

... or Let,
... Henry Darvall, junior,
... George's County con-
... a good Dwelling House,
... Tobacco Houses, all in
... apply to
Samuel Roundell.

from London,
... Thomas Akew, by the
... at his Store in Annapolis,
LE Parcel of Eu-
... Goods, at reasonable
... Also a portable Par-
... 4 Inches to 9 Inches,
... Deep Sea Lines, Sewing
... kum, Compasses, Glasses,
... N^o. 7, Anchors, Grap-
... at reasonable Rates, for
... or Bills of Exchange.
... Maccubbin.

from the Patapsco
... first of July last, a Dutch
... to Charles Carroll, Esq;
... Michael Hollingbee, alias
... in Horseback, having with
... them of a Roan Colour,
... uncertain, but supposed a
... Patapsco and Annapolis,
... me towards Virginia. He
... armed with white Metal
... and is dress'd in the Dutch
... with him, which he car-
... is Back: He is a down-
... cle Sixe, with thick Lips
... ink black Eyes, a brown
... bad English.
... said Servant in any Goal,
... again, shall have Three
... onable Charges, paid by
Richard Croxall.

Rented, or Sold,
... Lots, and Im-
... don Town, where the late
... of Ferry; as also several
... se to be rented a Lease of
... in the Swamp, on Her-
... inclinable to agree for any
... ply to the Subscriber, at
... Where may be had, great
... East India Goods, Bar-
... Sugar, Cordage, Cables,
... ship Chandlery, &c. &c.
... s, for Bills of Exchange,
... urrency, or Tobacco.
Stephen West.

indebted to the
... ben West, late of London-
... red to pay their respective
... who have any Demands
... are requested to bring in
West, Executor.

from the Subscriber,
... on the 23d of May last
... man, named Hannab Be-
... years of Age, pitted much
... a Scar in one of her Eye
... t a very strong, fresh co-
... e Wench. She had on
... ue Jacket, an old whitish
... at, a double Mobb, an
... striped check'd Apron,
... ight Gown, no Shoes nor
... doubt will charge her
... Horse Lock and Chain on
... oever takes up the said
... home, shall have Forty
... en in Annapolis; if taken
... Pounds, and reasonable
... the Province Five Pounds
... paid by
Daniel Wells.

in Charles-street
... of a moderate
... eek after for Con-

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 12, 1752.

LONDON, July 7.

IT is a Rule in Law, and a Principle of Equity, to bear both Sides. It is a common Proverb, and a very wise Chancellor affirm'd, that Proverbs were the Wisdom of the People, Losers must have Leave to speak. In the Scripture, Holy Job complains of those Dispensations of Providence; the Causes and Consequences of which, he did not comprehend. One would imagine, therefore; that Complaints are so natural to Sufferers, as to merit some Excuse, even where they exceed proper Bounds. It may be said indeed, that they are capable of raising a dangerous Compassion in weak Minds: But, to prevent this, Will it be right to tell a free People, happen what will, you shall never more complain? Before this is said, no doubt, it should be well consider'd; and then perhaps it may be obey'd.

Yesterday came on, at Guildhall, the Trial of Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, an eminent Bookseller, upon an Information for publishing a Pamphlet, entitled, *The Case of the Honourable ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq;* when, after a Hearing of Six Hours, the Jury, having receiv'd their Charge, withdrew, and, in an Hour and forty Minutes, brought in their Verdict, NOT GUILTY, to the entire Satisfaction of a most numerous and crowded Audience, who were unanimously delighted to find the Liberty of the Press (so intimately connected with the Liberties of the Subject) so justly asserted by this equitable Verdict.

The NAMES of the JURY were,

- RICHARD BARWELL, Bread Street, Merchant, Foreman.
- JOHN HORTON, Old Fish Street, Sugar Baker.
- THOMAS SMITH, Watling Street, Linnen Draper.
- GODFREY LOWE, Friday Street, Draper.
- EDWARD BERWICK, ditto.
- RICHARD BRISTOW, Bread Street, Grocer.
- WILLIAM WOOLLEY, Chespside, Hofer.
- RICHARD BRIDGEMAN, Aldgate High Street, Grocer.
- PHILIP GRAFTON, ditto, Oilman.
- SAMUEL LLOYD, Devonshire Square, Merchant.
- HENRY HALL, St. Helen's, Cyder Merchant.
- JOHN TURY, Esq; Bishopsgate Street.

The above Gentlemen, upon being offer'd the usual Present given to Special Juries after Trial, refused the Acceptance thereof, declaring, that what they had done was according to their Conscience, and for the Liberty of the Subject.

The Council for the Crown were,

- Mr. Attorney General, Sir Richard Lloyd, and
- Mr. Solicitor General, The Hon. Mr. Yorke.

For the Defendant,

- Mr. Ford, Mr. Williams,
- Mr. Pratt, Mr. Davy, and
- Mr. Norton, Mr. Gaseigne.

In Evelyn's Account of the English Medals is one struck on the Acquittal of the famous John Lilburne (an Advocate for English Liberty), with his Head in Profile, the Reverse, the Names of the honest Jurymen who dar'd be such, in Opposition to *Old Nell*; of which Prosecution there is a large Account in our English History, to which the Reader is refer'd.

Upon the Acquittal of Mr. OWEN, almost as loud were the Shouts as those made at the Acquittal of the Bishops from their Libel in 1688; which were not only heard in the Standing Army at *Honfleur*, but all over the Nation; and the Effects not long after felt.

Mr. Keene, the British Ambassador, has received Dispatches from London, on the subject of which he has had a Conference with the

King's Ministers, and represented to them, " That it was very grating to his Britannic Majesty to receive Complaints so often from his Subjects, about Depredations committed on them by the Spanish Privateers and Guarda Costas: That he again most earnestly desired the King to issue proper Orders for preventing the Occasion of these Complaints; and that he prefer'd this amicable Request to his Majesty to all other Methods, being firmly perswaded that the Orders to be dispatched in Consequence, would be such as one might expect from the good Understanding subsisting between the two Courts."

Our Ministers having reported this Representation to the King, his Majesty ordered them to declare an Answer to Mr. Keene, That the King of Great Britain had given a real Proof of his Desire to preserve the good Understanding between the two Courts, by the friendly Manner in which his Britannic Majesty addressed his Representations to the King, about the Complaints of the British Subjects in America: That his Majesty is very far from authorizing or supporting the Guarda Costas in any Thing they may do contrary to his Orders or Intentions, which never tended to interrupt or molest any lawful Commerce: That he sincerely desired to contribute, by all Means in his Power, towards maintaining a perfect Union and Friendship between the two Nations, by carefully avoiding every Thing that might interrupt it, and causing Satisfaction to be made for any Infractions of the same; but that in doing Justice in this Respect, it was natural that he should not lose Sight of his own Rights and Prerogatives, and the Protection he owes his Subjects: Wherefore, it was agreeable to good Government, that he should not relax in his Attention to suppress the Contraband Trade; and that the Guarda Costas were kept up only for this Purpose: That it could be proved from many Instances, that when they have taken or stopped any English Vessels, it was because they had detected them in an illicit Commerce: That Examples might also be produced of the Care taken to punish the Guarda Costas that exceeded the Limits of their Commission, or had been guilty of real Depredations. That the King had signified his Intentions to his Governors in America, to the End that the Complaints made to them about Incidents of this Nature might be examined with all the Attention requisite, and speedily and good Justice done to the injured Parties. That due Examination being the only Method prescribed by the Forms of regular Justice, it was agreeable to Order that a proper Term should be allowed for verifying the Complaints exhibited to the Courts of Judicature in America: That the Distance of Places might sometimes delay the Informations, but ought not to be construed as a Denial of Justice, since the Tribunals could not decide which Party was in the Wrong, without exact Informations.

The King's Ministers moreover declared, That in order to prevent more effectually all Mistakes or Misunderstandings in Cases of this Nature, the Spanish Governors should give to the English Commodores and Captains authentic Lists of all the Guarda Costas in Commission, with the Names of their Commanders, that they might be known upon Occasion, and not confounded with some Pyrates, who do equal Prejudice to both Nations.—All this is idle Stuff, and answers no material Purpose: The main Question is, Whether these commissioned Guarda Costas are empowered to stop, visit and search British Ships on the High Seas? And this, it seems, has not been touched upon.

Utrecht, July 18. What lately happened to Commodore Keppel at Carthage, makes great Noise in this Country, and is variously represented. Letters from London relate the Affair thus: That Want of Water and Careening having obliged that Officer to put into Carthage, the Governor sent him Word to cheer off; and that Mr. Keppel being surprized at such a Reception in Time of Peace, demanded the Reason of it, but was answered by

a Volley of Cannon Shot. Other Letters from London, dated the 14th, give a more probable and natural Account of the Matter: They say, that the Governor of Carthage refused to admit Commodore Keppel, unless he would submit to perform Quarantine, as his Squadron was returned from the Ports of Africa, and there was some Reason to suspect it might have brought away some contagious Distemper: And that Mr. Keppel flatly refused to submit to the Quarantine, not only because he judged his Squadron to be healthy, but also because he thought it was an Order or Regulation which Men of War were not bound to observe. Some Letters from Spain relate the Affair much to the same Purpose; but none of these Advices are clear in this material Circumstance; viz. Whether the Spanish Governor fired at the English Commodore before or after his refusing to perform Quarantine.

Leghorn, July 2. The Matter of a French Ship just arrived here reports, that a Venetian Man of War, stationed in the Adriatic Sea, has sunk a Barbary Corsair, and taken another of eight Guns and 64 Men.

Cogn, June 12. Last Week a Number of Families passed by this Place from the Counties of Budingen and Birstein; they were going to Holland, in order to embark for New England and Nova Scotia.

Schaffhausen, June 24. We learn from Zurich, that one of the Gang of Rogues that insisted those Parts was taken a few Days ago, and was put to the Torture, in order to make him impeach his Accomplices, but he would only confess that he was worthy of Death, having been so unnatural as to poison his Father and Mother, and five Brothers and Sisters; for which he was broke upon the Wheel.

Brussels, July 3. The Sieur Torre having caused a pointed Iron Rod to be erected upon the Top of his House, with Design, in some Measure, to dissipate the Fire which is in the Air, during the Time of a Storm, has succeeded therein beyond his Expectation: On the 23d of last Month, at Night, tho' there was but a slight Appearance of a Storm, shining Sparks were drawn from that Rod, but weaker than those drawn from an electricity's Bar; on the 26th at Night a dark Cloud covered the sky, and a heavy Rain, mix'd with Hail, fell, when People were surprized to feel and to see, that a Finger held at the Distance of two Inches from the Rod, excited very strong Sparks. These Phenomena greatly increased upon a Clap of Thunder being heard; in so much, that the Sparks grew considerably longer, larger and brighter. There is Reason to believe by this Experiment, that the pointed Rod or Bar may be of great Use in diminishing the Quantity of Fire from whence Thunder is formed, and in preventing the fatal Effects of Lightning.

LONDON, May 19.

Some Months ago we mentioned in our Paper, a Method that was discovered by two Gentlemen for making Salt Water fresh. This Invention was laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, who were willing to give Encouragement to such an Undertaking, provided the Projectors would exhibit a Specimen of their Performance. Their Lordships also enquired what Fuel would be necessary, because if a considerable Quantity was required, it was equally convenient to load Ships with Water as with Firing. To this Objection it was answered, that a Shilling's worth of Fuel was sufficient to produce 56 Gallons of Fresh Water from Salt Water. The Undertakers then went to Work, got their Engine ready, and the Lords of the Admiralty ordered a sufficient Quantity of Salt Water from the Nore for the Use of the Inventors, who proceeded to the Experiment; and, according to their Proposal, they produced the Fresh Water. During the Time of the Operation the Water seemed to promise Success, but before the Affair was to be decided it was ordered to be close casked up for a few Days. At the Time appointed the