

OLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money.

TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, on the South Side of Magoky River, very pleasant and convenient for Fishing, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, well-paled in, and two Orchards. A young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, Negro Boy.

ENTS a Place, either in a School or in a Gentleman's Family, a young Man well for teaching Grammar and Arithmetic: one may be heard of by enquiring of the Printer of this Paper.

SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, published at Charles-Town in July, August, and September, there was printed the following Advertisement, wherein is offer'd One Thousand pounds their Currency (which is about One hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling) for apprehending the Murderer therein mentioned, and is published in this Paper, and it is hop'd will be likewise published in every other Public Paper the Continent, that the Offender may be brought to Justice, viz.

ERAS John Tecmer (who on the 3d Day of March, 1754, committed a most heinous Murder on the Body of William Butler, Charles-Town, in South-Carolina), hath not been apprehended and brought to Justice. I hereby promise and engage to pay, to any Person or Persons that will take and deliver John Tecmer into the Custody of the Sheriff of South-Carolina, the Sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY POUNDS Current Money.

ERAS John Tecmer is about 29 Years of Age, of a high or thereabouts, and well made, his Hair, Complexion ruddy, and the Fingers of his Hand cramp'd. ELIZABETH YONGE.

TO BE SOLD, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

1st Contment,	466	} Acres.
2d of The Inclosure,	89	
3d of Goodluck,	445	} Acres.
4th of Chance,	290	
5th of Mr's Gift,	183	} Acres.
6th of Land and Cheese Hall,	91	

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

50 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the same; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts in Frederick County, in like Manner.

Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, on Ackick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

Time will be given for the Payment of the same in good Security, if required.

his OFFICE in Charles-street; 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 26, 1756.

Mr. GREEN, Virginia, Feb. 16, 1756.

THE following Extract of a Letter from your Province, wrote, as it should seem, in Defence of an injur'd Character, will, I suppose, without Difficulty, find a Place in your Paper.

I am, &c.

So far concerning this tedious and troublesome Affair, which you were pleas'd to commit to my Trust, and which you see is at Length brought to a final Period; as this long Epistle of mine would likewise here have been, but for a strange Sort of Letter, which is handed about amongst us, and which is said to come from your Side of the River. As I cannot but love my Country, under all it's Imperfections, it's political ones I mean, for it has no other; I must rejoice, that it did not give Birth to this Monster of a Letter; but here follows a Copy of it, such as it is:

To Mr. H---y R---r, at Noley-Hall.

SIR,

I HEARD of Brogden's Complaint against you, with very much Concern, because I thought the Church was in Danger; but I read the Depositions of the two Gentlemen that were present, with a Mixture of Pleasure and Indignation.

For let me tell you that I am highly satisfied with your Conduct, and pleased that there is no Foundation for the Complaint: But at the same Time I am concern'd, that so much Rancour, Ill-Nature, Pride, Impudence, Ignorance, and Villainy, should center in the Breast of a Clergyman: And nothing can alleviate the Sorrows I feel upon this Occasion, but the Reflections of his being a Native of Ireland; for sure I am, that no Clergyman, or reasonable Man, of any other Nation, under Heaven, could form a Complaint without the least imaginable Foundation; prefer it to a Court of Justice with the same Degree of Modesty, and fear to it without Reluctancy, as it is said he did. For God's Sake procure me a Copy of his Complaint, that I may do him Justice amongst my Acquaintance, whenever, for want of better Matter, we descend to such dirty Subjects.

I am, Yours, G. J.

Alexandria, Dec. 20, 1755.

Is it possible, you will say, that the Person to whom this Letter is attributed, could have been the Author of it? Of the Man I know nothing but his Name, and that he is a Practitioner of the Law; but if you knew the Person, who is the Subject of his Letter, and whom he has so cruelly treated, as well as I do, it would move your generous Heart to Indignation. Shall I draw his Character? No, I need not; but I will send you to the Writings of your Favourite Mr. Fielding, who has done it to my Hands: Take then the Candour, the Simplicity of Manners, and the Innocence of Mr. Adams, and blend them with the unweari'd Application and Zeal of Dr. Harrison, to promote the Welfare of Mankind, and it will give you the Character of Mr. Brogden. But to enable you the better to judge of this Affair, I must let you into the History of it. This Brogden, as the Letter-Writer has politely call'd him (who is indeed a Clergyman, which, by the Way, is the only Truth in his Letter, except that he has the Misfortune to be a Native of Ireland, from which Charge he is not to be vindicated), some Time ago preach'd a Course of Sermons against Popery, which were thought very reasonable. These, together with the whole Tenor of his exemplary Life and Conduct, have rendered him very acceptable to the Protestants, and very obnoxious to their Adversaries, the Papists, who, I need not tell you, are a formidable Body with us. In Consequence of this he has met with some Insults from them, and amongst others, one upon the public Road; from the Gentleman to whom the Letter is address'd, which was thought by his Friends to be of so gross a Nature, that he was advis'd to apply to a Court of Justice for Redress. Having thus briefly stated the Case, I might leave it to your own good Sense to make the necessary Reflections upon it; and yet I cannot forbear troubling you with a few of mine.

The Writer of the Letter, you will observe, commencing with a Snar upon the whole Church of England, continues, to do him Justice, very consistently and very uniformly throughout the whole, to abuse and vilify a very worthy Minister of it. He is, as he tells his Friend, highly satisfied with his Conduct, and pleas'd that there is no Foundation for the Complaint against him, having read the Depositions of the two Gentlemen who were present; and yet it appears, from the Close of his Letter, that he does not even know what it is allged by the Party complaining of Injury. But he desires "for God's Sake," (Wretch to dare to profane that sacred Name) "that he may have a Copy of his Complaint, that he may do him Justice." And what Sort of Justice do you think it to be expected from the Writer of a Letter so vile and infamous? Such Justice, I suppose, as might be expected from an Asshyn, who comes upon you in the Dark with his Lantern and Pistol. If it were possible that this Man

could have any Sense of Justice, or it's Obligations, I could recommend to him a Maxim which might have been serviceable to him upon this and the like Occasions, and which the Senate of Venice have thought worthy of being placed in Letters of Gold over the Door where they assemble; AUDI ET ALTERAM PARTEM; which I will translate for his Use, viz. HEAR BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION BEFORE YOU DETERMINE.

Well, next after the Church of England, it comes to the Turn of the whole Irish Nation to be abus'd; to which I have nothing to say, but that I would recommend it to some Gentlemen of that Nation to administer that Sort of Discipline which Solomon advises for the Backs of Fools, except, that instead of his slavish Instrument of a Rod, in regard to his Profession, the more gentell and fashionable one of a CANE might be adopted.

It is observable, that where he speaks of the Irish, he seems in Reality to be infected with those Blunders, which are in Pleasantry attributed to them; for, if I am not mistaken in the Passage relating to them, you will find him either in the Regions of Nonsense, or closely on the Borders of them. But to be serious; how cruel are these Reflections upon a whole Nation! It puts one in Mind of the Saying of that Monster, Caligula, that he wish'd the whole Roman People had but one Neck, that he might destroy them at a Stroke. This Letter, you must know, is look'd upon by the Popish Party to be a Master-piece of Wit and Satyr, and has been very industriously propagated by the Perion to whom it was address'd; by which Means he has made himself a Party to a most infamous Libel, and has committed a greater Outrage upon the Character, than he was before charg'd with having attempted upon the Perion, of Mr. Brogden. But you will ask, What could have prompted this Letter-Writer, unprovok'd as he was, to vent his Rancour and Venom upon the Character of a worthy Clergyman? I will tell you how it is accounted for here: He has, it seems, lately qualified himself to practice as an Attorney in one of our Counties, where the Influence of the Popish Faction is very great, and it is suppos'd that this Letter may have been calculated to recommend him to that powerful Party. Though the great Searcher of Hearts alone knows from what Motives Men act, yet I believe you will think it no Breach of Charity to suppose, that the Author of this vile Letter could be actuated by none but the vilest. Thus have I given you an Account of a base Attack upon the Character of an innocent Man; a melancholy Proof this, how much the best are, in some Measure, at the Mercy of infamous Slanderers. It brings to my Remembrance a Sort of Medal which I have seen, where viewed in it's proper Position and Attitude, an Angel is represented; but reversing it, behold the clown Foot and the Horn of the great Patron of these Men, the ancient Father of Lies; no unapt Emblem this, of injur'd Innocence and it's Depravation.

PARIS, November 3.

WE no longer place any Hopes in Negotiations. The Brest Squadron will put to Sea in eight or ten Days, and the Toulon Squadron on Wednesday. Letters of Marque will also be issued in a short Time.

All the Officers belonging to the Hotel des Invalids that are capable of Service are to be employed again.

November 5. Orders are sent to the several Yards to build eighteen Men of War, and Funds are already provided for defraying this Expence. We shall send eighty Men of War to Sea next Spring; the Attention of the Ministry being chiefly employ'd about our Marine, in order to make head against the English, whose best Buckler is their Navy.

Paris, November 7. We have no Particulars of the late Action in America, but what come from the English; and tho' it seems to be neither a decisive Engagement, nor a formal Defeat, we look upon it as a real Disadvantage to us, only for the Loss of Baron Diekau, and M. de St. Pierre, who headed the Troops of France, and the Corps of Indians. However, the Command will not suffer thereby; because every Thing relative thereto has been previously settled, in such a Manner as to prevent any Difference or Disunion among the Commandants, with respect to the Exercise of their Authority. The Deposition of Instructions is at Quebec, as also the Plan to be followed by the Chiefs in the Sequel of their Operations.

Verfailles, Nov. 9. We wait with great Impatience, for the Opening of the British Parliament, in order to see what Judgment that respectable Assembly, (in whom the principal and legislative Authority is vested,) will form of the Situation of Affairs, which is submitted to their Examination, and of the Nature of the Dispute which endangers the Repose of Europe. The Court of Verfailles may probably by this Time be satisfied on this Head, and perhaps greatly stagger'd by the Firmness and Resolution apparent in the Addresses of both Houses.

LONDON,

November 15. Last Night a Proclamation was issued for recalling Seamen from Foreign Service, and prohibiting them to enter into it; and for taking up all straggling Seamen; and offering a Bounty of 3 l. to every able Seaman, and one of 30 s. to every ordinary one that shall voluntarily enter; also offering a Reward of 40s. for discovering an ordinary Seaman. This Proclamation to continue in Force till the last Day of this Year.

Thursday Se'nnight was drove on Shore near Dungenness, a French Snow laden with Gunpowder: The Vessel soon broke to Pieces, and the Cargo was lost; but we hear the Men were conducted to Dover Castle.

We hear a Bill is actually ready to present to Parliament, for laying a Tax on French Valets, Cooks, &c.

The short Speech made to Admiral West by the Captain of the French Frigate that lately brought the Remainder of the Blandford's Crew to Plymouth, was in these Terms: "Sir, the King my Master has order'd me to deliver up these Prisoners here (i. e. the said Crew) and at the same Time enjoin'd me to make no Resistance, in case any English Men of War offer to attack or detain me."

November 20. On Tuesday a Battalion of the Guards received Orders to hold themselves ready to march.

There has been a great Earthquake at Oporto, whereby several Houses were thrown down, some Ships cast ashore, and several People killed.

By the Wellon; Knowler, who arrived in the Downs on Wednesday from Oporto, there is Advice, that on the first Instant they had several violent Shocks of an Earthquake at Oporto, which lasted about eight Minutes; whereby several Houses were quite destroyed, and some Churches and Steeples were also much damaged. Abundance of People ran towards the Port, thinking to be safer on board the Ships, but were stopp'd in their Flight by the sudden Swelling of the Sea. Many Places in the Town, which the highest Tides had never reach'd, were overflow'd. Two Spanish Ships, bound to Vera Cruz, which lay without the Bar, waiting for a fair Wind to proceed on their Voyages, were carried over the Bar by a huge Wave, and drove up into the Harbour. But though the Damage was very considerable in the Town, we don't hear that the Shipping in the Harbour have suffer'd much.

This Morning the Duke Packet Boat, in the Service of the Post-Office, fell down the River of Thames; with the West-India Mail on board, in order to sail directly to Barbados.

We are inform'd that on the same Day, and at the same Hour that the violent Commotion of the Waters happen'd at other Places, there was a great Earthquake at Madrid, which lasted for 6 or 7 Minutes, and shook the Escorial so much, that the Royal Family were forced to abandon it, and retire to Pavilions and Tents in the Gardens: That some Persons were killed by the Falling of Houses; and that the same Shock was also felt at Bilbao.

Saturday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when an Order from the Secretary of War for the Militia of this City to hold themselves