed of Assignment, one of which is; That whether the Monies which may arise from the Deed be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the Debts due to them, or not, yet the same shall be accepted by them in full Satisfaction and Discharge of their Debts, and not otherwise. Another is, That the Costs and Charges attending the several Trusts, created by the Deed, shall be first defrayed. That if they will send to us in Writing their Names, River they live on, and Claims; also that they have not sued for Attachments against the Estate or Effects of the said Samuel Hyde here, nor taken any legal Ways for the Recovery of their Debts; and that they do and will accept of the Conditions contain'd in the Deed of Assignment, on or before the 30th Day of May next ensuing; they shall have their Names entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, in order to their being intitled, in proportion to their just Debts, to their Part of what Dividend may hereafter arise from the Deed, according to the Tenour thereof, if any Dividend should hereafter happen. And to those Creditors who have sued out Attachments, or may be suing for Attachments, against the Effects of the aforeſaid Samuel Hyde, if they will strike off their Suits, and send in Writing, from under their Hands, that they have desisted, and do desist therefrom, and will accept of the Conditions of the aforeſaid Deed of Assignment; their sending in Writing their Names, River they live on, and Claims, to both of us, of their so desisting, and Willingness to accept the Deed, &c. by the Date beforementioned; may have their Names also entered with the beforementioned Creditors.

N. B. It is the Opinion of us the Subscribers, that as to those Creditors whom this Advertisement may concern, which do not choose to comply with the Contents thereof, at or before the aforementioned 30th Day of May next ensuing; it will not be in our Powers afterwards to admit them to any Share in the Dividend, if a Dividend should arise hereafter from the Deed of Assignments.

W. MAUDUIT,
JER. BIGG.

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

JAMES WALKER.

GOOD Madeira Wine, Brandy, and Barrel Pot, to be Sold cheap for Ready Money, by Thomas Williams in Annapolis.

RAN away from the Ship Rumney and Long, Kresy, John Commander, now lying in Patuxent River, five Sailors belonging to the said Ship; and took with them a Six Ounce Yawl, painted yellow. The principal Fellow of the five, John Studard, a small-fiz'd Man, thin visaged, and has for several Years been Tobacco-droguing in York River, Virginia, which Way it is supposed they are gone.

Whoever secures the said Sailors, or any of them, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each; and a reasonable Reward for the Boat.

KENNY JOHN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 29th of March last, a white Servant Man, named Edward Carter, a tall Fellow, of a paleish Complexion; he is a Country-bred clownish Fellow, talks dull, and can give but a poor Account of himself, if examined. Had on when he went away, an Orange-briſh Shirt, a green Pennſion Waistcoat, with blue Buttons, a Pair of Sheep-skin Breeches, Country-made Stockings, and Pellone Shoes, half worn; he has a spare Shirt with him, of Irish Holland.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to me, Herring-Bay, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges.

SAMUEL CARTER.

To be SOLD.

BY the Subscribers, Executors of Thomas Hyson Wright, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, on Tuesday the 26th Day of April next, at the House of Nathan Samuel Wright, sundry Household Goods, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, for ready Money.

Also several Tracts of valuable Land lying in the County aforeſaid, for ready Money or Bills of Exchange.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms Sale by applying to

NATHAN SAMUEL TRUBETT WRIGHT,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

LEFT about the middle of September last, at the House of the Subscriber, in the City of Annapolis, a Bundle, marked IWE, the three Letters join'd in one. The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of the Advertisement, may have it for calling for.

GEORGE STEVENS.

RAN away from the Ship Winchelsea, Thomas Commander, now lying in Severn River, the two following Sailors; viz.

Daniel Tittle, a short well-set Man, pock-fretten, with his own short Hair, and generally a red Waistcoat.

Alexander Henderson, a tall Man, of a swarthy Complexion, aged about 27 Years.

Whoever secures them, or either of them, and will give Notice thereof to the said Commander, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

THE 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 FRANK.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1748.

Mr. GREEN,

HE Native of Maryland, in an Introduction to Animadversions on the Freeholder, begins with the Opinion of the famous Mr. ADDISON; that "nothing could be so scandalous to Government, and so detestable in the Eyes of all good Men, as defamatory Papers and Pamphlets." This Opinion has no need of Support: They have a Tendency to dissolve all Government, and throw a Country into the utmost Confusion. For the Sake, I shall decline all Preface; and apply myself to consider the Freeholder's Letters; from whence it will, I think, be made appear, that they are scandalous and defamatory, and so shall leave our Author to his own Reflections.

his first Letter he gives us a Copy of the Order of Court, the Names of the Magistrates that ordain'd it: He tells us, that he shall trouble him with some Observations upon the Method of Prosecution. I shall endeavour to shew with what Views, it (the Order of Court) was made; how far it is founded either on Custom or on the Authority of the Assembly; and then enumerate the dreadful Consequences of such a Power in our County Courts. Here we are to expect something extraordinary: And had he pursued these Particulars, with Temper and Decency, he might not have been blamed: But to wander from the Method of confining himself to, and launch out into Scurrility and Satire; is as great an Absurdity as well can be. I do not think he expects to be censured, for being thus bold with Magistrates, when he was conscious with what Scandal and Reflection he was to treat them; but as he, worthy Gentleman, quarrel to Names or Persons, I can give the less Offence. Here he gives us to understand, that he can belch out Words of Infamy, with a perfect Serenity and Calmness of Mind. O wonderful! Is he of the humane Race! And all this for the Good of Society! O rare Enterpriser!

A T Magistracy is a great and honourable Trust, no Man will deny, and yet ought to be bounded with many and many Restraints, and every Violation, wilfully committed, should be and punished by the superior Powers. But for a Scribbler to take upon him to revile and censure Magistrates for doing what they think is their Duty to do, is Impudence, in the highest Degree!

A T it is the Right of English Subjects to have their Rights and Properties secured by Laws made by themselves, and by their Magistrates, is I think incontestible. But the Word of the Constitution, is too pompous a Word for me: I leave that to the Freeholder to explain. Then follows the Assertion, that whenever these Laws are wilfully, or maliciously, misconstructed, to serve certain Purposes, or By-Ends, the Good of the People in general, our Constitution affords us a try'd and practicable Remedy. I call this a notable Assertion, because every Body would pity a Magistrate that wilfully misconstructed a Law, provided he was sincere and honest; but ignorantly to misconstrue a Law, or Laws, to serve certain Purposes, or By-Ends, and not the Good of the People in general, is a flaming Contradiction and Nonsense; for it supposes he knows his Ends in misconstruing, and yet is ignorant of them. How well qualified is this Scribbler, to write against Magistrates? He gives us a Contradiction, and knows not that.

But more of this when I come to his third Letter. But done with his first Letter, I challenge him to make it appear, that the Magistrates have taken any Steps to destroy, or to lay their valuable Branch of Liberty, (viz.) a Liberty in the People to lay their Wants and Complaints, by Petition, before the Legislature. If he has no Ground or Reason for this; is it not highly impudent and presumptuous, to expect, that the People of every good Man should attend him? How solemn is the Charge! But it is what every Body may easily see through. In his second Letter, he tells us, his Design is to be a little more liberal, in considering that very extraordinary Order of

Court; and says, That nothing ever happened in the Province of more publick Concern. If the Steps taken by one of the Parties be legal and valid, it strikes at the Foundation of all Liberty, and then the Cause, not of private Persons, in a particular County, but of every Man in the Province, who is not inclin'd to give up these Rights and Privileges which secure to him his Property, from an unlimited Power, contended for in County Courts, to say what they please. Now in Answer to this, he should first have shewn, to make the Order extraordinary, that no such Thing has been done before, by any Court in this Province; For if there has, then this Order is not extraordinary. This was still more incumbent upon him, because he asserts, That never did any Thing happen in the Province, of more publick Concern! Is it not strange, that this has never been seen into, from 1704 till this subtle Author found it out? And I believe there is not a County in the Province, but where the Justices have taxed the People with what was, in their Opinion, sufficient to defray the County Charge. But it is plain, the Author has made this a Party Cause; for if it is legal and valid what one of the Parties have done, (says he) then it strikes at the Foundation of all Liberty; one Party supposes another, an Opposite; of this our Author takes upon him to be the Advocate. I should be glad to know of him, how a Law can be supposed to strike at the Liberties of the People; which is made by the joint Consent of the People? Or, which is the same Thing, by their Representatives? One would think the Legislature would rebuke him for this; especially for saying, that this Order, if legal and valid, becomes the Cause of every Man in the Province, that is not inclin'd to give up his Rights and Privileges. Is not this clamouring against the Legislature? A spurring up the People against them? A making a Party against them, in order to bring them into Contempt? The plain English is, that if this Act gives them (the Magistrates) power to levy what they think sufficient to defray the County Charge, and have not fixed them to a certain Sum; then the Legislature have taken away their Rights and Privileges. But he calls it an unlimited Power; he says, because the Interpretation put upon the Clause of the Act of Assembly, from which the Justices claim their Power, is without Limitation; and gives them the same Power to levy five hundred Thousand, or fifty Millions, as one hundred Thousand; and he might have added, as one Pound; and this Consequence is not denied, he says, by the Favourers of the Tax; they insist upon it, that such a Power is really lodged in every County Court by the Act. Is not the Clause of the Act as unlimited as the Interpretation of it? But who ever challenged an unlimited Power to the Justices to levy what they pleased? Are they not plainly limited by the Charges of the County? Can they raise one Pound more than will defray those Charges? Are they not under the Ties of Oaths, to act uprightly? Are not their Accounts, of the Tobacco levied, kept apart from other Matters; and to be under Inspection of the Governour and Council? What greater Care could the Legislature take, to prevent a corrupt Administration of the Act? They could not limit them to a certain Sum; because they could not foresee what would be proportionate to such Charge; the general Limitation is all that in Reason could be expected. And what a strange Noise has our Author made about it? It would have been worthy of him to have shewed, that the Justices of our Mother Country, or the Overseers of the Poor, are otherwise limited than by general Restraint? For if the Practice be the same there, as here, I'll venture to say, that the Order of Court is conformable to the Act, and strikes not at the Foundation of all Liberty; for may it not, with Reason be supposed, that the Parliament of Great Britain, and Assembly of Maryland, know the Constitution better than our Author? But he goes on, and says, he thought it had been notoriously known, by every Man, who thought himself qualified to act in a publick 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

of Baltimore County with me the Sub-
in his Absence
debited to the fall
Discharge their
trouble and Charge.
JAMES WALKER

and Barrel Port,
Thomas Williams

April 1, 1748.
Long, Key, John
River, five Salts
th them a Six Ounc
ellow of the five
aged, and has for
ork River, Virginia

y of them, shall have
reasonable Reward
KENNEDY JOHN

April 4, 1748.
Tuesday the 29th
named Edward Carter
he is a Country
e but a poor Account
went away, an Ounc
at, with blue Buttons
made Stockings, some
bare Shirt with him

d brings him to my
a Reward, besides
ages.

SAMUEL COTTE

Thomas Hyacinth
ceased, on Tuesday
of Nathan Samuel
Negroes, Harlan

lying in the County
exchange.
ay know the Terms

WALKER

umber last, at the House
of Annapolis, a fine
join'd in one. The
ying the Charge of the
for.

GEORGE STEVENS

March 30, 1748.
believe, Thomas Carter
River, the two following

pock-fretten, wear
miscoat.

a swarthy Complexion

tem, and will give No
shall have Five Pounds
THOMAS OGDEN

February 3, 1748.
e Indian King, in
ts of Ordinary keeping
it; hereby desire
pay off their respective
may expect to be

MARY FRANK

ING-OFFICE in
this Page.

James the Second the Power of the People, to be possessed with their Purse in their own Hands, to be the sole Judges, how much is necessary to be raised on them, and to direct the Disposal of it. Now, grant all this, and what to the Purpose? Therefore they ought not, or cannot in Conjunction with the other Parts of the Legislature, enact a Law to empower the Justices, to levy what is necessary to defray the County Charges. Has our Author the Assurance to draw such a Conclusion? He seems to nibble at it; for he tells us, that whenever any Bill, relating to raising of Money, has been offered them (the Representatives of the People meaning) by the House of Peers, that they never failed to resent it with Indignation, as an Incroachment on their inherent Rights. And what then? Will it follow that the Legislature cannot empower the Justices of a County, to levy what is necessary to defray the County Charge? A noble Logician! How wisely does he draw Conclusions? Is it not as Fundamental a Right in the People to give as to take? May not they, in Conjunction with the other Branches of the Legislature, provide for the incident Charges of a County, and enable the Justices to levy them, without a Breach upon the Constitution? Can they make no Provision for Futurity? What a senseless Constitution does our Scribbler make of it? He brings in the House of Commons, resenting it as an Incroachment on their Rights, that the Lords should offer a Bill for raising of Money, to prove that the whole Legislature cannot empower any Set of Men whatever, to raise or levy any Money, or other Thing, upon any Account whatsoever, tho' ever so necessary to be done; and this, he says, is a fundamental Part of the British Constitution. How wonderful Sagacious is our Author? He should have given a particular List of the Fundamentals, with a Caution to the Assembly not to touch them! For, says he, they cannot alter the Constitution; that is, they can neither make it better nor worse! There are (says he) 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. But cannot the whole alter them? Can they not make what Law they please? I wish our Adept would answer these Questions: It would be entertaining to have his Explication of the Constitution, the Basis, Bulwark, Fundamentals, Powers, Rights, and Privileges invested in every Branch of the Legislature; no Part of which can be given up by any of them, without breaking through that Constitution, which is the Basis of the whole. I'll venture to say, that these are such a Jingle of Words, that no Man can understand, without an Explication, and fixing the Particulars. Pray, Sir, was not the Birth-right of James the Second an inherent Right? Was it not his Property and Privilege to rule the Nation, to be at the Head of the Lords and Commons, to assent or dissent to all Laws made? Now if this was his Right and Privilege (if you say it was not, shew what was) how could this be taken away without breaking through that Constitution, which is the Basis of the whole? And if the Constitution was then dissolved, what becomes of the Basis?

I SHALL now humbly, and with great Deference to the Community, offer my Opinion of the Constitution: I take the Basis, or Foundation, of it to be the great Law of Reason, the Rules whereof are deducible from the Nature of Things; but would be ineffectual for the Purposes of Government, without the best and wisest of the Community to explain and apply them impartially, to the Exigencies and Necessities of the Whole. The Dictates of Reason, then, directed our Ancestors to that mixed Form of Government that we now have, which secures to the Body of the People the Legislative Power, and lodges the Executive in a single Person, under Limitations; and this has been improved into what we call a Parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; who regularly meet, and enact Laws agreeable to the Nature of Things, for the well ordering, directing and governing the whole Community. To them belong the Explication and Application of the Law of Reason, for the Purposes of Government. I know then of no Essential or Fundamental of the Constitution, but Parliaments; their Existence was before the Law, their Origin cannot be founded in any Law; we have Laws for the Choice and Regulation of them, but not for their Existence: An Essential or Fundamental must be before, or at least coeval to the Thing, of which it is Essential or Fundamental: Now, if this be the Case, that there are no other Essentials of our Constitution but Parliaments, they must have an absolute and unlimited Power, and may do whatever is fitting and necessary to be done, in all Cases: And so may a Maryland Assembly; for I presume none

will pretend to make any material Distinction, and I think notorious, that they have always assumed such an unlimited Power: The Parliament of Great Britain independent, the Assembly of Maryland dependent. Parliaments, then, are very Constitution itself. It would be absurd to say, they would alter the Constitution; that is, themselves: But it is nothing dependent upon the Constitution, but what they and may alter. There is no Power on Earth superior to this, and this, I think, takes off the Force of what is said in the second Letter, and evinces this to be true. That the People, the other Branches of the Legislature, may tax themselves, empower any others to tax them, for incident Charges, especially, or other Necessaries, without violating the Fundamentals of the Constitution; for they may resume any of their Powers at Pleasure, or give greater, if they think it necessary.

BUT, before I conclude my Remarks on this second Letter, I shall consider the Author's Flirt at one of our Lawyers. Can any Man be called a Lawyer (says he), who is so far from understanding the Law of his Country, as to be shamefully ignorant of the Basis of it's Liberty; who having wriggled himself into the Frame of a weak Magistracy, shall take upon him to mislead them in a Matter of the utmost Importance, by giving them a strained Interpretation to a Law, in direct Opposition to the Fundamentals of the Constitution; such an Interpretation, as sets a whole County in an Uproar, makes the People think their Liberties in Danger, and engages several Hundreds of the Freeholders (as will be the Case) to join in a Petition to the Assembly, for Redress, &c. Here we have a Specimen of the Gentleman's Good Manners! The Lawyer is shamefully ignorant, but he has not the same Notion of the Constitution, that he has. Oh! Pity he did not understand Bulwarks, Basis's, Fundamentals, &c. but he has wriggled himself into the Frame of a weak Magistracy; and has not he screwed well! How strong! what Asses are these Magistrates, to be so imposed upon! In this Light has he set our Lawyer and Magistrates; at times they are weak and ignorant, at other Times they are by Ends and Purposes! Now, pray, who wriggled not such Stuff as this betray a bad Cause, and indicate a bad Interest at bottom? Defamation and Scurrility are unwelcome to set off a good Cause, but a certain Sign of a bad one. A wrong headed Interpretation (says he) has set the County in an Uproar, makes the People think their Liberties in Danger, and engages several Hundreds of the Freeholders in a Petition to the Assembly for Redress. Now let any person, say the Honourable Assembly themselves, whether this Scribbler has not done all he could, to persuade People their Liberties were in Danger from an Act of the Legislature? and whether he and his Party are not the Aggressors. He is their Advocate; he has wire-drawn the Constitution made a Hobby of it. I hope they will not set forth in a Petition, that the Assembly had not Power to make such an Act; and that if it is not repealed, the People will refuse their Rights. It is notorious, that a British Parliament is bound nothing but the Law of Reason, nor are accountable to any Power on Earth for what they do. That the People have a Right to petition for Redress, when they think themselves griev'd, Nobody will deny; but I must observe upon the Terms of the Freeholder in general, that they are a fourfold Abuse of the Assembly and Magistrates; bullying of them, telling to the Assembly what they cannot do! Is this like the manner of humbly seeking for Redress of Grievances? He tells Magistrates, that the Order of Court will be a lasting Monument of their Fame; that is, a lasting Reproach upon them. And then he does not barely rest here, but further goes on for Want of Education and Knowledge; an unnecessary Flounce (says he) how necessary a good Education, and a good Sense, is to make a wise Man; at least, a Man fit for a Magistracy. It is Pity this Gentleman was not highly possessed of his Wisdom; he would I suppose, introduce a new College of Assemblymen and Magistrates; such as would preserve his Basis's, Fundamentals, Bulwarks, Essential's, &c. But, as this Paper within Bounds, I shall refer what may be said, on this and his third Letter, to a future Consideration.

PHILANTHROP

L O N D O N, November 7.
BY letters from Edinburgh we learn, that Archibald Burt, Esq; provost of that city in the time of the rebellion was after a long tryal honourably acquitted.

Nov. 25. The Ark, a man of war, said to be taken by French, is arrived at Plymouth.

December 1. The famous hire man of war, capt. Daniel, has been and brought into Plymouth, the Castor, a French man of war of 30 guns and 300 men; she was one that escaped rear-admiral Hawke's squadron.

The Step taken at the League of forbidding the insurance of French ships, is such a one as gives pleasure to every true Briton; and is what the State could never be brought to submit to all the wars during the reigns of king William and queen Anne.

We have the satisfaction of being inform'd, that the prohibition of French wines and brandies is so strictly observed by the British, that it is with the greatest difficulty they have agreed to admit of prize goods of that sort being imported from England. They write from Berlin, that his Prussian majesty has granted free passage to the Russian troops through his dominions, and offered to furnish them with provisions and other necessaries. At the marquis de Valori, the French minister, had so little apprehension of this, that he was on the very point of laying before the king a plan for stopping the progress of these forces, in the frontiers of Silesia.

Thursday arrived an express from Falmouth, with advice, that Mons. de la Bourdenay, late commander in chief of the French king's ships in India, was seized the 4th instant on board Dutch ship call'd the Statiane Friendship, capt. Decker, and from St. Eustatia to Holland.—The above ship put in Falmouth the 22d instant by contrary winds, and it being discover'd that this gentleman was on board her, application was made to capt. Bladwell, commander of his majesty's ship Mercury, who went with a proper number of men to search for him: The commodore at first denied himself, but, examining his pockets, he was discover'd; and, with his secretary and another officer, was brought ashore, and on their way had the liberty of the town of Falmouth.

Comfear Bourdenay was the commanding officer when the
 took Madras or Fort St. George in India, where he got
 riches, which, we hear, he put on board a Portuguese ship
 Paul de Loange, where he put in to victual and water the
 men of war, on his voyage from India to Martinico; at
 island he arrived with the French Squadron of five men
 war, the beginning of last September, and quitted his com-
 and went to St. Eustatia to get a passage for Holland.

The Loving Sally, from Maryland for London, with 200
heads of Tobacco, is drove ashore near the Needles, and

From the Sherbourn Mercury, January 11.
 A Thursday arrived from Falmouth, an express, with ad-
 vises that Mons. Bourdenay, late commander in chief of the
 French men of war, that were at the taking of Fort St. George,
 in the East Indies, was seized the 4th Instant on board a Dutch
 ship from St. Eustatia to Holland: She put into Falmouth the
 10th of December, by contrary Winds; and being by some
 persons known and discovered, capt. Bladwell of the Mercury
 a man of war, went on board the said Dutch ship, and secured
 her: Upon which two of his Majesty's Messengers were sent
 to London for him. He left his Fleet at Martinico.

London, February 2. His majesty's ship the Triton, capt. Thnot, has taken and carried into Portland road, a French sloop belonging to Brest, of 12 carriage and 12 fivel guns, and 70 men; being the second Prize in a few days. His majesty's ships the Romney and Amazon men of war, going to commodore Moyston's Squadron, have taken a French East-India Ship, outward bound, and a French Privateer of 12 guns, and brought them into Plymouth.

A letter from Plymouth, dated January 26, there is advice his majesty's ship Surprise, capt. Webb, has taken the St de Noailles privateer, of Granville, of 22 guns, and 120 men; also the ship Le Palme, fitted out at Brest, of 12 guns, bound to some part of the West-Indies with a cargo of sugar, and retaken a snow, bound to this place from Antigua.

*Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at the Hague,
dated January 30.*

The last advices from Paris mention nothing that looks
peace, or even facilitating the conferences at Aix la Cha-
The ministry at Versailles, who to be sure do not want
standing, that they are divided in sentiments, plainly per-
that the discontent and reproaches of the court of Madrid
nothing else in view, than to oblige the crown of France
double its efforts in Italy, in order, in the first place, to
are this campaign, if possible, an establishment for Don
and to disengage the republic of Genoa, to the end that

— 1995 —

they may act with efficacy against the king of Sardines. 2dly, To obtain the restitution of Gibraltar, either by the treaty of general pacification, or otherwise, to the crown of Spain. 3dly, To enter into the views of that crown, by endeavouring to put in execution an expedition to the West-Indies, towards which, France is to furnish a certain number of men of war.

A N N A P O L I S.

Wednesday Evening last, a Fire happened in a public House belonging to Mr. John Wood, at Prince Frederick Town, in Calvert County; which entirely consumed the same, with most of the Furniture: The Fire in the mean time communicated itself to the Court-House, which was adjacent, and could not be prevented from laying that commodious Building in Ashes; but by the Diligence of the People, the greatest Part of the Records were preserved.

Last Thursday the Honourable BENEDICT CALVERT, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for Patuxent District, &c. was married to Miss ELIZABETH CALVERT, only surviving Daughter of the late Honourable CHARLES CALVERT, Esq; deceased, formerly Governor of this Province. X

*Extrall of a Letter from Biddeford, to a Gentleman in
Virginia, dated February 22, 1747-8.*

" Instead of lowering the Tobacco Duties, as was generally expected, a Subsidy Act is just now pass'd; viz. a Duty of 5 per Cent on all Poundage Goods, to commence 1st of *March* next; by which new Law, Tobacco is to pay one Penny per Pound more at Importation, which must cramp several Merchants in the Out Ports; for their Importation cannot be so large, nor the Planter vend such Quantities; tho' all is to be drawn back on Exportation, yet one Penny per Pound is fix'd on all inland Tobacco: The Tobacco is to be warehoused, the Merchant-Importer to keep one Key, and Custom-House Officer another. A heavy Tax! but the Government is to raise ten Millions for the Service of this Year.—A Congress will soon open at Aix, and it's generally feared that we must buy a Peace.—Thirty thousand *Russians* are on their March for our Aid.—The Earl of *Chesterfield* has resigned the Place of Secretary of State, which is given to the Duke of *Bedford*; and the Earl of *Sandwich* is to be first Lord of the Admiralty.—Privateers take many of our Ships.—Our Court is sending an Envoy to that of *Berlin*.—I fear the Planter will be charged with greater Commissions, as the Duties on Tobacco are enlarged.—The Prince Stadtholder exerts himself exceedingly; sick at no Expence to raise Troops."

¶ This No. 157, the MARYLAND GAZETTE enters into the 4th Year of it's Age.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered,*
 Ship Lyon, Richard Courtney, from Boston ;
 Sloop Dolphin, Humphry Woodberry, from Boston ;
 Ship Falcon, Thomas Spencer, from Biddeford ;
 Ship Richard and Sarah, Samuel Gray, from Gibraltar ;
 Snow Britannia, Jonathan Strange, from Biddeford ;
 Ship John and Henry, John Jackson, from Whitby.
Cleared for Departure,

Shallop Charming Polly, Thomas Tyler, for Virginia ;
Snow St. Andrew, Thomas Johnsen, for Glasgow ;
Schooner Virgin, Alexander Cumming, for Bolton ;
Ship Ogle, John Brown, for Liverpool.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

RAN away, in the Night betwixt the 20th and 21st of April, from on Board the Ship *Thistle*, *Hugh Coulter*, Master, *Swain Patterson*, Carpenter, a thick well-set Man, with his own Hair, by Birth a *Scot*. *George Powell*, of middle Stature, wears a Wig or Cap, and a striped Jacket. *William Barnes*, a thin spare Man, about six Foot high, wears a Wig and a striped Jacket. *Samuel Cox*, of middle Stature, pitted with the Small-Pox; wears a Pair of red cut Plush Breeches. And *Thomas Boffwell*, a thin spare Lad. The above Sailors carry'd away a small Boat belonging to Capt. *Samuel White*, and a Set of Carpenter's Tools belonging to the said Ship.

Whoever apprehends any of the said People, and brings them to *David McCulloch*, Merchant in *Tappa*, or to the Subscriber on Board, shall have Five Pounds Sterling Reward for each, from *Baltimore-County*,
Maryland, April 21. 1748.
David McCulloch HUGH COULTER.

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

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

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

To be SOLD,

AT the Subscriber's Store in *Annapolis*, on Wednesday the 11th Day of May next, a likely Negro Man, and a Country-born Negro Boy, to the highest Bidder; for current Money. The Sale to be at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.
JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

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

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer.

April 9. 1748.

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

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

JOHN DAVIS.

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

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near *Bladen* in *Prince-George's* County, on the 15th of April, a young Man named *Benjamin Crampton*, of very low stature, wears his own brown Hair, says he was born on the East Shore, and pretends to something of Shoemaking: He had him a light-colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat, one Ditto of a dark Colour, a Linnen Waistcoat, without sleeves, one white one brown Ditto, Leather Breeches, a Pair of Trowlers, Stockings, turn'd Pumps, and an old Calico Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and will bring him to Master, shall have Three Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, what the Law allows; or, if taken at any great Distance, only the above Reward, but all reasonable Charges.

THOMAS HARRISON.

AL L Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Chesire*, deceased, are hereby desired to make Payment of their respective Debts: And all Persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

MARY CHESHIRE, } Administratrix
STEPHEN WEST, }

TO be SOLD by the Subscribers, Administrators of the late *John Chesire*, at his Plantation in the *Sweet* on Wednesday the fourth Day of May next, to the Highest Bidder, for Current Money. A Choice Parcel of very likely Country-born Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, several Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, some good Beds, Pewter, and other Household Furniture; also a Parcel of Plantation Utensils, and many other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

MARY CHESHIRE,
STEPHEN WEST.

Kent County, Chester Town, April 6. 1748.

FIVE PISTOLES REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, an Irish Servant named *Henry* or *Harry O'Neal*, much pitted with the Small-Pox, of a pale complexion, and about 19 Years of Age. He stole a fine dark bay Horse, natural Facer, which Tail before, drags one of his hind Hoofs at the Toe, marked on his Buttock with something resembling VT, but join'd together. There went away with him, another Irish Servant named *Weaver* by Trade: 'Tis probable if they part, the latter will have the Horse.

Whoever secures the above *Henry*, and said Horse, for the Subscriber may have them again, shall receive the Reward for both, or one half for the Man or Horse, if taken separately.

JOHN COOPER.

TO be Sold on board the Ship *Sandwich*, *James Crampton* Commander, lying in the North West Branch of *Patuxent* River, a Parcel of white large-grain Salt, at the following Prices, delivered on board; viz. 500 Bushels together, 2 s. Sterling, or 3 s. Currency, per Bushel; 100 Bushels, at 1 s. Sterling, or 3 s. 4 d. Currency, per Bushel; any Quantity less than 100, at 2 s. Sterling, or 4 s. Currency, per Bushel. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to the Captain on board the said Ship, or to the Subscriber in *Baltimore-Town*.
DART LEE.

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

GOOD Madeira Wine, Brandy, and Barrel Pot, to be Sold cheap for Ready Money, by *Thomas Williams* in *Annapolis*.

LET about the middle of September last, at the House of the Subscriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, a small Bundle, marked IWE, the three Letters join'd in the Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of Advertisement, may have it for calling for.

GEORGE WARD.