

MITTED to Baltimore County Goal, on the 12th of November, a Negro Man who calls himself Sam; is a lusty well-set Fellow, who belongs to John Ganeson, Lancaster

mitted likewise, on the 16th, a Negro who calls himself Duncan (or some such speaks very bad English, says his Master's Wood; by what can be understood from is supposed he has Wrought in a Mine and run away about June or July past. Masters are desired to come and pay, and take them away.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

AY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, Baltimore-Town, about the last of July, a Strawberry-Roan Gelding, about 14 Hands high, round before, has very little Ears and is round them, his Mane hangs on the off Switch Tail, and paces dull, has been the Draught and may have some Marks, branded. ever secures the said Gelding, so that I see him again, shall have a Pistole Reward; the Discovery of the Thief, so as he may be rehended and brought to Justice, Two Pistols paid by WILLIAM DALLAM.

N away from the Snow Tbetis, lying at the Mouth of Hunger-River, on the 8th of last, an indented Servant Man, named Thompson, aged 22 Years, about 5 Feet 4 high. Had on when he went away, a sea Jacket, an old red Cap, a Pair of Osna-Peticot Trowsers, a Pair of broad ribb'd d Hofe, and a Pair of new Shoes. He is remarkable, having a Scar under his Chin, bald on the Back of his Head, about the h of a Shilling; he is much given to Liquor, ay have a Pais, as he is a good Scholar; he to Port-Tobacco in Mr. Edward Smeot's ner. ever apprehends the said Servant, and de- nim to Mr. Bryan Philpot, Merchant, in Bal- shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and able Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

erling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

HE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

er's Content, 466 } Acres.
of The Inclosure, 89 }
of Goodluck, 445 }
78 }
ll's Chance, 290 }
er's Gift, 183 }
ad and Cheese Hall, 91 }

ese are all adjoining, and make a Body of well timbered Land, whereon are Three tions, with good Orchards, lying in Prince's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg, Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern b Ferry.

fter, 113 } Acres.
t of Laybill, 649 }
ll's Reserve, 380 }
umeldry, 225 }

Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in ick County, not above twelve Miles from sburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-

459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick y, on or near a Branch, called and known, e Name of Captain John's Branch. y Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first oned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's y, may have the Quantity desired, provided taken so as not to incommode the remaining to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the hereof; and likewise, any Part of the several in Frederick County, in like Manner.

e Title and Terms may be known; by ap- to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, on Ackokick, near Pissataraway, in Prince's County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

B. Time will be given for the Payment of on good Security, if required.

his OFFICE in Charles-street; s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISE- ne first Week, and One Shilling

THE

[Numb. 559.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1756.

The following extraordinary Account of the Behaviour of the famous MANDRIN, was contained in a Letter from a Gentleman at Valence to his Friend in London, dated June 15.

S I R,

THE greatest Wonder of this Place and of all France, is the Fortitude of Mandrin. France was once famous for Liberty: The very Name of the Nation (Francks) signified Freedom. But now the Spirit of Liberty seems only to exist in Mandrin's remaining Followers; he himself was the last great Martyr to Liberty, and suffered with as much Resolution as Mutius Scævola, but met not with the Magnanimity of a Porfena.

I saw this Wonder of a Man carried to Execution, with an erect Countenance, and decent Firmness, as one who knew the last and great Part he had to act.

When he was fastened to the Wheel, he seemed less concerned than the Jesuit, the Spectators, or even the Executioner. At the eight Blows which broke all his Bones, he gave not a Groan, only prayed GOD would forgive them their Cruelty, and defend the Poor. After the Execution I often conversed with those that had charge of him in Prison; from them I had the following Particulars. He was delivered to the Mercy of the Farmers of the Duties and Excise, &c. At first they treated him like a Gentleman, and he behaved with good Breeding, but at the same Time with Firmness. He saw through their Designs, that they intended him no Quarter, but to flatter him into a Confession, so as to come at his Friends, and then execute him and them. He answered such Questions as related only to himself with the greatest Frankness, but to such as related to the State, or to his Friends and Correspondents, he excused himself, that he could only satisfy the King, the Ministers, or the Parliament upon those Heads, according to the Nature of them: By this he obtained some from the Parliament to examine him. He modestly mentioned, that being taken out of the King's Dominions, he could not be kept Prisoner, having had the King's Leave to pass into foreign Service; but without that it was the natural Right of every Frenchman, as ancient as the Monarchy, to serve in foreign Countries; that France was not a Prison to its Inhabitants; that it was for the Good of the State, that those that could not get their Bread at home, might strive to get Wealth and Experience in Arms abroad, that on their Return they might be the better able to improve or defend their native Land. This the Advocates allowed, but objected to him Crimes committed in France, not the going out of France. After examining several Evidences against him, they put him to the Rack to make him confess: They asked him who set him on smuggling, and who supported him in it, and their Names: He named the Farmer-General, and several others of the Revenue, by Name: At this the Officers of the Parliament expressed their Astonishment, it being by many suspected that there was a secret Contrivance; but this was cleared by further Questions, to which he said, that they prevailed with the King to lay too high Duties, and that the great Sums to be gained by Smuggling, were the Causes that excited him and others, and supported them also. On this they increased his Torments, looking on this Answer as Contempt, and insisted that he should name the Names and Places of Abode of all his Accomplices; he said he would not; they told him they would increase his Torture; he said they could not; for his Pain had been at such Excess that it could go no further, for already the Numbness began, and that it was the great Goodness of GOD not to let Tyrants extend Pain beyond certain Limits; for when it came to what he had suffered, Numbness or Death freed the Sufferer.

As his Extremities shewed that Blackness which attends the Numbness, and forgoeth Mortification, they ordered him to be taken off, that he might recover his Feeling. They expressed their Wonder at his Folly, that he would suffer so much for others: He said his Friends had been so true to him, and he loved them so tenderly, that his Sufferings for them was his chief Support in his Agonies. They then said, if out of Honour and Love he would not betray his Accomplices or accuse others, yet they charged him, as he hoped for Pardon, and on his Allegiance, that he would acquaint them in general how to prevent these Gangs from carrying on any more Smuggling. He answered, he was not so childish as to hope, that the Farmers, who racked and tortured so many Millions of laborious, honest Frenchmen, who never injured them, but only through Poverty could not pay their Exactions, would spare him, who had resisted their Tyranny; but that, out of Duty to the King, he would tell them the chiefest Measures to prevent Smugglers carrying on that Trade for the future; but he feared they would not let the King or Ministry know it: They pressed him to tell, he said, it was to lower the Duties proportionable to the Bulk of Commodities. He justified the contraband Trade, or Profession, of a French Smuggler; that it was letting the Poor have Necessaries, which the Oppressions of the Farmers debarred them of; that France was a Christian Kingdom, and the Farmers had no Right to take the People's Money from them, having neither their Consent nor that of the Estates. He quoted many old Lawyers and Historians (being a good Scholar) particularly Hotman and Philip de Commenes. That the Duties and Burthens on Salt and other Necessaries were so high, that it is the Interest of every poor Man in France to help to conceal the Smugglers; and though they should torture him and a thousand more to Death, yet, as long as the Gabels were so high that Men could get Twenty Livres a Day by Smuggling, and but Half a Livre in fighting for their King, that the same Contempt of Death for Gain which makes the Grenadier Storm a Breach, would make new Smugglers, as long as there were bold Men, who wanted Bread, in France.

They repeated his Torments with the Barbarity of Popish Laws, which Superstition requires that the Guilty should confess that he is so before he can be put to Death. He was an Instance how little the Rack can do, and that Tortures are useless, as well as a foolish and barbarous Custom, and as Mandrin himself said in a Quotation from Bodinus, that Torments prove the Steadiness or Feebleness of Mind of the Tortured, not the Truth of Facts; for the weak Man confesses such Falshoods as please his Examiners, to end his Pain; and the Brave will confess nothing but what he intends.

The Farmers have certainly carried this Affair too far, and will in all Probability engage the Crown in Inconveniences at this critical Time, when all Europe seems uniting and arming against the Incroachments of France. The taking Mandrin in another Prince's Territory is a very extraordinary Step. One of the Farmers, on my speaking on this Head, said, that as the French King was the greatest Monarch in the World, and the French Monarchy had all the Rights of Charlemaine, the King of France could seize a culpable Man in any Part of the World, and try and execute him by his Laws in France; that England had allowed it in the Case of the Marquis Fratteaux; that they had taken Morris Ally, a Renegado, from Algiers, and executed him at Marcellles, and had lately taken a Protestant Minister from a Town in Germany, and punished him. I denied the Plea, and told him I was surprised at his Claim, which was no less than universal Empire; for his Power is universal, who

take Men out of any Country, and execute them by Laws made at his Pleasure. It is generally believed that the King of Sardinia will item and stop this Claim, and put an End to Kidnapping.

This noted French Smuggler (and Chief of those bold Plunderers who have for so many Months harrassed the Southern Provinces of France) was the Son of a Peasant in Dauphiny, and subsisted himself for several Years, by buying and selling Horses. Having, urged by Passion, committed a Murder, he fled, and was, in his Absence, condemned by the Parliament of Grenoble, to suffer on the Wheel. In this Exile he learned to counterfeit Money; but being discovered, he was pursued by the Officers of the Mint at Lyons, and once more obliged to abscond. In the Concealment of himself in the Fastnesses of Woods and in the Intricacies of the Mountains, he found out a Gang of Smugglers, and became their Head, and their Body being very numerous and desperate, frequently made Inroads, to dispose of their contraband Goods, into many Provinces, and under the Colour of giving Commodities in Return, forced large Contributions from the King's Officers and the Inhabitants. He at length became so formidable, that the Government were obliged to send a large Force against him, and the Farmers General, who had been sadly harrassed by him, promised 48,000 Livres for the taking of him; which, after some Time, was effected, though in Violation of the Sovereignty of the King of Sardinia, who has ordered his Ambassador from Paris, and the French Ambassador from his own Court, upon the Occasion. He received Sentence at Valence, where he was carried after his Apprehension; and suffered there with the utmost Firmness and Composure, (See Maryland Gazette, N^o. 540), receiving eight Blows on his Arms and Legs, and one on his Belly, before he was strangled.

The PRECEPTS of that great Athenian Orator and Moral Philosopher, ISOCRATES, to his Friend DEMONICUS.

ALWAYS honour the Gods, that you may not only be esteemed devout, but likewise obedient to the Laws.

Behave yourself so to your Parents, as you would have your Children do to you, when you shall have any.

Exercise your Body frequently, that you may thereby become robust and healthy.

Be not immoderate in Mirth, nor over-forward in Talking, the one proceeding from Folly, and the other from Presumption.

What is improper to be done, do you esteem improper to be said.

Do not put on a melancholy Air, for fear Men take it for a Token of Ignorance.

Do not think to conceal an ill Act, for tho' no Body should come to know it otherwise, yet will your Conscience discover it in your Face.

Fear the Gods, honour your Parents, respect your Friends, and obey the Laws.

Partake only of virtuous Recreations, for as these divert, the contrary hurt.

Avoid giving occasion for Calumny, if possible; tho' never so improbable, because the Majority of Men, not knowing the Truth, are apt to be governed by Opinion.

Do every Thing as if every Body saw you, for tho' you have a Mind to conceal any Thing, yet will it at length come to be known.

You will always be valued, if you do nothing that you should blame in others.

It is a discommendable thing to refuse Instruction, as a Present from a Friend.

Employ your Time in improving yourself by other Mens Documents; so shall you come easily by what others have laboured hard for.

Preces