

**BE SOLD,**  
**TATION** Situate  
 the South River Inspection House  
 to load, about 7 Miles from  
 to the late Mr. Thomas War  
 Chablis Griffith's Plantations  
 (Situation 480 Acres.  
 built upon, opposite to Capt.  
 ii.  
 ly to Mr. Edward Dorsey and  
 lds.  
 of Years, a good well built Brick  
 re Mr. West now keeps Store,  
 Stable.  
 quire of Mr. Edward Dorsey.

**be LET,**  
 mediately, for one, two, or three  
 High Street, of Baltimore Town,  
**D Brick HOUSE,**  
 ms on a Floor, with Cellaring,  
 d a large Garden well paled in.  
 rs, Enquire of Capt. James Dob.  
 Branch of Patapsco.

ay from Capt. William  
 netime in March last, the two fol.  
 viz.  
 a Scotchman, about 25 or 26  
 a swarthy Complexion, is pitted  
 ox, and of a middle Stature: Had  
 t away, an old Waistcoat, Check  
 sers.  
 , about the same Age, a Leather  
 and is a short well-set Fellow: Had  
 of Drillings, and a Wig: They  
 that have been cast away; and were  
 n's, in St. Mary's County; and it  
 are gone towards York, in Virginia.  
 es up the said Servants, and secures  
 ey may be had again, shall have  
 ward for each, besides what the  
 id by

Samuel Galloway.

**IMPORTED,**  
 Capt. JOHN WHITE, from Lon.  
 to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at  
 ANNAPOLIS, at very little Profit  
 ale or Retail, for Bills of Exchange,  
 Paper Money, or Tobacco,

**GE Assortment of Es-**  
 d East India-GOODS, Sail Cloth  
 anchors of all Sizes from half a hun-  
 dred, Cables, running Rigging,  
 ail Twine, all Kinds of Lines, and  
 ry: Also several Parcels of Cutlery,  
 s, of about 16 l. prime Cost.

Stephen West.

**REAS Madam Margat-**  
 ard, deceased, by her last Will, did  
 hundred Pounds Sterling to such of her  
 the Western Shore as Richard Bennett,  
 should direct; and in Case he should  
 die Payment thereof, then to such of  
 as I should direct; and as Mr. Be-  
 direct to whom the said Money should  
 as it is unknown to me who of her  
 is in the most necessitous Condition;  
 therefore, to desire her said Relations to  
 at Annapolis, in the second Week of  
 eral Assembly, in order that I may  
 ayment of the said Money, as near as  
 ording to the Intent of the Testatrix.

Edward Lloyd.

**EREAS** there is a Va-  
 y for a Master in Queen Anne's County  
 y Person professing himself a Member  
 ch of England, and capable of teaching  
 Mathematics, Arithmetic, and good  
 pplying to the Visitors of said School,  
 ith as much Encouragement as the Law  
 Free Schools will support them in.  
 signed per Order,

Nathan Wright, Reg.

**Office in Charles-street**  
**RTISEMENTS** of a moderate  
 ing per Week after for Con-

THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**

Numb. 435.

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, September 6, 1753.

*A MAJOR'S Cruelty punished.*

*Proud, impatient  
 Of aught superior, even of Heaven that made him:  
 Fond of false Glory, of the Savage Power  
 Of ruling without Reason, of confounding  
 Just and Unjust, by an unbounded Will.*

ROWE TAM.

**A**S nothing is more amiable and God-  
 like, than a humane and tender Dis-  
 position towards our Fellow Creatures,  
 so, on the contrary, nothing is more  
 hateful and detestable than Cruelty.  
 But how dangerous and dreadful is the latter of  
 these, when it possesses the Heart of a Person in  
 Power and Command, either in the Navy or Ar-  
 my: Where they can exercise their Barbarity with-  
 out Controul; and load their Fellow Subjects,  
 (perhaps better Men than themselves) with Miseries  
 too gross even for a brute Beast to bear. And it is  
 to be observed, that a hardened cruel Man, is sel-  
 dom a Man either of common Sense, or a Man of  
 common Courage. But, as it is not my Design  
 to dwell upon Arguments, and Points of this Na-  
 ture, but only to inform, instruct, and entertain  
 my Readers, in the best Manner that I can, with-  
 out offering the least Offence to any Order of Men,  
 I shall admit the following Story to the Censure of  
 the Public.

In Queen Anne's Reign, a Soldier belonging to  
 a marching Regiment that was quartered in the  
 City of W—, was taken up for Desertion;  
 and being tried by a Court Martial for the same,  
 was sentenced to be shot. The Colonel and Lieu-  
 tenant-Colonel being both of them in London, the  
 Command of the Regiment descended in Course to  
 the Major, who was accounted a very cruel and  
 obdurate Man. And which indeed, is obvious  
 enough by the following Relation. The poor Man  
 above mentioned being sentenced to be shot for  
 Desertion, and the Day for his Execution being  
 come, the Regiment as usual upon those Occasions,  
 was drawn up to see the Execution performed. But  
 when every Body there that knew the Custom of  
 those Executions, expected to see the Corporals  
 cast Lots for that unthankful Office, they were sur-  
 prised to find it fix'd, by the cruel Major, upon the  
 Prisoner's own Brother only; who being a Soldier  
 in the same Company with him, was taking Leave  
 of his dying Brother, and both with flowing Eyes,  
 hanging upon each other's Necks, were bathing  
 one another with their Tears, when the News of  
 this unnatural and Heart breaking Order was deliv-  
 ered to him. Who, that has any Bowels of Pity,  
 or Brotherly Love, can speak, or even conceive the  
 Agonies of those poor parting Creatures, at the  
 Sound of this most Cruel, and Unnatural Imposi-  
 tion from their Major; who could not be mov'd,  
 or any wise prevail'd upon to revoke his Inhuman  
 Orders; but tore them away by Force from one  
 another, before they had spoken half they had to  
 say. The one fell down upon his Knees, begging  
 with all the Prayers and Intreaties that he could,  
 that he might not have a Hand in his Brother's  
 Death; and, at the same Instant, the poor Prisoner  
 neglecting the few remaining Moments of his Life  
 to petition Heaven in his own Behalf, changed  
 them to join with his afflicted Brother, to petition  
 the savage Major, that he would please to let him  
 receive his Death from any other Hand than his.  
 But all their Tears and Applications were in vain.  
 He was inflexible and not to be mov'd. He swore  
 that he, and he only should be the Man, purposely  
 for Example sake, and to make the Execution the  
 more horrible. When they had waited some Time  
 in Supplication to no Purpose, (and tho' several of  
 their Officers had joined in their Fruitless Petition)  
 they at length, both of them submitted; and the  
 Prisoner having gone thro' the usual Service with  
 the Minister, he kneeled down at the Place ap-  
 pointed, to receive his Death. And the cruel and  
 obdurate Major stood by, to see the afflicted Bro-

ther load his Instrument of Death; which being  
 done, he ordered him to observe the third Signal  
 with his Cane, and at that Instant to do his Office,  
 and dispatch the Prisoner. So, after once more  
 embracing each other, they parted with a Flood of  
 mutual Tears. But here, my Reader, behold the  
 Justice of Providence, when the cruel Major was  
 dealing his fatal Signals for the Prisoner's Death,  
 at the last Motion of his Cane, the Soldier, inspired  
 by some juster Power, suddenly turn'd about his  
 Piece, and shot the inhuman Major in a Moment  
 thro' the Head; which being done, (repeating  
 these Words) he threw down his Piece; *He that  
 can give no Mercy, no Mercy let him receive. Now  
 I submit! I had rather die this Hour for this Death,  
 than live an hundred Years, and give my Brother  
 his.*—At this unexpected Accident, no body seem'd  
 to be sorry; but the Officers ordering him into  
 Custody, some of the chief Citizens (who came  
 there to see the Execution and were Witnesses of  
 all that pass'd) prevail'd with the next command-  
 ing Officer, to carry them both back together, and  
 not to execute the other Prisoner, 'til he received  
 further Orders, and promised to indemnify him for  
 so doing, as far as their whole Interest could pos-  
 sibly go with the Queen. This Request being com-  
 ply'd with, the City Chamber, that very Night,  
 drew up a most pathetic and moving Address to  
 their Sovereign, humbly setting forth the Cruelty  
 of the deceased Major, and praying her Majesty's  
 Clemency towards both the Prisoners. The Queen  
 upon Perusal of this Petition, (which was inclosed  
 to, and presented by one of the City's Represen-  
 tatives) as pleas'd to promise, that she would en-  
 quire a little further into the Matter; which she  
 did, and finding the Truth of the Petition confirm'd  
 in all its Particulars, was graciously pleas'd to  
 pardon both the offending Brothers, and discharge  
 them from her Service. For which good Mercy,  
 in the Queen, she received a very grateful and  
 most dutiful Address of Thanks, from her loyal  
 City.—And thus was the Cruelty of this brutish  
 Officer, the very Means of his sudden, unexpected  
 and deserved Death; and the Preservation of one  
 who was otherwise that Moment to have died.

The MISCHIEFS of GOLD and SILVER.

**I**N GOLD and SILVER what unseen Deceit  
 Makes Mortals labour to be curs'd and great!  
 O GOLD! thou Guide to Evil! Bane of Life!  
 Thou Spring of Mischief! and thou Source of strife!  
 Happy for Man if thou hadst never been!  
 Thou pleasing Mischief! pregnant Cause of Sin!  
 Thy dire Effects in bloody Wars we see!  
 Wrongs, Rapines, Murders, all proceed from Thee!  
 Children, for Thee, their Parents Ruin seek!  
 And Brothers all the Ties of Nature break!  
 For Thee weak Parents tread a jerdid Road,  
 Neglect themselves, their Family, their God!

L I S B O N, April 29.

**T**HE Custom House Officers have lately seiz-  
 ed on board a Vessel ready to sail for Eg-  
 land, 3000 Moldores, besides two large Boxes of  
 Lace, &c.  
 Genoa, May 3. The French Minister, Mon-  
 sieur de Chauvelin, proposes to set out this Day for  
 Turin. The Rebels in Corsica, notwithstanding  
 the Lessons they have received from Monsieur de  
 la Cursay, have mistaken some very slight Acts of  
 Politeness and Civility, in their new General Giu-  
 lianica, for an illicit Correspondence with the Mar-  
 quis de Grimaldi; upon which they have arrested  
 him; and are prosecuting him for High Treason.  
 A Vessel lately arriv'd from Cadix brings Advice,  
 that the Court of Madrid has taken a Resolution to  
 make a new Augmentation of 20,000 Men, and  
 that exclusive of the Camp now forming in Cata-  
 lonia, there will be another of 15,000 Men under

the Cannon of Barcelona, under the Command of  
 the Marquis de las Minas. The Fleet has Orders  
 to rendezvous, and to be ready to sail in the first  
 Week of July.

Berlin, May 5. The King having been in-  
 form'd that the Edict of last October, prohibiting  
 the Importation of foreign Cottons, under a Pe-  
 nalty of 200 Crowns, is ill observ'd, has renewed  
 and enforced it, allowing the Informer a confi-  
 derable Part of the Fine.—*If every Kingdom was so  
 strict against the Importation of foreign Manufac-  
 tures, what an immense Sum of Money would be  
 sav'd therein, and their Poor thoroughly employ'd?*  
 Numbers of whom, almost every where, are next to  
 starving!

Venice, May 7. Letters from Dalmatia bring a  
 Confirmation of the Motions of the Ottoman  
 Troops, and it is still given out, that an Army is  
 to be assembled on the Frontiers of Persia. The  
 Bashaws that are to command the several Divisions  
 of the Turkish Army are already nominated,  
 but the Seraskier, or Commander in Chief, was  
 not yet appointed when these Letters came away.

Cracow, May 8. The 6000 Janizaries, which  
 the Porte march'd some time since to Oczakow, in  
 order to chastise, as they gav'd out, the rebellious  
 Tartars in that Quarter, were soon after followed  
 by a much larger Corps; and within these few  
 Days several other Bodies of Troops have begun to  
 defile towards the same Place. These Motions and  
 the great military Preparations making in Crim-  
 Tartary, occasion very serious Speculations; espe-  
 cially as we are assur'd from Moscow, that the  
 Empress will forthwith remove to the Russian U-  
 kraine, and has order'd an Army of fifty thousand  
 Men to file off to the Frontiers of that Province.

Pofmania, May 9. As the March of 6000 Ja-  
 nizaries towards Oczakow created naturally some  
 Suspensions, these are since very much augmented  
 by the March of several very considerable Detach-  
 ments to support them; and by the Advices that  
 we lately have received, that a more numerous  
 Corps has Orders to defile that Way. There is  
 likewise a Report, that the Grand Vizir has lately  
 intimated to a certain foreign Minister, that his su-  
 blime Highness was Reason to believe, that the  
 Steps lately taken by Prince Heraclius, were with  
 the Concurrence, and in Confidence of Support  
 from the Court of Russia, so that the Scene begins  
 to open on this Side; but as her Imperial Majesty  
 has already between Forty and Fifty thousand  
 Troops on the Ukraine, it is hop'd that the Infid-  
 els will receive so severe a Check, in case they  
 commence Hostilities, as may induce them to set a  
 proper Value on the Continuance of Peace, and  
 lay the Fault, as they have often done, on the mu-  
 tinous Disposition of the Tartars, and the Want of  
 Duty in the Officers commanding on the Fron-  
 tiers.

Ratisbon, May 13. As the Protest and the Me-  
 morial: of the King of Prussia's Minister, deliver'd  
 upon the Subject of East Friezeland, have been  
 found to be couched in too harsh Terms, the Minis-  
 ters of the Imperial Commission have sent them  
 back to him, with a Declaration, that Writings of  
 this Nature, which wounded the Dignity of the  
 Emperor and the Empire, could not be admitted  
 by the Imperial Commissions, and much less pre-  
 sented to the Head of the Empire.

Paris, May 14. The Banishment of the Par-  
 liament cannot be considered as a very bold Step  
 in the Ministry, since they did not take it 'til they  
 had no other to take; which the Parliament fore-  
 saw, and forced them to it, as is evident from the  
 Clofe of their Remonstrance. What the Conse-  
 quence will be is uncertain; but, in all human Pro-  
 bability, Men of their Prudence and Discernment,  
 as well as Probity and Fortitude, would not have  
 pushed this Measure so far, if they had not esteem-  
 ed themselves pretty secure in their Judgment of  
 the Effects. For the present the Politicians here  
 talk much, declaim vehemently, but assert nothing  
 or at least nothing that is probable. The Clergy,  
 whose