

jects to be scourged by the Iron-Rod of an usurped Regency for the whole Course of his Life.

DUBLIN, August 30. This Day were lodged in his Majesty's Stores, by Capt. Arthur Lufke, Commander of the Revenge Cutter, 3000l. worth of Tea and Brandy, which were seized at Portrane, near Rush, by a Party consisting of 20 Revenue Officers belonging to this Port; they secured and protected their Seizure for 24 Hours in some Barns in that Neighbourhood, where they were besieged by upwards of 300 Smugglers completely armed, with white Cockades in their Hats, and carrying a white Flag. Upon the Smugglers closing them in, and apprehending that they intended setting the Storehouse, &c. on Fire, the Officers sallied out, upon which a smart Engagement ensued, which lasted Three Hours, and the Revenue Officers were in Danger of being overpowered by Numbers, when Captain Lufke (whose Vessel was off the Harbour) getting Intelligence thereof, immediately landed a considerable Part of his Crew, completely armed, and marched at their Head with the utmost Expedition, came up with, defeated, and entirely dispersed the Smugglers, many of whom were killed and wounded; after which effectual Service, he and his Party assisted in shipping the Seizure, and conducting it safe to the Stores.

BOSTON, November 22. Capt. Abraham Whipple, who left Hispaniola the 19th Ult. informs, that a little before he sailed, a Shock of an Earthquake threw down the Church at Cape Francois, but that not much other Damage was sustained by it; also, that upwards of 30 People in a Day, for several Weeks, had been buried at the Cape, who had died of a Fever.

OXFORD, November 1, 1771. This Day about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Dwelling-house of Doctor Alexander Campbell, of Oxford, took Fire, by one of his Apprentices breaking a Bottle of Oil of Turpentine which heid about Seven Gallons, he taking Aches supposed to be cold, to clean it up, it took Fire violently, run to other Bottles which burst, and burst open a Door where the Doctor's Wife lay, as she had lain in but a few Days, who immediately was carried out with her Bed and Bedding, which was all that was saved, except a very few Trifles; his Books and all his Accounts were intirely consumed, as also a very fine Assortment of Drugs, newly imported from England. This House was fitted and finished to his Mind, which he enjoyed but a few Weeks—and then this cruel Master deprived him thereof, not leaving him or any of his Family a Second Shirt, &c. to their Backs. In this deplorable State this poor Man is, which it's hoped will excite the Compassion of Christian Friends, especially those of the Faculty. His Loss is computed to be 1000l. lawful Money.

NEW-YORK, December 5. On Thursday last, Three o'Clock, A. M. died at Morrisania, Henry Binkes, aged One Hundred and One Years.—As his Mother was not blessed with a Family Name, he took that of his Sire, a distinguished Sea Officer in the Service of the States General, who disposed the English of this Province.—With Submission to the wife Servants of the Publick, we beg leave to observe, that he faithfully performed every Trust reposed in him by Three successive Generations, and served Masters whom when Infants he had carried in his Arms.—As he was never engaged in any of the numerous social Connexions,—he was no bad Judge, no corrupt Magistrate, no iniquitous Guardian, but possessed the simple and domestick Virtues of Diligence, Faithfulness, and Sobriety.—Blush O Liberty and Science, when you behold these amiable Qualifications shining with distinguished Lustre in the Conduct of an ignorant Slave!—Like the ancient Patriarchs, he lived to a good old Age, and was the Father of near Two Hundred Souls, comprehended in Four Generations, many of which left the Stage before him.—He was a good Steward of few Talents.—We humbly hope therefore, that he is now rewarded with many, by the great Master, Judge, and Father of all.

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 19. TO THE PRINTERS.

Nothing extenuate, Nor set down ought in Malice.

SHAKESP. OTH.

IN your last Paper a Writer, who signs himself *Philomonus*, has exerted his satirical Talent with great Severity against a Set of harmless young Gentlemen, who have lately formed themselves into a Society. His Merit in Composition will not be denied; it is therefore to be lamented, that his Abilities should be employed upon an Occasion, where, in order to display his Wit, he must have recourse to a scandalous Invention. If the *Cacoethes scribendi* has seized him, and he chuses to write personal Abuse, his Observation might surely suggest to him, in this "flourishing Town," a Subject, on which he might amply indulge his Humour, without being at the Expence of his Veracity. Perhaps he will say, that his Piece was a general Satire, and that none can be offended unless his particular Vices and Follies are exposed: But does he reflect that, when he points at a Set of young Gentlemen incorporating themselves into a Club, and that it is well known there is but one Society of that Kind in Town, it is a Description of the *Independent Club*, as certain to every Intent, as if he had mentioned the Name of each Member. Their Repentment therefore in this Case would not impliedly prove the Justness of the Satire; nor could *Philomonus* avail himself of the Adage, *Qui capis, ille facis*; but every Falshood, ut-

tered of a Set of young Gentlemen, must be a malicious Aspersion of the Reputation of the *Independent Club*. If I might presume to advise, this respectable Society would submit their "Code of Laws" to the Publick, not only to remove all unfavourable Notions, that may be entertained of them, but to hold them up as a Pattern for all Clubs that hereafter may be formed. From what Information does *Philomonus* take this to be a Society, instituted for the noble Purposes of getting drunk; or that it is a Rule, when "flushed with Wine, to sally forth at a reasonable Hour, preceded by Minstrelly?" He surely intends by this to ascribe to the *Independent Club* the buckish Exploit of a Company of jovial Fellows, Senators and others, who lately patrolled the Streets at Midnight with a Drum and Fiddle, to the Disturbance of all the sober Part of the Inhabitants. Had he made that careful Enquiry which a Writer ought, who publishes to the World what may affect a Man's Reputation, he must have known that what he alludes to happened not on a Club Night; so that the Club cannot in any wise be answerable. But even suppose this, and many other like Extravagances, which he obliquely hints at, to have been justly ascribed, any Man of less Spleen than *Philomonus* would allow for the Gaiety of Youth, and rather pass them over as the Effect of uncommon Exhilaration, than consider them as the Result of a Scheme soderly preconcerted. But what amazes me most is, that *Philomonus* should so entirely approve of the *Hemion Club*, which is instituted, I believe, avowedly for the Purpose of promoting Mirth and good Fellowship, and should mention it, as it seems, by Way of Contrast to a Society of Juniors, instituted with the same laudable Design. Cannot a Company of young Fellows of liberal Education be supposed to assemble for the Purpose of improving their Imaginations, and indulging themselves in social Mirth, without degenerating into the brutal Excess of Drunkenness? I myself have had the Honour to be admitted, as a Visitor, at one of their Meetings, and must think that if *Philomonus* "was placed in a Corner of the Club Room," he would allow them a Share of Praise, equal to what he gives the *Omniscia Club*, for their "Politeness to Strangers," though perhaps he might not for the "unalterable Regularity of their Proceedings." Indeed I am at a Loss to conjecture what Manner of Man this *Philomonus* can be. Has he the common Feelings of Humanity, who can from his own prolific Brain ludicrously describe a Company of Youths immerst in Debauchery, "with their Fathers Pictures hanging at their Breasts, bursting into Tears of Joy at the happy Omen, which their Ambition to vanquish in the Contest incidental to the Midnight Scene would afford?" Can he really esteem this a proper Subject for Irony? Or does he reflect on the Feelings of a tender Parent, at a Distance from his Child, whose Fears are always ready to take the Alarm at any the slightest Hint of his Misconduct? If *Philomonus* has any Idea of this, his Malevolence of Disposition will be abundantly gratified, when he pictures to himself the Agonies which will wring the Heart of that Parent, who hears that his Son is a Member of the *Drum-stick Club*. But I cannot suppose *Philomonus* to be so bad a Man. Human Nature must be shocked at such a Character. I will only conclude that he must be some worn out Debauché, who envies others in the Enjoyment of Pleasures which he but lately too keenly pursued, but of which his shattered Constitution is no longer capable; whose favourite Amusement now lies in carping at the Conduct of others, and filling the Poets Corner of a Gazette. To him I suppose we are indebted for most of the late liberal Productions which have appeared in the publick Papers, and he will doubtless still continue to write on; but I prognosticate, that his Works will always create him more Enemies on Account of this Malignity, than Admirers of his literary Merit.

PHILALETHES.

By inserting the inclosed Paper, you will oblige A CONSTANT READER.

Qui non defendit, alio culpatus; solutus qui captat risus Hominum, sanamque dicatis, fingere qui non visis Potest, commissa tacere qui nequit, hic niger est: Hunc tu, Romane, caveto. Hor. Sat. IV. L. i. v. 81.

WERE all the Vexations of Life put together, we should find that a great Part of them proceed from those Calumnies and Reproaches which we spread abroad concerning one another, and which generally takes its Rise either from an ill Will to Mankind, a private Inclination to make ourselves esteemed, an Ostentation of Wit, or from a Desire of gratifying any of these Dispositions in those Persons with whom we converse. The Publisher of Scandal is more or less odious to Mankind, and criminal in himself, as he is influenced by any one or more of the foregoing Motives. As every one looks upon himself with too much Indulgence, when he passes a Judgment on his Thoughts or Actions, and as very few would be thought guilty of this abominable Proceeding, which is so universally practised, and at the same Time so universally blamed, I shall lay down Three Rules, by which I would have a Man examine and search into his own Heart, before

he stands acquitted to himself, of that evil Disposition of Mind which I am here mentioning.

First of all, Let him consider whether he does not take Delight in hearing the Faults of others.

Secondly, Whether he is not too apt to believe such little blackening Accounts, and more inclined to be credulous on the uncharitable than the good-natured Side.

Thirdly, Whether he is not ready to spread and propagate such Reports, as tend to the Disreputation of another.

These are the several Steps by which this Vice proceeds and grows up into Slander and Defamation. I cannot but look upon the finest Strokes of Satire, which are aimed at particular Persons, and which are supported even with Appearances of Truth, to be the Marks of an evil Mind, and highly criminal in themselves. Accordingly we learn from a Fragment of Cicero, that, though there were very few capital Punishments in the Twelve Tables, a Libel or Lampon which took away the good Name of another was to be punished by Death. Every honest Man sets as high a Value upon a good Name as upon Life itself; and I cannot but think that those who privily assault the one would destroy the other, might they do it with the same Secrecy and Impunity. It is a pretty Saying of *Thales*, Falshood is just as far distant from Truth, as the Ears are from the Eyes: By which he would intimate, that a wife Man should not easily give Credit to the Reports of Actions which he has not seen. I shall, under this Head, mention Two or Three Rules that were prescribed for the Observance of the Members of the celebrated *abbey de la Trappe*, as they are published in a little French Book.

The Fathers are there ordered, never to give an Ear to any Accounts of base or criminal Actions; to turn off all such Discourse if possible; but in case they hear any Thing of this Nature so well attested that they cannot disbelieve it, they are then to suppose, that the criminal Action may have proceeded from a good Intention in him who is guilty of it. This is, perhaps, carrying Charity to an Extravagance, but it is certainly much more laudable, than to suppose, as the ill-natured Part of the World does, that indifferent and even good Actions proceed from bad Principles and wrong Intentions. When the Disease of the Mind, which I have hitherto been speaking of, arises to this Degree of Malignity, it discovers itself in its worst Symptoms, and is in Danger of becoming incurable. I need not therefore insist upon the Guilt in this last particular, when every one cannot but disapprove, who is not void of Humanity, or even common Discretion. I shall only add, that whatever Pleasure any Man may take in spreading Whispers of this Nature, he will find an infinitely greater Satisfaction in conquering the Temptation he is under, by letting the Secret die within his own Breast.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Annapolis, Dec. 18, 1771.

THE Trustees for the Poor of Anne-Arundel County, being directed, by an Act passed at last Session of Assembly, to purchase in Fee, a Quantity of Land, not exceeding One Hundred Acres, within Ten Miles of the City of Annapolis, for the Use of the Poor of said County, will be glad to treat with any Person willing to sell. Proposals may be left with Mr. Jacquet, or delivered to the Trustees at their next Meeting, which is appointed to be at the Coffee-House on Tuesday the 17th Day of Jan. next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

To be rented for a Term of Years,

THE House and Lot, with all the Out-Houses and Garden, in the Town of Vienna, in Dorchester County, on Nantuxet River, where the Subscriber kept Tavern several Years, it's well known to be one of the best Stages on the Eastern Shore; as it has the Advantage of a publick Ferry where Numbers of Strangers pass, &c. a Place of Trade where any Person may have Six Boarders besides Masters of Vessels that belong there.—Any Person inclinable to rent, may see the Conveniences by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises.

(5w)

ALEXANDER LAING.

Annapolis, Dec. 10, 1771.

THE Subscriber having been solicited by several Gentlemen of this Place, hereby gives Notice, that he has opened a Vendue House in South-East Street, where he will receive Goods of all Kinds, and in any Quantities, which he will sell on very low Commission; those Gentlemen whom it may suit to employ him in such an Undertaking, may be assured that due Care will be taken to render Satisfaction; Goods that may at any Time remain unsold will be carefully stored, and at a very low Price.—Days of Sale will be on Saturday in every Week—the Quality and Kind of Goods for each Days Sale will be publickly advertised.—Those Gentlemen that live at a great Distance, and have Goods to dispose of in that Way, are desired to direct them to the Subscriber, living in South-East Street, where their Commands will be thankfully received and answered with the greatest Dispatch, by their humble Servant,

(1f)

PHILIP MBRONEY.

Imported from London, ALEXANDER OGG, vert County.

VERY large and elegant, East and West the Season; among which with many others, viz. Broad-Cloths of Wadby

man Serges, Sagathies, blots and Cambletees, Cal Stuffs, Velvets and Velly fans, Bonnets, Cambrick plain and flowered Aprons, erced and striped ditto, P Humhums, Velvet and dicals and Cloaks of all Irish Linens of all Price Russia Sheeting, brown and Drilings, Rattinets and and brown Hollands, Lir and Silk ditto, Barcelona dances, Silk Romals, sp India ditto, Gauze ditto cloths, Yard wide and Kenting Handkerchiefs, bordered Clouting, Diap est and newest Fashions, tons and Callicoos of th Womens and Childrens Hofe, Silk Damascus, Combs, Necklaces of all hours, Gold Rings, Silv Knee, plated Spurs and Buttons, Silver Watches Silk Mittins, white Kid Mens and Womens Crew ditto, sewing Silks, Cr ted Binding, Ink Powd terns, Gimp and white low and other Fenkniv Shovels and Tongs, Fl Violins, Iron Pots and Almanacks, Sole Leath ladelphia made Shoes, and Boys Felt Hats, Caps, Buckkin Breec ment of white Stone Plates, Mugs, Teacup &c. Philadelphia made Horfe and Chair Whi Bridles, Jesuits Bark, dles, Philadelphia and deira Wine, Loaf, Lu Tea and Chocolate, M stones, Pins, Whitecl Razors, Pistol Cap and beck and other fashion of other Goods.

Said Ogg will sell Terms, for Cash or L Kinds of Produce, an Wheat, Corn, Toba wax, Walnut and Pir Tar, dried or raw Hi

Imported in the Ship Tot pool, and in the Sk London,

A Large Assortment A Sorts, Checks an Linens, Sheeting, Me Silk and Worsted Bre kerchiefs, Bandanocs, Castor Hats, Men an Hyson Tea, Nails, H man Steel Anchors, Paper, Gunpowder, Painters and Weaver wares, Saddlery, Stati Copper Teakettles, P Sheet Tin, Snuff, M and Florence Wine, are to be sold at our (w)

N. B. The Ship Tot is a good firm Vessel, Wheat, and wants a fee has a few Convict Terms apply to A/bb

ALL PERSONS the Estate of ty, deceased, are h that they may be a debted to the said P Payment.

ELIZ.

TWO Lots of polis, both Mr. Philip Thomas large Brick Houfe, on a Floor, with a and all convenient Biant Cbow now Stories high, a S for Sterling Cash. Person inclinable t of Sale, by apply (1f)