

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1755.

The following **SPEECH** was made by Governor **GLEN**, of South Carolina, to the new chosen Assembly of that Province, on Wednesday, the 13th of November, 1754.

I KNOW no Province in a more happy and flourishing Condition than this; no Enemies interrupt the Peace we enjoy, no Parties discompose the Tranquillity that reigns among us; and to crown all, we have the Smiles of Heaven upon our Labour, in constant and plentiful Crops: But, *American Affairs* are subject to sudden Changes, this Sun-shine may be soon obscured; and for some Time past Clouds have been gathering to the Northward that threaten to rattle the Serenity of our Southern Skies; happy were it for us had they been timely dispersed! But Matters seem to have now gone too far for an *Ecclaircissement*; if you shall find this to be the Case, I doubt not that you will be of Opinion, that it is necessary to have Recourse to Force, for we cannot be idle unconcerned Spectators, if the Subjects of a Foreign Prince have presumed to make Encroachments on any Part of his Majesty's Dominions on this Continent, tho' not within the Limits of this Province: I hope therefore, we shall lose no Time, in concerting such Measures, with other Provinces, as the common Safety of all the Provinces calls for.

In such a Situation of Affairs, it is a great Comfort to me that I can promise myself the ready Assistance of the Council; I am sensible of the happy Effects of it upon every Occasion: And it gives me particular Pleasure, to see so many Gentlemen of Prudence and Consideration elected by their Country to represent it in this New General Assembly; the Experience that I have had of former Assemblies forbids me to doubt of the Advice and Assistance of this; but yet, whoever happens to have the Helm in his Hand in such a Conjunction will find it a critical one. A watchful Eye must be kept upon the *French*, who at this present Moment are endeavouring to draw our *Indians* from our Interest. The greatest Attention must be given to these *Indians*, for, though they be all in Treaty with us, yet they may not always prove so faithful as we have found them for some Years past; and it must be considered, that they consist of many Thousands, all accustomed to the Use of Arms, and all acquainted with every Corner of the Country. But, *Gentlemen*, let us consider, that the Eyes of all our own *Indians*, and of other *Indian Nations*, are at present open to the Behaviour of the *British Provinces*: If we permit the *French* to gain Ground, we shall certainly lose the *Indians*; on the contrary, if we exert ourselves properly, we shall for ever fix their Friendship; and I am persuaded the *French* will never after choose to measure their Strength with ours on this Continent.

I know how unnecessary it is, for me to say any Thing to animate you upon this great Occasion. If the Subjects of an absolute Prince can shew such Keenness to enlarge their Master's Territories! What Spirit and Zeal should inspire the Sons of Liberty in the Defence of theirs? for, not only our Country, but our Constitution is worth contending for: We enjoy the happiest and most perfect Frame of Government in the World; it is the Envy of all Nations; the Language of all Nations; *Who would not be a Briton?* By this Constitution, this Colony, from small Beginnings, has, in a short Space of Time, become very considerable, and highly beneficial to *Great-Britain*: When our Fathers came from thence to settle here, they brought with them the Laws of the Mother Country as their Birth-Right; and a glorious Inheritance they are: They brought with them that inestimable Jewel, the Privilege of enacting Laws for their good Government, without which they could have made no Progress; this Privilege I hope we shall ever possess, in the same pure Manner we do at present, by three distinct Branches of the Legislature. The sure Way to do so is, to continue to use the greatest Care and Circumspection in passing our Laws; to

be cautious not to intrench upon his Majesty's Prerogative and just Rights, who during the Course of his glorious Reign has never invaded the Privilege of the meanest of his Subjects; to pass no Act by which the Trade or Navigation of *Great-Britain* may be affected, nor by which the Inhabitants of this Province may be put upon a more advantageous Footing than his Majesty's Subjects of *Great-Britain*; and in general, to pass no Law of an unusual or extraordinary Nature, without inserting a Clause suspending the Execution thereof till his Majesty's Pleasure be known concerning the same.

J. G L E N.

(The Assembly's Answer to this Speech is only expressive of their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty; Affection for the Governor; a just Resentment against the Encroachments of the French on the British Territories; and a becoming Resolution to unite against every Invader, in the Defence of every Part of his Majesty's American Dominions: After presenting their Address the 15th of November, the Day following they adjourned themselves to the 6th of January.)

P A R I S, October 19.

ACCORDING to the Advices brought by our India Ships, it was without Foundation, that certain Foreign Gazettes published, that the Portuguese Embassy was so well received by the Emperor of China, that he had granted Permission to the Missionaries to preach the Gospel throughout that Empire: The Persecution still rages against the Christians, and this Embassy has been of no Service to the Missionaries, who oppose the idolatrous Worship of Confucius.

Paris A-la-main, October 1. Though the King has explained himself distinctly in his Declaration of the last Month, concerning the Refusal of the Sacraments, yet this does not prevent Things being transacted in the several Provinces contrary to the Silence which his Majesty imposed relating to those Matters; particularly at Orleans, where the Bishop and the Chapter have acted with so much Rigour in their Refusal of the Sacraments to a certain Person who was at the Point of Death, that the President of Orleans took Cognizance of the Affair, and, after several Summons sent by him, as well as by the sick Person, the Bishop and the Chapter, persisting in their Refusal, were sentenced to pay a Forfeiture of 15000 Livres. The Cause was carried to the Chamber of Vacations at Paris. M. Le Pelletier de Rosambo, who is President of that Chamber, went on this Occasion to Fontainebleau; and the King, being made acquainted with his Arrival, came out of his Closet to this Magistrate, took him by the Hand, and conducted him into his Closet. M. Pelletier having informed the King the Cause of his coming, his Majesty told him, that in his Declaration he had ordered, that every Thing that had been done anterior to it should be void; and that, in regard to whatever should be done posterior thereto, he had explained himself clear enough. His Majesty then reconducted him to the Door, telling him that he was perfectly satisfied with his Zeal, and his Punctuality in executing his Orders. The President then returned to Paris, and communicated to his Fellow-Members what the King had said to him: They thereupon dispatched a Messenger to Orleans, charged with Power to constrain the Bishop, and the Chapter not to pay the Fine, but to administer the Sacraments to the sick Person, who was yet living, upon Pain of being looked upon and treated, in Case of persevering in their Refusal, as Perturbators of the public Repose.

Paris, November 1. The Chapter of Orleans persisting in their Refusal to administer the Sacraments, two Exempts of the Police are sent from hence to seize upon the Temporalities of the Canons which made this Refusal, with Orders to convok a general Chapter to oblige them to administer the Sacraments, and a Member of Parliament is to attend at this Chapter to give an Account of the Proceedings.

L O N D O N

September 27. The following unhappy Affair is the Subject of much Conversation in France:

An Irish Officer in the military Service of his Most Christian Majesty, had a considerable Fortune left him by the Death of his Father; but being involved in a Dispute concerning some Lands, with the Sieur Andrieu, a Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, whose Interest proved too powerful for the Officer; the latter soon found himself deprived of his Right, and plunged in great Distress. On this he repaired to his Adversary, and after informing him, that he was obliged to go to Italy, tho' ill prepared for so expensive a Journey, he demanded Money of the Counsellor, and also insisted that he would do him Justice. The great Man, however, only answered the other's Compliments and Demands, with haughty Speeches, and insolent Denials, which so provoked the unfortunate Officer, that he told the Counsellor, *He must have Money; he would have Justice; and if Justice was not immediately done him, he would take it.* Being still peremptorily refused, he pulled out a Pistol, and shot the Counsellor dead on the Spot; the Ball unhappily also entering the Pope's Eye of another Person who stood near, and killing him likewise. — The Officer had the present good Luck to escape, and got safe to England; but after landing at Dover, he was so weak, so infatuated, as to resolve, on some Account, we do not hear what, on returning to France. Accordingly he did so, was taken into Custody at Calais, and immediately sent to Paris; where, in all Probability, the Wheel will put a Period to his Misfortunes; if he has not already suffered that cruel and terrible Death.

October 22. The Dublin Journal informs us, That, for the Honour of Ireland, Mr. Joseph Ravell of Drogheda, has invented a Machine that will be of the greatest Use in Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, and several other Branches in the Mathematics; for, from one Station, it shews the Distance of an Object within Sight, as accurately, as if measured with a Chain on even Ground, and at the same Time shews the Elevation or Depression thereof to a Second, as well as the Bearing. By it any one, who can multiply by two or three Figures, may, in a few Minutes, determine the exact Shape and Dimensions of all the Sea-Coast within Sight, from any eminent Station, to the greatest Exactness; as also the Distance and Path-Way of a Ship at Sea, tho' her Tacks be ever so frequent, with her true Distance from any Rock, Island, or other Object at Sea, within Sight. He has exhibited this Instrument, and demonstrated the Uses thereof by many Experiments to several Persons of Skill in Dublin.

Last Saturday a remarkable Case happened in Goswell street. A Woman with Child, who died undelivered, being opened in the Presence of the Physicians of the Lying-In Hospital in Aldersgate street, it appeared that the Head of the Child, and the Arm extended, had made their Way through the Womb, and were found lying among the Bowels: The Child was very much putrefied, and supposed to have been dead a considerable Time.

October 26. Yesterday Morning the Good Intent, Capt. Bull, lying off Hoar's Wharf, near the Hermitage, by some Accident was burnt to the Water's Edge. She was bound for Shoreham, and had a valuable Cargo on board, which was consumed.

November 13. The Brigantine Lydia, Clarkson, belonging to Piscataqua, from Barbados, for New-London, founder'd off Cape Sable. The Master and Crew were taken up by the Diamond, Kirkwood, and brought to London.

We are informed by Travellers that the Roads in Lincolnshire were scarcely passable last Week, by Reason of Snow, lately fallen. At the same Time the Weather in Hertfordshire has been such, that the Sportsmen complain 'tis too dry for hunting; and the Farmers in the open Field want Rain for sowing Wheat.

Orders