

LAW,
given, That
of *Benary Price*,
Bladenburg, taken
about 12 Hands
stock O, and has a
back'd.

Months
living in *Prince*
Country born Negro
merely belonged to
County: He
and of a yellowish
up the said Negro,
shall have a Re.

mar, junior.
July 3, 1754.
Commissioners
Office, have, by
ed the Debtors of
doe on their felony
to failed to comply
lopers once more
Office, that unless
Time, and pay off
al Bonds, they will

Commissioners,
Orsey,
Currency Office.
July 20, 1754.
The Subscriber,
trib River, in *Ann*
of *June*, a Negro
lately convicted
Fellow; and talks
black Cloth Coat,
a Check Shirt, a
es, a Pair of Yarn
d Pumps, a Worst
; and took sundry
Fellow, and brings
ave Two Pistoles
Amin Welsh.

ne above Rel-
Man, named *John*
on and took with
Coat, a red Broad
or's Jacket, a Pair
hite Metal Buttons,
ings, a Pair of old
brim'd Hat, and
other Cloaths.
Servant, and brings
ceive a Pistole Re-
Robert Killison.

OLD,
in good Re-
all choice plantable
ll, lying near *Capt.*
asty, and only 13
ouie. Those who
may apply to *Mrs.*
ations.

July 20, 1754.
L.D.
Paper Car-
rider.
NOW, now
in the Stocks, at
Amia River, in *Se-*
County, and will
ched about the last
she is 54 Feet
Rabbit, 22 Feet
10 Feet and a half
half between Decks.
Thomas Skiff.

Charles-street;
a moderate
after for Con-

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 486.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 29, 1754.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, of August 15.

SIR,
BEST my Countrymen should imagine the Neighbourhood of the French less dangerous than it really is, I here send you an Account of Part of what the poor Protestants suffered in France in the Years 1686 and 1687, which I have extracted from Mr. *Sutton's* History of France, an Author not too forward in detaching the French. "The Intendant of each Province, with the Bishop, went from Town to Town, and having summoned the Protestants to attend them, let them know, That it was his Most Christian Majesty's Pleasure, that the Roman Catholic Religion only should be professed in his Dominions; he required them therefore to turn Roman Catholics voluntarily without Delay, or they would be compelled to it by Force: To which many of the People answered, That their Bodies and Estates were in the King's Power, he might dispose of them as he pleased; but they desired their Consciences might not be forced, they could not forsake a Religion they believed to be true, or Words to that Effect: Whereupon the Soldiers were immediately ordered to seize on the Gates and Avenues of the Places they had invested to prevent the Escape of any one, after which they entered the Towns sword in Hand with the utmost Fury, as if it had been taken by Storm, crying out to such of the Reformed as they met with, *Die, or turn Roman Catholic*; and it had been a Mercy to some of them if they had been dispatched out-right, without undergoing that Variety of Torments which succeeded. The Troops being quartered in such Protestant Houses as the Bishop or Priest directed, and all the Goods secured, the first Days were spent in consuming the Provisions, and plundering them of their Money, Jewels and Plate, after which they seized the Household Goods, and exposed them to Sale; and if any Roman Catholic out of Friendship or Kindred attempted to conceal any of the Effects of the unfortunate Wretch, he was severely fined. When this would not prevail on the Protestants to change their Religion, they were abused and tormented a thousand Ways: Men and Women were hung upon Beams or on Hooks in their Chimneys, by their Hair and Feet, and smacked with Whips of wet Hay, till they were almost suffocated; and if they promised to abjure their Religion, and refused to sign the Instrument of Abjuration when they were taken down, they were hung up again. Others were thrown into Fires kindled on Purpose, and after they were desperately scorched, let down by Ropes into Wells, if being demanded of them all the while if they would change their Religion. They tied People to Tables, and pour'd Wine down their Throats till they said they would turn. They stripp'd Men and Women naked, and in that Condition tied them together. Some were stuck with Pins from Head to Foot, cut with Pen knives, or taken by the Nose with red hot Tongs, and in that Manner led about till they promised to go to Mass; and being dragg'd half dead to Churches, their Presence there was sometimes taken for an Abjuration. But the common Torture, and that which seems to be purely of French Invention, was the keeping People awake for a Week together, either by pinching them, dashing Water in their Faces, plucking off the Hairs of their Beards, and drumming in their Ears, if they had almost lost their Senses, and then no Wonder if they chose any Religion that was offer'd them: Those that have been Proof against every other kind of Cruelty, have been overcome by this. The Torment of being thus kept from Sleep, 'tis said, is inexorable. But it was not only upon the able French that they exercised this Piece of

Tyranny, for where People of either Sex lay ill of Fevers or other violent Diseases, they would bring seven or eight Drums to the Bed side, and drum 'till they made them distracted or renounced their Religion. In some Places they would bind the Husband or the Father Hand and Foot, and ravish the Wife or Daughter before their Faces; though the Hugonots acknowledge that Rapes were not allowed of every where. I shall mention but two or three Species of Torture more, which were executed upon the miserable Protestants, and these were the tearing off the Nails of their Fingers and Toes; blowing them up with Bellows 'till they were ready to burst, and burning the Soles of their Feet with red hot Shovels. *Tantum Religio potuit*. But surely no Persuasion can deserve the Name of Religion which inspires it's Votaries with such barbarous Principles. True Religion, and especially the Christian, teaches universal Love and Benevolence even towards our greatest Enemies. But to return, If no Tortures could induce the miserable Hugonots to change their Religion, they shut them up in loathsome Dungeons, where they were suffered to see none but their Tormentors. In the mean Time their Houses were demolished, their Woods and Lands wasted, if they had any, and their Wives and Children confined in Monasteries; and those that endeavoured to escape, were shot like wild Beasts. Nor was this the Case only of the meanest People, Men of Quality and Estates were treated no better. Ladies of Distinction had their Necks and Faces gash'd and scarr'd with Knives or Swords to render them deformed; neither Age, Sex or Beauty, could move their inhuman Persecutors to spare them. And when some of them fled to Paris to avoid these Outrages, believing that the Court could never countenance such Barbarities, they were commanded to leave the City within fifteen Days, and return to their own Houses, and all People were prohibited to entertain or lodge them. Some who had found Means to present Petitions to the King, were sent to the Bastille: And what seems extremely hard, notwithstanding the Master of the House renounced his Religion, the Soldiers were quartered upon him 'till the whole Family complied. The Priests who attended the Dragoons on these Occasions, required no more of the Convert at first than this Declaration, *viz. I do acknowledge my Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, as it was in the Time of the Apostles, and I renounce and abjure all the Errors that have crept into it since that Time*. And as many of them did not scruple this, they afterwards made them subscribe another, *viz. That of their own Motion, without any Force, Compulsion or Violence, they had embraced the Catholic Faith*. In which there does not seem to be any great Harm neither; but if any one profess'd the Protestant Religion afterwards, he was said to have relapsed, and was severely punished. Thus far the Government proceeded before they formally repealed the Edict of Nantes. I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,
PHILO HUGO.
Shrewsbury, Aug. 1, 1754.
Hugonot, A French Protestant.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, for October, 1736.
A Narration of the Experiments made June 1, 1734, before several Members of the Royal Society, &c. on a Man, who suffer'd himself to be bit by a Viper, or common Adder. Drawn up by Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. Secy. R. S.

WILLIAM OLIVER and his Wife, from Bath, who follow the Business of catching and selling Vipers, offered themselves to be bit by

any Viper that should be procured, trusting to the Virtue of a Remedy they had lighted on by Chance in trying Variety of Things, when the Woman was once accidentally bitten, and the usual known Medicines, even the Oil of Vipers, had no Effect in assuaging her Pains, especially of her Breast, of the same Side as the Hand in which she had receiv'd the Wound. This Remedy, which is only common Oil of Olives, and from its Use with Sallad, is vulgarly known by the Name of Sallad-Oil, recommends itself not only for its Efficacy, but likewise on account of its being readily to be come at.

On June 1, 1734, in the Presence of a great Number of Persons, the said *William Oliver* was bit by an old black Viper, or Adder, brought by one of the Company, upon the Wrist, and Joint of the Thumb of the Right Hand, so that Drops of Blood came off the Wounds. He said that he immediately felt a violent Pain and Shooting from the Wounds, both to the Top of his Thumb, and up his Arm, even before the Viper was loosen'd from his Hand; soon after he felt a Pain, resembling that of Burning, trickle up his Arm; in a few Minutes his Eyes began to look red and fiery, and to water much: In less than half an Hour, he perceived the Venom seize his Heart, with a pricking Pain, which was attended with Faintness and Shortness of Breath, whereupon he fell into violent cold Sweats: In a few Minutes after this, his Belly began to swell, with great Gripings, and Pains in his Back, which were attended with violent Vomiting and Purgings. He told me, that during the Violence of these Symptoms, his Sight was gone twice for several Minutes at a Time, but that he could hear all the while. He said, that in his former Experiments he had never deserr'd making use of his Remedy longer than when he perceived the Effects of the Venom reaching his Heart; but this Time being willing to satisfy the Company thoroughly, and trusting to the speedy Effects of the Oil, which had never failed him, when used in Time, he forbore to apply to any Thing, till he found himself exceedingly ill, and quite giddy.

The Narrative goes on to relate, that by bathing his Arm with Sallad Oil, over a Pan of glowing Charcoal, and rubbing his Back and Belly with the same heated in a Ladle, he was perfectly recover'd in two or three Days.

The Experiment was tried on a Spaniel Dog, which was suffer'd to be bit on the Nose, and on a Pidgeon bit under the Wing, with good Success.

They said they had experienced their Remedy to take Effect on Cows, Horses, and Dogs, ten Hours after being bit; but that for themselves, who are frequently bit in the Fields, as they caught the Vipers, they always carry a Vial of Sallad-Oil along with them; that, as soon as they perceive themselves wounded, they, without any Loss of Time, bathe the Parts with it; and if it be the Heel, they wet the Stocking thoroughly with it; if the Finger, which happens ofteneft, they pour some of it into that Finger of their Glove, which they immediately put on again, and thus never feel any farther Inconvenience from the Accident, not even so much as from the Sting of a common Bee. Perhaps it may be found of Use for the Bite of Rattle Snakes, and other venomous Animals. And from these Experiments it is not reasonable to imagine, that the Oil by itself, may be as efficacious against the Sting of a Scorpion, as if Scorpions were infused in it?

STOCKHOLM, April 26.

ACCORDING to the last Advices from Finland, the Engineers appointed by the Russian Court to make a Chart of the Places on the Boundaries of the Territory of the two Powers are to be fixed, are arrived on the Spot where they are to begin their Work. The Engineers appointed on the Part of Sweden are actually set out for Finland. The Commissioners of the two Courts, who