

**SOLD**  
 Office in Annapolis the  
 Books,  
 Man on the Sa-  
 Magazine, *Thompson's*  
 Sherlock on Death, *Sus*  
 n Regeneration, Lives of  
 s, *Bradley's* Dictionary, a  
 History of Theatres, Eccle-  
 Manuscript Sermons, Ac-  
 ulous Dictionary, Life of  
 for an Apprentice, *Cdm.*  
 pleat Housewife, *Esq's*  
 oe, Religion of Nature  
 olitical Essays, Art of pre-  
 the God of Riches, Devil  
 s Epistle to *Meade*, *Business*  
 York Plot, *Pope's* Essay on  
 dged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cer-*  
*Virgili Opera*, *M. Tullii*  
 dii *Tristia*, *Æsopi Fabulæ*,  
*Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2  
 Ditto, *Latinæ & Anglicæ*,  
 s, *Ovidii Metamorphoseon*  
 ratius. &c. &c.

ft from the Sloop  
 o Col. *Edward Lloyd*, ri-  
 n *Poplar Island* and *Kent*  
 uth-East, a Twelve Hog-  
 s and a Grapnel; her Pain-  
 rter Inch Rope, which was  
 ding round her upper Sreak,  
 of a whitish Colour; her  
 ut the middle; she had fe-  
 'd over the Seams in her  
 wo Beams in her. Whoe-  
 said Flat, and give Intelli-  
*Edward Lloyd* shall have  
 ard.

**SOLD**  
 his Store in London-Town,  
 of European and  
 S, proper for the Winter  
 Prices, for Cash, Bills of  
 edit.

*Thomas Meighan*  
*Thomas Meighan* intending to  
 at Spring; all Persons indeb-  
 ted to him, shall be paid  
 speedily to make Payment:  
 any Demands, shall be paid  
 accounts.

Subscriber having a good  
 Persons who have any thing to  
 do with, may have it done at  
 Smith's Shop in Annapolis.

**SOLD**  
 Tract of Land called  
 and other Lands adjoining  
 the Head of *Buys River* in  
 containing about Thirteen  
 Acres.

**ALSO**  
 lying in the said County, near  
 Creek, called *Bond's Gra-*  
 sur Hundred Acres.  
 able to purchase may know  
 ing to  
*Philip Thomas*.

in Charles-street;  
 ents of a moderate  
 Week after for Con-

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1752.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, December 14, 1751.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

Tota Cobers tamen est inimica — Juv.

SIR,  
**W**HATSOEVER Rights or Riches Men may at present possess, a great Part of the Pleasure of possessing them will always be lost, if they be known to be precarious and insecure; and the Proportion of Pleasure lost in such Possessions, will always be according to the Degree of their Insecurity: So that a strong Apprehension of losing any Thing we love, creates almost as much Uneasiness as the very Loss itself would. Our Desires of preserving any Thing, is indeed always proportionate to the Value we put upon it; and those Things which we most esteem, we may reasonably be most solicitous to secure.

Since then the greatest Blessings do naturally require the greatest Security, how careful ought Men to be to secure and fix their Freedom; for what terrestrial Happiness can be compared to Liberty? Liberty is indeed the sacred Law of right Reason, the richest Prerogative of human Nature, and the noblest Jewel in the Crown of Life: Without Liberty, all other Blessings would be but empty Shadows, and delusive Dreams: Without Liberty, Man is no better than a Beast of Burden, a very Spaniel to fetch and carry at a Master's Nod, and forced to fawn upon and lick the Hand that strikes him. When Man loses the Liberty of acting according to his own free Will, he loses the chief Dignity and Excellence of his Nature, and can in Truth no longer be called the Image of his Maker. Liberty, like a free and unconfined Air, adds Health and Beauty to the Body, Strength and Sublimeness to the Soul: But the Loss of Liberty is a public Pestilence; like Air confined, pent in and putrified, it begets every corporeal Disease, and every mental Malady.

Freedom is undoubtedly the fairest Flower in the Field of Life; and Reason and Nature tells us, that Death itself is more desirable than Life without Liberty.

It may be allowed, that the best Forms of Government, like the fairest Women, are always in most Danger, and even do in their own Nature tempt an Attack. The Frame and Constitution of this Kingdom was originally built upon the just and perfect Plan of Liberty; but how often has it been attacked and endangered? And how many and how great Struggles have our brave Ancestors had, to preserve and maintain it's Beauty? If we read the Annals of this Kingdom, we shall find many Instances of it's Danger, and many Proofs of their Bravery; how jealous they were of this inestimable Jewel, and how gloriously they resisted, and carefully guarded against every Attempt of arbitrary Power. By their own Experience, as well as the Fate of other Nations, they found that nothing was so dangerous to their Liberties, or so likely to subvert their Constitution, as to entrust their Monarchs in Time of Peace with a military Force.

The Histories of those Nations, who once were free, but now have lost their Liberties, are surely sufficient to convince us, that the true Cause of their Loss was entirely owing to their trusting their Rulers with a standing armed Force, which at first, like the Subtlety of the old Serpent, crept in by Corruption: Gold first stole down the Eyes of those, whose Duty it was to have seen and opposed a Step so fatal to the Liberties of their Country.

In this Kingdom, standing Armies in Times of Peace were never suffered 'til within this last Century: They are indeed yet called unconstitutional, and are provided for only from Year to Year; yet as such Provision seems now to come in Course as mere Form, and is always granted, as if they were become absolutely necessary to the Safety and Well-

being of the Kingdom, it must be confess'd, that there is but the Shadow of a Difference between that and a perpetual Provision. However it is a certain and experienced Truth, that Liberty and a standing Army are inconsistent, because Force, tho' not always made use of, yet it stands in *terrorum*, and naturally lays a Restraint upon Freedom. Standing Armies are indeed standing Enemies; they are the Plagues of a People, and the Serpents of a State; like the Locusts of *Egypt* they cover the Land, and devour all the Fruits of the Field; they eat the Bread which others earn, and live lazily upon the Labour of the Industrious; they not only chase away all the liberal Arts and Sciences, but depress the Spirits, and sink the very Souls of a People. To keep a standing Army for our Defence against any foreign Foes, is indeed to give away our Liberties voluntarily, for fear they should be taken from us, and to act like those Moon-sick Misers, who starve themselves to Death for fear of wanting.

But as no Arguments are so forcible as Facts, let the Actions of our Ancestors teach us Wisdom. How often did they defend themselves, and vindicate the Rights and Honours of their Country, without any standing military Force? Did they not with Troops new raised, not only defend themselves, but even conquer *France*? When this Nation had no standing Army, it might with Truth be said, that the People were all Soldiers from their Cradle; Arms were then their Delight, their Safety, and their Honour.

It may perhaps be asserted, that the Art of War is now arrived to a greater Degree of Perfection, and that undisciplin'd Troops could not be able to resist any foreign Invasion: But surely it would be no difficult Matter to put the Militia of this Kingdom under such Regulations, as to make them as perfect in the military Art as any Mercenaries. The Art or Exercise of the common Soldiery is of all others the most easy to be attained: What Difficulty is there in learning sixty or seventy different Motions of the Body? A Dog in a few Days might be taught to make as many; and though it is of the highest Consequence, that the Soldiery should in Time of War strictly obey their Commanders, yet every Man must own, that the being always subject to the Command of others, never increases Courage; for if they that were under most Command had most Courage, the greatest Slaves would make the bravest Soldiers. It is a known and incontestible Truth, that Freedom and Courage are, like Light and Heat, inseparable; and that those who are most free, like the ancient *Roman* Citizens, always make the boldest Soldiers.

This Nation cannot with Safety trust their Defence to mercenary Troops; for did not a Handful of rebellious *Highlanders* lately twice foil them, and put this whole Kingdom into Confusion? If then so small a Body of Men could strike so great a Terror, what would this Nation do in case of any powerful Invasion? Can it be supposed that twenty thousand Mercenaries would be able to defend us? They are indeed sufficient to destroy our Liberties, but not to defend our Lives. If *France* should be once superior to us at Sea, an Invasion from thence might be justly dreaded. It seems therefore highly necessary to encourage a martial Spirit throughout the Kingdom, and to put the Militia of it under such proper Regulations, as to join the Art and Exercise of a Soldier to the Freedom and Bravery of a *Briton*; by which Method we might, upon any Emergency, have immediately a Body of Men, much more to be relied upon than any mercenary standing Army.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

VIENNA, November 24.

THE Rebels of Croatia have been disposed of in the following Manner: *Kyouk*, the Author of the Insurrection was broke alive upon the Wheel, without any Mitigation of the Torture; four of his Accomplices were hanged, one beheaded, eight sentenced to work on the Fortifications, and three to run the Gantlope. A Greek Priest, who had been seduced by *Kyouk* to abuse his respectable Function, in stimulating the People, and fomenting the Revolt, has been degraded and imprisoned for Life. Some have been pardoned, some banished, and those who banished themselves have been hung up in Effigy. Further, as an indelible Blot, the Towns of *Pruono* and *Lovinatz*, where the Revolt first broke out, have forfeited their original Names; *Pruono* is to be called *Peter*, and *Lovinatz* *St. Michael*; the first to teach them Repentance, and the latter Loyalty; they are likewise, with the Town of *Mogorich*, deprived of Bells, for having used them as Signals of Rebellion.

*Rome*, Sept. 25. The Pope returning a few Days ago from the *Liberian* Basilic to the *Quirinal*, a Man of the meaner Class kneeled down by his Coach as it were to receive the Benediction; but while his Holiness stretched out his Hand to give him a Blessing, the Fellow flung a Stone at the Pontiff's Head, which however missed him, the Holy Father having suddenly started back at the Motion of the Man's Arm. All the Spectators fell upon the poor Wretch, and handled him very roughly, notwithstanding all the Signs made by the Pope to spare him. He was afterwards carried to the Guard House of the *Quirinal*, where it soon appeared that he was out of his Senses, and that he made his Escape the same Day from the Madhouse: Upon which his Holiness ordered him to be carried thither, and that more Care be taken for the future to prevent such Escapes.

*Madrid*, Nov. 16. Mr. Keene, the British Ambassador, has lately received two Expresses from his Court, and his Excellency expects a third in a few Days, whose Dispatches, as we hear, may bring his Negotiations to an Issue.

*Paris*, Nov. 19. Upon a Petition of the Company of Booksellers and Printers, setting forth the Disadvantages arising from too great a Multiplicity of both, his Majesty, by the Advice of the Lord Chancellor, has forbid all Members of the said Company from taking Apprentices for the Term of ten Years, all such Indentures being declared void, with other Penalties.

*Stockholm*, Nov. 26. The Money collected in this Kingdom for the poor Sufferers by the late Fires in this City, amounts to above 700,000 Crowns.

*Hanover*, Dec. 3. We are already making Preparations for receiving the King, who is expected here in April next. The States of *Calemberg* have made his Majesty a free Gift of 100,000 Crowns.

*Berlin*, Dec. 4. The King has sent a Memorial to the Dyet at *Ratisbon*, relating to the King of Great Britain's Pretensions to East Friesland. His Britannic Majesty, in Quality of Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, did at sundry Times revive those Pretensions, and in particular at the Death of the last Prince of East Friesland. It is well known, that the Expectative of that Principality was adjudged to the Electoral House of *Brandenburg*, to indemnify it for the Damages it suffered by the Invasion of the Swedish Troops. This Right has been acknowledged by the Emperor and the Empire, and solemnly guaranteed by both. The King is confirmed by authentic Acts, entered in the Registers of the Empire, the oldest of which is dated in July 1675. These Acts are moreover strengthened by the King's having taken Possession of the Principality in Question with the Consent and Approbation of the Emperor and the Empire. As the Electoral House of *Brunswick* seems resolved to prosecute this Affair before the Aulic Council of