

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, across GUN-POWDER-RIVER, now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given. ISAAC RISTEAU.

TO BE SOLD,  
TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's Adventure, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining John Baldwin Adamson's.  
Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

TO BE SOLD,  
TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Creek, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.  
Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County.

ARTHUR LEE.

TO BE SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magoby River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.  
Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.  
For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,  
Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres,
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Couper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Layhill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladenburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided he be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Ackokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

at his OFFICE in Charles-street; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

[Numb. 574.]

THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, May 6, 1756.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for January, 1756.

*Luxuria.....vidum ulciscitur Orbem.*  
Juv.

IT is an Observation founded on Wisdom and justified by Experience, that the more we indulge our Vices and Passions the less Concern we must have for the Interest of our Country and Prosperity of the Public: Luxury emasculates our Minds, and makes us regardless of every Thing but what relates to the Gratification of its incessant and insatiable Demands. How far this Vice now prevails among us I will not pretend to say, because I am not fond of those common-place Declamations against the Degeneracy of the present Times, which are too often in the Mouths of the gloomy and sple-netick; but I believe it will be granted that it prevails very much, and that Corruption, its natural Attendant, spreads its baneful Infection so wide, as to threaten the undermining our Constitution and the downfall of our State. I am sensible how much public Spirit is discouraged by the Minions of Power, and sneered at by the selfish; yet I cannot help thinking that the Man who does his endeavour to keep alive this Spirit, and to awaken People to a Sense of the Duty which they owe to their Country; I cannot help thinking, I say, that such a Man, however private his Station or mean his Talents may be, deserves Commendation tho' his Labours may fail of Success.

As no Vice is more destructive to a State than Luxury, the Legislature of every Nation ought to take timely and vigorous Measures to prevent its Increase, and obviate the bad Effects it will produce; the Growth of Luxury is a sure Prognostication of the Decline of Empire: It may indeed seem slow in its Advances, but it is sure to bring terrible Consequences. Tho' it does not alarm us with imminent Danger, nor threaten a State with impending Calamity or immediate Dissolution, yet in the End it will inflict far greater Evils than even the most heavy and furious War can bring upon a Nation. Danger and Adversity rouse us from the Lethargy of Pleasure, keep alive our Industry and public Spirit, and confirm our Virtues by obliging us to exert them; but Luxury debauches our Minds and weakens our Bodies; we become forgetful of our Country; and the State, like some time-shock Tower, moulders insensibly away, and at length, unable to bear a Blast of Wind, yields to the Storm and sinks into Ruins. Luxury will infallibly weaken and eradicate all those Virtues upon which the Preservation of a State depends; no Remedy can be found powerful enough to withstand the mighty Torrent of Corruption or to prevent the fatal Effects of universal Depravity; when Self-Interest is preferred to the Service of our Country, it is not difficult to foresee what must follow; loss of Liberty and Power must be the inevitable Consequence of Vice and Degeneracy, and our Country will soon become a Prey either to the intriguing Ambition of a domestic Tyrant, or to the superior Power of a foreign Invader: A generous few may indeed ward off the Blow for a while, and perhaps sacrifice their Lives to their heroic Patriotism, but, alas! unless all concur in a general Reformation, Destruction will soon overtake us.

That certain Ruin has ensued wherever Luxury has prevailed, is an Observation which may be exemplified in the History of all Nations; when we take a Survey of the great Theatre of the Universe and examine the Revolutions that have happened in it, we find Example and Experience to convince us of this Truth; the Causes of the Declension and Extinction of States are pointed out so strongly, that one would imagine nothing but an unhappy Infatuation, or a Fatality of Vicissitude to which all human Establishments are

liable, could prevent us making a proper Use of their salutary Warnings.

Luxury occasioned the Ruin of those great Republics of Greece which once made so glorious a Figure in the World: The Lacedaemonians, so long as they adhered to the Institutions of Lycurgus, were a brave warlike People, united and happy at home, feared and respected by foreign Powers; but when a Relaxation of Discipline began to prevail, when Persian Wealth had corrupted the Spartan Honesty, and enticed them to quit the Paths of rigid Virtue to walk in the flowery Vales of Luxury and Pleasure; their Power and Grandeur then declined apace, and they sunk by Degrees into a State of Slavery and Contempt. Athens likewise by indulging the same Vices underwent the same Calamities; after she had made so many glorious Struggles in Defence of Liberty, and successfully withstood the Power of the whole Persian Empire, Luxury began to prevail and Corruption to follow, till at Length degenerate Athens fell a Prey to the Arms and Intrigues of Philip of Macedon. Thus it is, as my Lord Bolingbroke observes, when Governments are worn out; when Luxury and Corruption are established and avowed, the Decay appears in every Instance. Public and private Virtue, public and private Spirit, Science and Wit, decline all together.

Rome affords us an eminent Example of the surprising Degree of Power to which public Virtue may raise a Nation, and how low Luxury may sink the most powerful. The Historian Sallust has with great Strength of Thought and Elegance of Language displayed the Causes of the Rise and Declension of this Republic; he tells us that the first was owing to the excellent Virtues of the primitive Romans; they were remarkable for Temperance, a strict Regard for Religion, and an inviolable Love for their Country; Simplicity of Manners, Contempt of Luxury, and the Love of Virtue, were the Qualifications that added fresh Lustre to the Bravery of their Consuls and Generals; behold Cincinnatus ploughing his little Farm with those Hands that had so often fought with Success his Country's Battles! But the Romans as well as the Greeks soon degenerated, and in Caesar's Time we find them by their Vices made quite ripe for that Slavery which Octavianus completed.

It has been justly remarked that a very near Comparison might be drawn between the antient Romans and our British Ancestors. The same Virtues that dignified the Roman Name once glowed in the Breasts of Englishmen: Plain, frugal, honest and brave, they withstood the Tyranny of papal Oppression, and the Ambition of their own Princes; their Valour and their Piety founded our Liberties, defended our Country, and established our Religion. Britain has produced Heroes and Patriots equal to any that Rome itself can boast: But, alas! I fear the Comparison will prove equally just between the degenerated Romans and the Britons of later Times. Our Riches may perhaps be greater than formerly, but I am sure our Virtue is less: Luxury by increasing our Pleasures, has increased our Wants, and left us less Time or less Inclination, to promote the Welfare of the Public: We do not emulate one another in serving our Country, but in amassing Riches, or refining Pleasures, and displaying Prodigality. One would imagine that the Edict of Xerxes was revived, who promised a great Reward for the Man who could find out a new Pleasure; I believe to do this at present would require a good deal of Study, but at the same Time I am confident he would be more carressed and applauded than the Man who should propose some salutary Law for the Benefit of his Country. We are become an effeminate People ripe for Slavery, into which we should probably very soon fall, were we not blessed with a King who seems more desirous to rouse us from our Lethargy, and ani-

mate us against the common Enemy, than to take Advantage of our Degeneracy, and subject us to his Will. Wanton with Wealth, and discontented with Liberty, we know not how to enjoy the one or value the other. Such is our Situation and worse will it become, unless the present alarming Crisis revives our public Spirit, unites our Endeavours, and animates our Courage.

As the same Causes will always produce the same Effects, we must expect to lose our Liberty when we have lost our Virtue: Now is the important Time to determine whether we have lost the one or are likely to lose the other. Our Enemies, more perhaps by our own Misconduct and Neglect than their Power or their Valour, are attacking us in the most dangerous Part, and putting it to the Trial whether or no we are to continue an independent Nation. We must exert our Virtue to the utmost, we must not be dismayed by Threatnings, terrified by Dangers, nor discouraged by Defeats. A Zeal for the Constitution, Interest and Glory of Great-Britain will sufficiently animate those who are determined to follow the Example of their King and shew themselves Britons. But to those who are the Slaves of Luxury and Pleasure we must urge other Arguments; we must exhort them by those Pleasures that are so dear to them, if they expect to enjoy the Theatre or the Opera, Balls, Masquerades, or Newmarket; if they would protect their Mistresses, or above all, if they would pursue the delightful Science of Gaming without Interruption, let them contribute their Assistance to drive the Enemy from their Doors. Let the Law of Self-Defence supersede the Pursuits of Pleasure. I will take the Liberty to address my Countrymen on this great Occasion in the Words of Cato, as quoted by Sallust: *Sed, per Deos immortales, vos ego appello, qui semper domos, villas,igna, tabulas vestras pluris, quam rempublicam fecistis; si ista, cujuscumque modi sunt, qua amplexamini, retinere, si voluptatibus vestris otium praeberentis; expergissimini aliquando et capessite rempublicam. Non agitur de vestigalibus, neque de sociorum injuriis: Libertas et anima nostra in dubio est.*-----  
The animated Speech of this great Patriot, tho' made on another Occasion, is in many Respects extremely applicable to the present Times and Circumstances. In short, to be or not to be is now the Question: If we fall it must be our own Fault, for we want not Power to defend ourselves, if we are not wanting in Virtue. We have now an Opportunity of securing the Rights of our Country, of maintaining the Empire of the Ocean, and becoming once more the Scourge of Ambition and the Arbiters of Europe; if we neglect this Opportunity, Great-Britain will become a Nation as mean and contemptible as it was once powerful and glorious.

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L I S B O N, January 6.  
THE King has finally determined to rebuild this City on the same Spot. An Ordinance is already published for this Purpose, with a Plan of the new City, which will greatly excel the old one by the Regularity of the Streets and Squares. Materials for it are preparing in all the Provinces. We are bringing Masons, Carpenters, and other Artificers from abroad; and we have resolved to give such high Wages, that we expect to see 100,000 Hands employed in the Spring on the new City. The necessary Funds are already provided. The King declined accepting the 20,000 Pistoles which the French Ambassador told him his Master had at Madrid at his Majesty's Service.

Berlin, Feb. 7. What follows has been published here by Authority.  
"His Majesty the King of Prussia, our most gracious Sovereign, and his Majesty the King of Great-