ir, and has a Scar on one of d on an old Coat of a fad blue Patches, and has Metal n Waistcoat with Pewter Butther Breeches with flat Metal 2 of Trowfers, a Pair of blue Watch without Key or Seal, Thomas Taylor, Louden, and a

A. C.

he faid Man, fo that he may e, shall have Forty Shillings ROBERT BUCKLAY. a Note with him, certifying e Country a Free Man, figned

D to Baltimore County Goal, November, a Negro Man who is a lusty well-set Fellow, gs to John Ganeston, Lancaster

vife, on the 16th, a Negro himself Duncan (or some such bad English, says his Master's what can be understood from the has Wrought in a Mine y about June or July past, re defired to come and pay

hem away. Charles Christie, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

stolen from the Subscriber, oan Gelding, about 14 Hands has very little Ears and is n, his Mane hangs on the off il, and paces dully has been t and may have fome Marks,

the faid Gelding, fo that I, fhall have a Pistole Reward; ry of the Thief, so as he may brought to Justice, Two Pistonian Dallam.

the Subscriber, ou the second past, living in Amapetis, a d Thomas Aldridge, a Sawyer rade, is full fac'd, and freshfiz'd squat Man, and is an with him when he run away, Pair of Everlasting Breeches, ockings, a light colour'd old finabrigs Shirts, and wears a

p the faid Servant and brings ry shall have a Pistole Reward, aty; and if in any other Counreasonable Charges, besides , shall have the same Reward in giving the Subscriber Notice

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

BE SOLD, UILT SCHOONER, Burthen upwards of 50 Ton, For further Parti- 6 Subscriber, at Annapolis. CHARLES CARROLL.

es in Gharles-fireet; Year. ADVERTISEeck, and One Shilling

esterwards a Tub with some s Cloaths, and several Ti MARTLAN and Pouch; Ann, aubo

GAZETTE,

[Numb. 556.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 1, 175-6

DUBLIN, October 7.

HIS Day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Commons of the City of Dublin, waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the following Address to his Majesty, upon his safe Return to his British Dominions.

Most gracious Sovereign,

E pleased to accept from Us, Your most dutiful Subjects, a faint Expression of those Sentiments which Loyalty and Gratitude inspire on your safe Return to Great-Britain. Welcome, Royal Sir, to those Dominions where You Reign in the Hearts of Your People: Welcome to that People whose Happiness is in a great Measure derived from Your

We cannot sufficiently admire Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the effectual Support of the Honour of Your Crown, and the Protection of all Your Subjects; nor can we sufficiently revere that tender and diffusive Regard to Your People, which will not suffer the Rights of the remotest American in Your Colonies, to be invaded with Impunity. No Monarch can be more anxious to continue to His Subjects the Blessings of Peace, none more ready to encounter all the Dangers of War, when Peace cannot otherwise be secured to

From You, Great Sir, Kings may learn to make their Subjects Happy; and from Us, those Sub-jects may be taught to know, that their Lives and Fortunes ought at all Times to be devoted to the Interest and Honour of such a Prince. In Testimony whereof, We have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed this third Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five.

\$&\$&\$&\$&\$

" PRAISE of COWARDICE.

PHILOSOPHERS (fays this Writer, who figns himself *Pbobos*) give us five Causes of Courage, Example, Custom, the Fumes of Wine, Ignorance or Want of Foresight, and the Agitation of the irascible Quality of the Soul. If this be the Case, I see not why the Brave Man should look with Contempt on the Pusillanimous. *Præclara Virtus, quam etiam Ebrietas*

"Man should look with Contempt on the Pusilla"nimous. Præclara Virtus, quam etiam Ebrietas
"inducit! [Even Courage inspir'd by the Bottle is
"commendable!]
"Courage, which is the Result of Reason and
a good Conscience, and has nothing of Shame,
"Ambition, Example or Anger, in its Ground"work, I believe is hardly to be sound in this
"Age, or ever known in the preceding ones, if
not in Virgis Hero: Wherefore I look upon
"true Bravery to be a Chimera, or Phantom:
"For a Proof, 'tis common among us to compare
"a brave Man to a Lion, and among the French
"to his Sword: And Homer compares his Heroes,
"Ajax and Menelaus, to an As and a Fly.
"If a Man is naturally void of Fear, 'tis no
"Virtue in him; if he fears, he is conscious of

"If a Man is naturally void of Fear, 'tis no 'Virtue in him; if he fears, he is conscious of 'Cowardice; however a greater Fear, that of being dishonour'd, may make him stifle it.

"Philosophers divide Courage into active and passive, and preser the latter: Whence he, whom the World esteems an unresenting Coward, is the bravest Man; and if we consult Reason, he who presers the being quiet with a Kick on the Breech, to the being quiet with a Kick on the Breech, to the being run through the Lungs, " is the wisest Man. Besides, passive Courage is " the Mother of active; for Despair has produc'd

" almost incredible Actions; "Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.
["The Sasety of the Vanquish'd is to hope for none.] " Aristotle calls your brave Fellows, who seem to sear nothing, not even the Artillery of the Skies, down-right Fools.
" A Polander had the Fool-hardiness to go up

to and take the Prey from a hungry Lion: He was one of the Guard of Matthias Corvin: This Prince made him a Present, but immediately banish'd him, not thinking it safe to have such a desperate Block-head near him.

"Fear is implanted in our Natures, and the Bravest are subject to it. There was not a gallanter General than Aratus, mention'd by Plutarch; yet he never enter'd upon Action without Palpitation of Heart, and great Reluctance. Gracias V. King of Navarre, call'd the Trembler, whose Bravery was well known, was seiz'd with a violent Tremor whenever he was going to give Battle, and said once to his 'Squire, who was arming him, and endeavouring to animate him; Poor Man, you know but little of me. Could my Flesh be sensible of the Dangers to which my Courage will this Day expose me, I should be worse off than with a quaking Fit. I can't indeed allow true Bravery, as describ'd above, to either him, or Alexander, or Cæsar, or any of the celebrated Heroes, because 'twas not pure and unmix'd.

" Fear is also implanted in the most Courageous among Brutes. The Lion is terrify'd at the Crowing of a Cock; and Seneca says, Leeni pavida sunt ad levissimos Strepitus Pedora. [The least Noise intimidates the Lion.] The Grunting of a Hog frightens an Elephant. The Tiger is fear'd at the Beat of a Drum. The Cry of a Kid drives away the Wolf; and so does the Noise of a Bell ty'd round the Neck of any

Beast.

"The Ancients were so far from thinking Fear reproachful, that we find, in the Heathen Theology, their Gods thoroughly posses'd with it: And Homer has not only shewn Paris, but Ajax and Heater, trusting to their Feet for Sasety.

"Charle quint reading on the Tomb of Martidus Barbuda, that he was an entire Stranger to Fear, merrily said, I'll warrant this brave Fellow never snuff'd a Candle with his Fingers; hinting its possible he would have fear'd burning them.

"The following Lines shew that Fear is sometimes advantageous:

times advantageous:

"He who runs away,
"May live to fight another Day. Hudibras.
"But besides, I have sound Fear to be medicinal; it will cure the Hickup, the Gout, and a constigated Belly. King James the I. was in great Danger from this Disorder; and when nothing he took would operate, a Philosopher order'd a Pistol to be fir'd in his Chamber, which did the Business, and say'd the King's. which did the Business, and fav'd the King's Life, at the small Expence of new Linings to his Breeches."

P A R I S, Odober 1. Report prevails, that Hostilities are again commenced in the East-Indies between the English and us, which are carried on with Success on our Part. This Advice is said to be received very lately, and it appears to have gained as yet so little Credit as not to Influence or Affect the Com-pany's Actions, which continue on the gradual

We are assured that seven Men of War completely armed and rigged, are foon expected from

Bruffels, October 3. According to our last Advices from Dunkirk, the Works carrying on there were almost compleated; the last Battery was to be finished this Week. The Engineers have been very busy in Measuring and Sounding the Harboury and it was said that Son Pigneers were bour; and it was faid that 800 Pioneers were expected there, in order, as it was thought, to be employed in cleaning it directly.

According to our Advices from the Frontiers, it is computed there are about 50,000 Troops actually affembled in French Flanders and the Neighbouring Provinces; and we hear a large Body of Infantry has defiled towards the Coasts

of Britanny.

Paris, October 3. They write from Nantz, that the Opiniatre, belonging to the Count Dubois de la Mothe's Squadron, which has got into Brest, being on the 21st of last Month within 20 Leagues of that Port, was attacked by two English Frigates, one of which was very roughly handled, and obliged to sheer off; and the Opiniatre would certainly have taken the other, had she not descried two or three other English Ships making Sail towards her. In this Fight, which lasted three Hours, our Ship had but two Men killed, and sive wounded. This Man of War is commanded by the Chevalier de Molien.

killed, and five wounded. This Man of War is commanded by the Chevalier de Molien.

Paris, Oct. 6. Letters from Louisbourg, dated August 22, advise, that a Detachment of 500 English have been entirely cut to Pieces, not one escaping, near St. John's River, by a Party of Indians and French from Canada; and that they were informed by two Pilots belonging to the Alcide, who made their Escape from Halisax, that an epidemical Distemper hash cut off 4000 Men, as well English, as French Prisoners, at Halisax, as well English, as French Prisoners, at Halifax, into which Port two Veffels from France, and three from the West-Indies, laden with Syrrup, have been carried. When these Letters came away eight English Men of War were cruizing off

Cape-Breton.

LONDON, October 5.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, September 21.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, September 21. Extract of a Letter from Cork, September 21.

"Yesterday arrived in this Harbour the Martha,"
Capt. Hartseld; she lest the River of Nantz the
13th Instant, and, by a Gentleman who came Passenger in the said Ship, we received the following Account, which may be depended on: That at Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the 21st Current, being moderate but hazy Weather, and about ten Leagues from Usant, we saw to the Leeward two Men of War, which, when we were about four Miles distant from them, we perceived one to be English, and the other them, we perceived one to be English, and the other French; their continual Firing drew our Attention at French; their continual Firing drew our Attention at that Side, and, as the Weather cleared up a listle, we eafily diffinguished the French Man of War, which seemed to be a Ship of about 70 or 80 Guns, making all the Sail she could E.S. E. answering the English Man of War (which seemed to be 50 Guns) with her Sternchase Guns: The English Man of War continued siring at her with Broad-sides, and hore Chace till we lost Sight of them, which was about Ten o'Clock the said Morning.

Odober 11. The French Ministry, says a Letter from Amsterdam, after having been vastly submissive for some Time, have begun all at once to talk in a high Strain. Notwithstanding the King's Moderation and his Love of Peace, his Majesty hath been forced to take a Resolution to employ all

hath been forced to take a Resolution to employ all the Means which Providence hath put into his Hands of revenging the Insults offered by the English to the French Flag. The Letters which furnish these Particulars, add, that after the Return of a Courier which hath been sent to the Viscount d'Aubeterre at Vienna, we shall speedily see the Effects of this Resolution of the French Vienna. the Effects of this Resolution of the French King, if the Answer he brings is not agreeable to his

Majesty's Expectation.

The Captain of a French 80 Gun Ship, mentioned in a Letter from Ireland as having been seen running from a much smaller English Man of War, he English Ship was the Ambuscade, Capt. Rowley. -The French Court-martial fet a good Example of Justice and Expedition in the Beginning of a War.

The Court Martial upon the two brave Com-

manders, who permitted the fafe Return of the Brest Fleet, was expected to sit Yesterday. Admiral had disposed his Fleet into such a Line,