

by the Subscriber,  
Time given for Payment, on  
following Tracts of  
and called: Snowden's Re-  
aining 507 Acres, situated  
River, being the Plantation  
Bell now lives; it is within  
houses; viz. Indian Landing,  
r's Landing; and Queen Anne  
lying on Elk Ridge, and ad-  
under Warfields Land, the  
Uls; 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 fire  
near Capt. William Griffith's  
to purchase, may apply to  
ersons, who will shew the  
Richard Snowden.

ed from London,  
Capt. Thomas Askew, by the  
old at his Store in Annapolis,  
BLE Parcel of Eu-  
India Goods, at reasonable  
Retale. Also a portable Par-  
from 4 Inches to 9 Inches,  
s, Deep Sea Lines, Sewing  
Okum, Compasses, Glasses,  
to N<sup>o</sup>. 7, Anchors, Gips-  
als, at reasonable Rates, for  
Money, or Bills of Exchange.  
Nicholas Maccubbin.

from the Patapsco  
the first of July last, a Dutch  
ng to Charles Carroll, Esq;  
Michael Hollingsboe, alias  
on Horseback, having with  
of them of a Roan Colour,  
er uncertain, but supposed a  
een Patapsco and Annapolis,  
gone towards Virginia. He  
trimmed with white Metal  
, and is dress'd in the Dutch  
un with him, which he car-  
his Back: He is a down-  
middle Size, with thick Lips  
think black Eyes, a brown  
es bad English.  
e said Servant in any Goal,  
ad again, shall have Three  
reasonable Charges, paid by  
Richard Croxall.

Rented, or Sold,  
es, Lots, and Im-  
nden Town, where the late  
ept Ferry; as also several  
wise to be rented a Lease of  
ing in the Swamp, on Her-  
s inclinable to agree for any  
apply to the Subscriber, at  
Where may be had, great  
nd East-India Goods, Bar-  
do Sugar, Cordage, Cables,  
Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.  
ices, for Bills of Exchange,  
urrency, or Tobacco.  
Stephen West.

ns indebted to the  
Stephen West, late of London-  
refused to pay their respective  
who have any Demands  
; are requested to bring it  
n West, Executor.

in Charles-street  
vrs. of a moderate  
Week after for Con-

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 2, 1752.

OF GREAT MEN.

From the HUMOURIST.

**T**HERE are divers Enormities which are highly complained of in Great Men by an inferior Sort of People, at the same Time that they imitate them in those Enormities, and very often outdo them. I therefore, being an impartial Person, am determined in this Essay to apologize for my Superiors, and endeavour to prove, that those Gentlemen call'd Men of Quality, are not worse than the meanest of the People.

The first I shall mention, is their Breach of Promises, and the frequent Disappointments which they are said to be guilty of. I confess, this is a grievous Charge, and Nobody has a greater Aversion to kicking his Heels in a Levée Room, or hearing him sham Excuses from a Great Man, than myself. I think it very provoking, when my Lord has appointed me to wait upon him at such a Time, to be told by his Porter, that he is gone out, or not well, and cannot be spoken with; neither can I at all relish a thousand Disappointments and dilatory Excuses for not serving me, after I have had ten times as many Promises that he would do it. But, for Goodness Sake, is this Grievance confined to Great Men, or ought the Accusation to be so? Is not the same Practice common to the greatest Part of Mankind, and have we not Inlances every Day of Persons of all Ranks and Conditions, who shew their Dexterity in deceiving their Dependents in the same Manner? How many worthy Attorneys do I know, who put off their Clients from Term to Term, with solemn Promises that their Business shall be done out of Hand; and yet never remember a Word of it after their Backs are turn'd? There is another Set of Men, who fall into this Enormity, not out of an evil Disposition, or any vicious Intent, but merely out of Wantonness, and to give themselves an Air of Importance. I know one of this Sort, who is so careful of being punctual on any Account, that rather than be true to any Appointment which he has made, he will walk to and fro by the Door for an Hour together, in the Rain till he is wet through; and I was lately pester'd with a Printer of this Complexion, who (when I have been publishing a Poem) has given me more Vexation in attending the Press, than the noble Lord did to whom I inscribed it.—Another Charge against great Men, is that of refusing to pay their just Debts; this also is a very heinous Charge, especially if we consider how reasonable most Tradesmen are in their Bills, and that they do not make their noble Customers pay, at most, above Cent per Cent for their Credit; is it not a very hard Case that for such a moderate Profit; the poor Men must be obliged to call ten or a dozen Times for their Money, and perhaps not get it at last without allowing the Steward twenty Shillings per Cent. out of their just Demands?—But neither is this Charge, if I apprehend right, so peculiar to Great Men, as it is generally imagined; indeed I wonder to hear this Complaint urged against a Set of Men, at a Time, when it seems to be a Maxim agreed on by all Men, To pay Nobody if they can help it; not to mention, that it is also inculcated as an Article of Religion, by the Example of several Reverend Divines, whom I need not mention: Only I must observe by the way, that I do not mean the Right Reverend Bishops, who, being enrolled among the Number of great Men, partake in the general Calumny, and in my present Apology.—But to proceed, who are more polite Pay masters than most of the smart Black Bag Beaus, and fine Gentlemen about Town (who can in no Sense be call'd Great Men), or what is more fashionable in all Professions than to be dunn'd? It gives Men an Air, to be followed and solicited for Money, and shews them to be Persons of Business and Importance. A very fine Gentleman of my Acquaintance, in the Temple is so sensible of this,

that he is always busy when his *Wafterman* wants to be paid, and makes the poor Soul run after him twenty Times before he has Leisure to put his Hand into his Pocket; at other Times Nobody is more *fashionably idle* than himself, and you may find him humming a Tune out of his Window, or jaunting from one Coffee-House to another, in search of Engagements. In short, I know no Persons in the World so remarkable for *prompt Payment* as our modern Poets, and other ingenious Authors, who always go with ready Money in their Hands; which they seem to do for this single Reason—because they know Nobody cares to trust them.

I shall leave this Consideration to those whom it may concern, and pass to another Objection against Great Men, which is the weightiest of them all; namely, their accepting of Places and Pensions from the Crown. I readily agree with these Objectors, that it would be much better for the Nation, if the King would be pleas'd to have no Ministers at all, but do all his Business and dress his Dinner himself. This would certainly be the most effectual Method to lessen our Taxes, and pay off the public Debts: Or, in case he does not care to do so much Business himself, let him turn away the present Set of Ministers, and put the Trust into other Hands, and I warrant you Things would be much easier. But while Great Men have all the Places, and we are forced to work for our Bread, how can it be expected that People will not complain.

But is it not very unreasonable to hear a Taylor, or a Shoemaker, railing at the Ministry, and calling all Men in Places bribed and corrupted; at the same Time that he is himself, with great Industry, and an hundred little underhand Practices, making Interest to be Church Warden or Overseer, that he may have the fingering of Public Money, and play over Tricks of State in a lower Sphere? And yet what is more common than to see this? Or, where are Factions, private Interests, Corruptions and Cabals more commonly carried on to obtain Offices of Trust and Profit, than in Colleges of both Universities? And yet where is there more clamour, grumbling, and preaching against their Superiors, for the like Practices?—I mention this to shew, that the old Proverb, *Set a Whore to catch a Whore*, may be observed to be true thro' all Stations of Life.

V I E N N A, July 8.

**B**Y an Edict just published, Duelling is forbid on Pain of Death; and when the Delinquents cannot be apprehended, they are to be executed in Effigy.

Hague, July 6. There is now a Certainty of seven Votes in the College of Electors [for the Archduke Joseph]; viz. Bohemia, Mentz, Triers, Bavaria, Saxony, Palatine, and Hanover, and as the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Sections of the eleventh Chapter of the Golden Bull only require a Plurality of Votes, the Archduke has already too many.

Paris, July 14. The Affair between the Clergy and the Parliament continues in the same Situation as it has done for some Time past, all the Methods hitherto taken by the Court, to put an End to their Disputes, having proved ineffectual.

Paris, July 22. The Archbishop of Paris is banish'd to his Country House at Conflans.—The Parliament has given the King an Account of their Conduct towards the Curate of St. John en Greve, and two other Priests, who have refused the Sacrament, whom the Parliament has ordered to be taken into Custody, and the King has approved of his Conduct.

The Sieurs de Lisse and Buache have presented to the King a Chart of M. Lisse's late Discoveries to the Northward of the South Seas, containing all the Space, hitherto unknown, betwixt North America and the Eastern Extremity of Asia; a Per-

formance certainly of as great Importance as any which Geography has for a long Time afforded, both by the vast Extent of Seas and Lands it exhibits, and the Insight for a shorter Cut to the East Indies.—M. Buache also presented to his Majesty a Chart, in which are delineated all the Courses hitherto practis'd in sailing round the Globe. Here it is obvious, at first Sight, how much shorter the Courses laid down in M. Lisse's Chart are, than those which now generally obtain.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, July 1.

Notwithstanding the Hopes which the Well-wishers to the French have entertained of Tranquility being restored to that Nation, by Means of the new Council establish'd for taking Cognizance of the Difference arisen there in Matters of Religion, yet the Fire is still conceal'd under the Ashes, and is far from being extinguish'd. A Letter from Paris tells us positively, that the Squabble between the Clergy and the Parliament is begun again with greater Inveteracy than ever; and that the latter seemingly gave Way with no other View than to gain more Strength, and now proposes to dispute the Ground Inch by Inch. But what will be the Result of it? Truly nothing more than raising a Division in France, and stirring up the King's Anger to a still greater Pitch. This will open a fair Field to his Britannic Majesty to push with Vigour the Election of a King of the Romans, which, under these Circumstances, is likely to take a favourable Turn. It is even said that this Affair is now upon the Point of being determined to the Satisfaction of his Britannic Majesty, and of all those who have the Happiness of their Country at Heart. We have received Letters from Ratisbon, which say, that the Court of France had actually consented to this Election, and even names the Place where it is to be; but we shall, in a little Time, be more positively inform'd of these Matters.

July 2. Last Week the following Cause was heard before Justice Fielding: One Frances Crane was accused by Jane Porter with violently assaulting and beating her; Frances made the following Defence to the Accusation: "This Woman, an't please your Worship, lives with my Husband, that is, I don't mean she lives altogether with him, but she lies with him, that she does to be sure, and that is more than I can say, who is his lawful Wife, for many's the good Day;—and so, Sir, I say to her, *Mary, what do you mean, with lying with my Husband?* Whereof, to be sure, no Woman upon Earth can bear to have that done in my own poor House, and upon my own poor Bed; wherefore she had the brazen Face to tell me she had a better Right to him than I had, and she call'd me Wh—re, which I thought very hard, an't please your Worship, having as I have my Certificate in my Hand to shew, and two fine Children by him, which that vile Creature there, there she stands, I desire her to shew any such Thing, though she have had two Husbands before she have had mine.—And so, Sir, I do own, that upon her calling me Wh—re, I did lend her a Bit of my Repentment, that I must confess, whereof to be sure, no Woman alive would have done any other."

Jane in her Reply produced a counter Evidence to the Certificate, that is to say, another Certificate dated at the same Place, to wit, at the Fleet. The Man's Name was to both, and tho' that of Jane was dated two Years after the other, as she appeared innocent of the Bigamy, the Justice recommended an Accommodation between the Wives, and that they should both join in prosecuting the Husband; against whom a Warrant was granted accordingly.

July 4. On Wednesday last Stroud the Cheat, in the Course of his Punishment, received, it is thought, upwards of 1000 Lashes; the Cart moved very slow, the Cat-o'-nine-tails was keen, and the Mob threaten'd the Executioner, if he did not perform his Duty with the utmost Severity. Tho' he was cut to the Bone, and his Flesh miserably