

by the Subscriber,  
Current Money, and, if re-  
sists given for Payment, as

following Tracts or  
viz.

Land called *Snowden's Re-  
siding* 507 Acres, situated  
River, being the Plantation  
Bell now lives; it is with  
houses; viz. *Indian Landing*,  
*er's Landing*, and *Queen Anne*  
lying on *Elk Ridge*, and ad-  
*ander Warfields* Land, the  
ill's, and *William Coates's*;  
whereon Mr. *William Tho-*

situated near the Mouth of  
County, being Part of a  
*Delight*, and adjoining to  
*Carroll*, Esq; having on it  
Kitchen almost new, and  
great Part of the Land is fine  
near Capt. *William Griffith's*

to purchase, may apply to  
Persons, who will shew the

*Richard Snowden.*

ed from London,

Capt. *Thomas Akew*, by the  
Sold at his Store in Annapolis,

BLE Parcel of Ex-

India Goods, at reasonable  
d Retail. Also a portable Par-  
s from 4 Inches to 9 Inches,  
es. Deep Sea Lines, Sewing  
Okum, Compasses, Glasses,  
2 to N<sup>o</sup>. 7, Anchors, Grap-  
nels, at reasonable Rates, for  
Money, or Bills of Exchange.  
*Nicholas Maccubbin.*

from the *Patapsco*

the first of July last, a *Dutch*  
ing to *Charles Carroll*, Esq;  
*Michael Hollingshead*, alias  
y on Horseback, having with  
of them of a *Rosin Colour*,  
er uncertain, but supposed a  
ween *Patapsco* and *Annapolis*.  
gone towards *Virginia*. He  
trimmed with white Meul  
at, and is dress'd in the *Dutch*  
Gun with him, which he car-  
at his Back: He is a down-  
middle Size, with thick Lips  
I think black Eyes, a brown  
aks bad *English*.

the said Servant in any Goal,  
had again, shall have Three  
reasonable Charges, paid by  
*Richard Croxall.*

, Rented, or Sold,

ses, Lots, and Im-

London Town, where the late

kept Ferry; as also several

ewise to be rented a Lease of

lying in the *Swamp*, on *Her-*

ons inclinable to agree for any

apply to the Subscriber, at

is: Where may be had, great

and *East India* Goods, *Bar-*

*ado* Sugar, Cordage, Cables,

, Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.

Prices, for Bills of Exchange,

or Currency, or Tobacco.

*Stephen West.*

ons indebted to the

*Stephen West*, late of *London*.

desired to pay their respective

ose who have any Demands

ate, are requested to bring in

*ben West*, Executor.

CK in *Charles-street*

ENTS of a moderate

Week after for Con-

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 26, 1752.

From the INSPECTOR. N<sup>o</sup>. 374.

## THOUGHTS on DEATH.

*The Soul's dark Cottage, batter'd and decay'd,  
Lies in new Light thro' Cracks that Time has made.*  
COWLEY.

THE Condition of Human Nature is, in many Things, better than it appears. We complain that our Pleasures affect us more in the Pursuit and Expectation, than under the Enjoyment: The Case is the same in our Sufferings; and what we are Losers on the one Hand we gain on the other. The Dispensation is equal: It is from our partial or our interested Views that it sometimes appears severe.

The Charms of Love and of Ambition swell in the Prospect to the overwhelming every Consideration: But we complain under the most perfect Enjoyment of them; on the one Part, that we have lost the tranquil Pleasures which attend Retirement; and on the other that Nature has not made the Means of that Adoration eternal which finds the Object continued.

What the Constitution of our Minds denies in these Scenes of Transport, it repays in those of Sorrow. Many a Misfortune terrifies in the Approach, which, when fallen upon us, we find it no Difficulty to bear. The Alarm of Death, fearful as it is beyond all other human Considerations, often owes that Terror to Hurry of the Onset. What shocks our Natures in the first Assault, becomes less formidable as we view it nearer; becomes familiar as we employ our Thoughts more frequently upon it; to a Man, not trembling at the Account he is to make, it becomes eligible. He sees it in the Light of an Incident that must happen some Time; that may happen at any Time; from which he is not a Moment secure. He looks into the great Round of Being, and smiles at the unimportant Part himself bears in it; he spreads before his enlarged Mind what it can comprehend of Eternity, and he finds the Period allotted to his Life at the utmost Extent so inconsiderable, that, if taken away, the Gap could not be discerned: What trifling then, to be in Care whether it be continued through a Part more or a Part less of a Whole, which is so very near a Nothing!

There may be Circumstances under which it were a Matter of less Pain, than in others to part with this painted Bubble: The Child may be more resigned that the floating Film should burst, when only Dirt and Stones are reflected from it, than when it's glittering Surface is painted with Palaces and Equipage: But did he consider that the very Breath which raises it, may shake it into nothing; did he know that uninjured by Accidents, that preserved with the most servile Affinity, if raised to the grandest Appearance, it could not last above a Moment longer, how would he laugh at his own Cares. The Beggar may submit with Ease to lose his Being, because it affords him no Indulgence; but even with the Monarch, what more can be the real Value of that which has no Permanency? Torn from a rising Fortune!—What a Sound! To be snatched, to be thrown off from the Stage of Being, just when a Course of tedious Preparation was ripening into Reward!—How aggravating the Circumstance!—There may be Engagements nearer, more interesting yet to the human Heart. All these are mine! Yet such is the Power of pressing to an Acquaintance with the most distasteful Objects, that could I leave one Orphan happy, I could submit to all the rest without a Look of Sorrow.

We know, the most uninformed among us is not ignorant of it; that this is not the last Period of our Existence. The Phantom Death, which gives us Entrance to Eternity, eclipses the Radiance of that glorious Object behind his own Opaque and ugly Form; he discourages the Enquiry, by

the Means thro' which he gives it to be prosecuted; and till we find it necessary, we never think it eligible to look him in the Face. Till either by a natural or forced Courage we walk up to his Demefnes, we are not in the Point of View to comprehend the glorious Landscape which extends behind him. Security leads to a Negligence of all that may concern us; while the Fabric is entire we look on it as one continued whole; and pay no Regard to what we are told of it's Structure: When it is disturbed; when but one Wheel of the complex Movement is out of order, we see it as it is. We then feel an actuating and enlivening Something, whose own Sensations assure it that it is immortal, breaking it's Way from that Prison, we had once thought a Palace, and we hardly wish to stop it's meditated Flight.

When the living Stream, that once flowed placid thro' it's thousand thousand Rivulets, throbs and trembles in every Channel, threatening to stop it's Course, or burst it's Confiners; when Langours seize the fluttering Source of Life; when the faint Limbs forget their Obedience to the Will, and seem no longer Parts of the Machine; when swimming Eyes, when Giddiness and Insensation even at the Seat of Reason play with the Mind; when the invigorating Organs that should fan the vital Flame perform but half their Office, and threaten it's Extinction; when the chill Horror of the approaching Enemy courses along each Fibre, shivers about the Heart, and jingles in every Pore; when instant Dissolution presents itself not to the Reason only, but to the Sensations: 'Tis then we recollect the Union: Then we recognize the thousand Traces we have before carelessly passed over in the Search; we feel within a nobler Principle than such as can be capable of Decays, and we grow weary of the Load of suffering Earth with which it has been clogged. We now look forward to that Country, whence we shall not be torn; we see ourselves in an Existence capable of no farther Change; and is there any Thing, except our Crimes, that can prevent our eagerest Desires of entering on it; of passing thro' a Period of Insensibility, rather than of Pain, into a State in which we claim our Place among Superior Beings!

On such plain and unrefined, and therefore on true Reasons, is built the Expectation, which, in the Wise and Innocent, takes the Place of that which, in others, is the Dread of Death. When we consider the combined Structure under which we pass our present State, we cry out with *David*, *I am fearfully and wonderfully made!* When we dart the Sight forward into Eternity; when we contemplate the pure Form under which we are to enjoy it's Pleasures, there is no Form of Words that can express the Expectation; but he who gave us Being to enjoy, has also prepared us for it, by an infelt tho' inexpressible Conception.

PARIS, June 12.

THE King having declared that he would appoint a Council, that should examine and report to him the Affairs that have occasion'd the Remonstrances of the Parliament, his Majesty has accordingly just established one, which consists of six Ecclesiastics, and six Laymen.

There is much Talk here of a Petition sign'd by 20 Bishops, excepting against all secular Judges in Ecclesiastical Affairs. Those Bishops in the said Petition appeal to and claim the King's Authority, and implore Justice against the Parliament: But the Parliament is not in the least stagger'd or disconcerted by their Intrigues and Cabals. The 6th Instant, all the Chambers being assembled, they ordered Informations to be filed, touching a Denial of the Sacraments to the Recorder of Francis Alain, by the Curate of Allery, in the Diocese of Amiens, and for a Denial of the Extreme Unction to *Miss du Fosse* of Abbeville. At the same Time they ordered a Writ of Arrest, and an Information against the Chaplain of Chambray, in the Diocese

of Sens, for a Refusal of the Sacraments, and for some Remarks he wrote on a License a certain Person had to confess to the Capuchins of Joigny. The King's Advocate and Attorney were also enjoin'd to examine the Breviary of Amiens, to the End that, on their Report, Resolutions may be taken on this Subject within the Month.

The 7th the said Advocate and Attorney repaired to Court, and laid before the King the Proceedings of the Parliament against the Curate of St. Theobald of Joigny, and his Vicar, and the Curates of St. George at Aubeville, and of Chambray. The King, in receiving the Papers, said to them, *I will cause these new Informations to be examined in my Council, and shall let my Parliament know my Intention on the Subject of them.* Which Answer was laid before the Chambers on the 9th.

Paris, June 10. The Petition lately presented to his Majesty by the Deputies of the Clergy consisted principally of three Articles: 1. That no Layman should be a Member of the Commission which was to be erected for the Decision of religious Contentions. 2. That Parliaments should be debar'd from ever taking Cognizance of spiritual Matters. 3. That the Parliament should make a formal Satisfaction and Reparation to the most venerable Archbishop of Paris, for having profum'd, in their last Remonstrance to the King, to brand him with the Appellation of an Abettor of Schism, an Incendiary of the Church, &c.

Last Week the Parliament took into Consideration the several Informations relating to Denials of Sacraments, particularly against the Priest of Troyes in Champaign, who, and not 'til boggling a long Time, administered the Sacrament to two Gentlewomen who were kneeling at the Altar, with this shocking Expression, *There it is; but I give it to you as our Lord Jesus Christ gave it to Judas.* Being brought here to give an Account of his Reasons for such a Behaviour, he has been condemned in 3000 Livres Damages to the two Gentlewomen, 100 Livres to the Poor, and to do public Penance in the Parliament Hall.

Paris *A la main*, July 7. In the last Assembly of Parliament the Question was proposed to be put, Whether the Constitution *Unigenitus* is a Rule of Faith, or not, and to have it determined by a National Council: If it is judged to be a Rule of Faith, the Parliament will conform thereto; but, if on the contrary, it should not be judged a Rule of Faith, they will continue to pursue, with the utmost Rigour of the Law, all Ecclesiastics who conduct themselves in a scandalous Manner. The Parliament has issued several new Decrees against different Ecclesiastics, and sent a Copy of the Proceedings to the King.

Extra<sup>t</sup> of a Letter from Paris, July 7.

The Deputies of the Clergy, that lately waited on the King, were the Archbishops of Aix and Sens, and the Bishops of Langres and Bayeux: The Archbishop of Aix made a short Harangue to his Majesty in presenting the Petition formerly mentioned, which is drawn up in Opposition to the Proceedings of the Parliaments of the Kingdom: The King took the Petition, and only said, *That he would take due Care of Religion.*

Most People are extremely disgusted at the Conduct of the Archbishop of this Metropolis, especially on Account of the Letter de Cachet which he obtained against the Rector of St. John in Greve, for offering to justify himself before the Parliament. Even the Friends of this Prelate condemn him, and are grieved to see him under the Guidance of some hot headed Priests, who abuse the Confidence he puts in them, and hurry him into Measures which perhaps he would never dream of, were he not spurred on by Men capable of taking Delight in so melancholy a Scene as that of the Clergy and the Parliament at Daggers-drawing. Hence it is that ignorant, hair-brained Parish Priests seek Opportunities to get themselves talked of. They want to get a Name at any Rate, never reflecting that