

January 28, 1758.
Elizabeth, the Wife of the Sub-
stant, in Violation of the Institution
between us, without any just Cause,
Eloped from me, and taken
Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt,
Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane,
Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and
This is therefore to forewarn any
whomever, from trusting her on
or that I will not pay any Debts
C. HOMEWOOD.

by the SUBSCRIBER in
ANNAPOLIS,
TED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6
ed? and good WEST-INDIA
ale.
JOHN RAITT.

A little Notice has hitherto been
of an Advertisement frequently pub-
zette, desiring all Persons indebted
Wolstenholme, Merchant (now gone
come and settle their respective Ac-
Subscriber: This is therefore to
at if they do not immediately come
me, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond,
R to be proceeded against according
JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Faci.

Marlborough, January 17, 1758.
WANTED,
K-SMITH, for Country-Business,
omended; may have good Encou-
applying to
JOSEPH BELT, junior.

from the Plantation of the late Dr.
arnham, in Charles County, a mid-
out Sorrel Horse, branded on the
thus I: T: hardly discernable, has
on each Side his Back, with a small
Forehead. Whoever has found the
id will bring him to the said Planta-
e a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.
s supposed he went towards Fred-
as he was bred there.

from the Subscriber, in the Fork of
r, about the 17th of November, a
orse, belonging to Mr. Anthony Wa-
with an H, has a bob Tail, one
ite, has a Star in his Forehead, paces
ts and gallops well. He lately be-
r. Brooke in Prince-George's County.
ill deliver him to me, and detect the
meet with a handsome Reward, from
W. YOUNG.

to go on Expresses, or Journeys of
istance, to be LET by the Subscriber
who will likewise furnish any Gentle-
faithful and expeditious Messenger to
res.
THOMAS PECKER.
e said Pecker intreats all Persons la-
to make speedy Payment, or at least
Accounts by Notes, to prevent fur-

ther Buy, or Kill for Others in the
er, and at a cheap Rate, by good
HERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or
T. PECKER.

IMPORTED from BRISTOL,
LD by the Subscriber, at his Store at
MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,
DEL of WELCH COTTONS,
ES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and
ER GOODS; CROWN GLASS
nd, 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON
ART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.
STEPHEN WEST.

BE SOLD OR LET,
CT of LAND, containing 260 Acres,
res of which is excellent fresh Water
th a good Orchard of young grafted
on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard;
re is a good Dwelling-House, Stable,
&c. For Terms, and further Partic-
quire of Mr. Lancelot Jaquet, Mer-
napolis.

Office in Charles-street;
per Year. ADVERTISE-
st Week, and One Shilling

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1758.

FROM WILLIAMSON'S LIVERPOOL
ADVERTISER, November 18, 1757.

S I R,
I T has been observed, that Misfortunes in private Life seldom come single, but in Clusters, and like Job's Messengers, one treads close upon the Heels of another; and may we not perceive that the same, or something like it, happens to States also, as at this Time to this Nation? For does not every Day bring forth some new Disaster? Let us only enumerate such as have in a very short Space of Time befallen us. Minorca lost, Oswego and other Forts in America taken, Braddock defeated, the late inglorious Convention, Hanover in the Hands of France, and our only Ally, the Defender of the Protestant Religion, in the utmost Distress, the Dearness of Bread-Corn, the late well plann'd Design against Rochefort render'd fruitless and dishonourable, and now Mr. Holbourne's Fleet shattered and dispersed by Tempest. Surely, if we seriously reflect on such a Train of Misfortunes, such a Succession of Misfortunes, we cannot but perceive, that we are under the Displeasure of the Almighty, and that the Hand of Providence is against us. Such a Number of concurring Misfortunes are sufficient, one would think, to awake the most Lethargic, and rouse up the most Insatuated; for do they not call as loud for national Repentance and Amendment, as Jonah's Preaching to the Ninevites? Were the Inhabitants of Ninevah more wicked than we? Alas! I doubt it. But where is our Jonah? Where are all those, whose peculiar Duty it is to cry aloud and spare not, to lift up their Voices like a Trumpet, and shake the Consciences of the Sinful? Where are all our Watchmen? Have we not one left? Is there a Possibility of their not feeling the Necessity of an immediate national Repentance and Amendment, and of a general Fasting and Humiliation for that End? Surely they cannot forget what the Word of God hath said by the Prophet Ezekiel, Chap. 33. *Son of Man, speak to the Children of thy People, &c.* Now, O ye Watchmen of this Land! Do ye not see the Sword come, Why then do ye not blow the Trumpet, and give the People Warning? Should they fall in their Iniquity, Will not their Blood be required at your Hands? Did not Jonah blow the Trumpet to a City doomed to be destroyed, and did not the People thereof take Warning, and by a true Fast and sincere Humiliation, avert their impending Destruction? And ought we not to follow the Example of the Ninevites, and proclaim a solemn Fast; for are not our Iniquities as great as theirs, and do not our numberless Misfortunes declare, as plain as Jonah's Preaching, the nearer Approach of the destroying Angel? But true Fasting does not indeed so much consist in afflicting the Body, by restraining from giving it due Refreshment, as in a deep and hearty Sorrow for our Sins; in a sincere Resolution to abstain from them for the future, and in doing Justice and shewing Mercy, in cloathing the Naked, and feeding the Hungry.
Hear what the Prophet Isaiah says of Fasting.
Chapter 58. *Behold ye Fast for Strife and Debate, &c.*
Such is the Fast which the Prophet here declares to be acceptable to the Lord, and able to avert impending Judgments, and to call down Blessings upon a People. The Duty, the Necessity of such a Fast, will, I hope, be enforced by those whose proper Province it is; for surely there never was a Nation whose Circumstances more required, or called louder for it.
There are many amongst us, I know, that will say, the Misfortunes that have befallen us, are the Fruits of our own Negligence, and ill Conduct; and would never have happen'd, had we timely and properly exerted our Naval National Strength.

But it must be confess'd, that the Pride of human Nature is very great; that we are too apt to rely on human Means, and human Wisdom, and to attribute any Misfortunes we meet with to second Causes, and to our not making Use of human Prudence, and to say with the Roman Satirist, *Nullum Numen abest si sit Prudentia.* But alas! Can human Prudence command the Winds, or bid the Seas be still? Nay, indeed, should we agree with the Sentiment of that Satirist, yet, From whence doth Prudence come? Can we call it forth as we please? or, is it not the Gift of an Almighty Creator? Our Reason is subverted by our Pride. Can any Creature possess any Faculties that are not given him by his Creator? And yet, How apt are we to pride ourselves in our own Prudence, our own Wisdom, without ever thinking of our Maker, from whom we received it! Nay, have we not seen some Mens Reason so far confounded by their Pride, as to make them doubt an over-ruling Providence, and dispute whether God does, or does not govern his own Works, and regard the Actions of his own Creatures? But can any Thing be more absurd, more contrary to Reason, than to suppose the infinitely wise Creator, who made the Universe in such harmonious Order, and gave Men such excellent Faculties, should not rule it, or be regardless of their Actions? We are assured by God's Word, that the smallest Creature don't fall to the Ground without his Knowledge and Permission; and indeed, it is impossible they should, since all Things proceeded from his Power, and in him we live, and move, and have our Being.
To humble the Pride of human Nature, and suppress its vain Presumption; to call Men from their empty Amusements and irrational Pleasures to a due Consideration of themselves, and their Duty to their Creator; to make them reflect upon their Ways, and awake the Consciences of the Wicked; to avert impending Judgments, and bring down Blessings on the People, nothing is so proper, nothing so efficacious, as Days of solemn Fasting and Humiliation; and for which, Do not the Circumstances of this Nation now loudly call?

From the AMERICAN MAGAZINE for January.
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1758.
THE Assembly of this Province hath been sitting since the 2d Instant, during which Time some Steps have been taken, so alarming in their Nature, and attended with such public Heats and Animosities, that we dare not trust ourselves at present to give a particular Account of them, lest we should have caught some Degree of the general Infection to make us depart from our usual Coolness and Candour of Disquisition.
The Business recommended by the Governor at their first Meeting, and afterwards press'd in his Message of the 24th Instant, was—“To grant the necessary Supplies for the current Year, to frame and pass effectual and constitutional Bills to establish a Militia and regulate the Indian Trade.” After which he requested them to consider how unbecoming it is to neglect these great Services, and employ themselves in new Heats and Disputes, at a Time when public Danger surrounds us on every Side, and our vigilant Enemies are every Moment preparing to renew their Cruelties and Barbarities against us.
The Reasons given by the Assembly for delaying these Points, will appear from their Messages. All we can say at present, is, that the chief Issue of 30 Days sitting, is the committing to the common Goal of this County, William Moore, Esq; President of the Court of Common Pleas for Chester County, and the Reverend Mr. Smith, Provost of

the College in this City, together with the Trial and Discharge of several Gentlemen concerned in the general Clap of the Audience at the Close of Mr. Smith's Trial on the 25th Instant.
These Things have been the Occasion of so much Speculation, and are like to be productive of such interesting Consequences to the Province, that we intend a very full and particular Discussion of them, as we have not been unconcerned Spectators of their Transaction. At present we shall just hint, that the Charge against Mr. Moore was for Mal-Conduct in his Office as a Magistrate, and for writing and publishing an Address to the Governor, in which the late Assembly was reflected upon, and which was resolv'd by the present Assembly to be A Libel.
As to the First, Mr. Moore refus'd the Jurisdiction of the House, and their Right to try him for his Conduct as a Magistrate, declaring, however, his Desire to have an impartial Hearing before the Governor, as is usual in such Cases, or in any legal Judicature where he might either be condemn'd or acquitted by the Verdict of his Peers. As to the Second, he confess'd that, with the Advice of his Council learned in the Law, he did write, and order to be published in the Gazette, the Address which the Assembly shew'd him, being of Opinion, that he had the same Right to address the Governor in his own Defence against the late Assembly (who he imagin'd had injured his Character) as the said Assembly had to address the Governor against him. Upon this Refusal therefore, and as the Author and Publisher of the said Address, he was committed to Goal.
The Charge against Mr. Smith was for promoting and abetting the writing and publishing the said Address; and his Sentence was only for Part of this Charge, namely the promoting and publishing. What is meant by the promoting we cannot say, except it be that Mr. Smith was one, among many others, who saw Mr. Moore's Address before it was printed, and made some transient Remarks in Conversation upon it, the Purport of which none of the Evidences (who were all Parties concerned) pretend to remember. As to the publishing, it appears from the Evidence, that Mr. Smith, as a Trustee for an honourable and noble Society lately erected in London, for promoting religious Knowledge among the German Emigrants in this Province, has the Directions of a German Printing Press; that Four Weeks after Mr. Moore had got his Address printed in both the English News-Papers, by Mr. Hall, Printer to the Assembly, and likewise by Mr. Bradford, another English Printer, Mr. Moore, and several Dutch People, applied to Mr. Smith, to have a Translation of the said Address put into the German News-Paper, desiring some supernumerary Copies, for which Mr. Moore was to pay; that Mr. Smith did accordingly, the first Opportunity of seeing the Translator, mention the Thing to him, and desire him to re-publish the said Address from Mr. Hall's Paper, adding, that it could not be wrong or criminal so to do, since the Assembly's Printer had done it before. Yet for this Publication, or rather Re-publication, it seems Mr. Smith is sentenced to a loathsome Goal, shut up from the common Air and common Use of his Liberty, while the other Printers, who led the Way (and one of them with the Consent of Three principal Members of Assembly *) have passed unmolested, together with the Gentlemen of the Law, and all the other Persons who saw the said Address in Manuscript.
Mr. Smith's Sentence implies that there is no Way of being released from this Confinement, but by making Satisfaction to the House, which being intimated to him before his Commitment, he re-plied,

* Mr. Hall, who first printed the Address, declares upon Oath, that without the Advice and Consent of Mr. Norris, late Speaker, Mr. Masters, and Mr. Galloway, whom he consulted on that Occasion at Mr. Norris's House, he would not have printed it.