

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 28, 1757.

Annopolis, March 31, 1757.
HEREAS I the Subscriber, did some Time ago, in the Heat of my Passion, by an Advertisement, charge my beloved Wife with having Eloped from me, and thereby sinned all Persons against Trusting her on any account; But being now well convinced of her Innocency, and that her Stay abroad was occasioned by necessary Business, and that she has my best and Welfare (which are inseparable from each other) very much at Heart, Do hereby acknowledge myself very sorry for my Rash Proceeding, and intirely revoke the same, hoping she will be reinstated in her former Credit; as all Contentions and Misunderstandings between the said Loving Wife and myself are now at an end, and there is a happy Reconciliation between us. This is therefore to give Notice, that all our former Friends and Customers, as well as others, That the same good and cheap Entertainment, Accommodations, and kind Usage, which was ever to be met with at our House at the Dock in Annopolis, may still be there with, at the Sign of the Planter and Slave on one Side, and Boatwain and Call on the other; From Their humble Servants, SAMUEL GAITHER, ANNE GAITHER.

B. We have good Boats and Hands to carry Passengers, either a-crofs, or up or down Bay, at reasonable Rates, and have not had Small-Pox in the Family.

HEREAS I find it absolutely out of my Power to comply with the pressing Demands of some of my Creditors, without doing it to the Prejudice of Others of more Lenity and Pardonance, do therefore judge it most equitable to discharge my old Affairs on an Average, for that Purpose am willing to give up (upon my Effects of every Kind, into such Hands as shall be approved of by my principal Creditors, to be by them converted into Cash, and to be divided among my Creditors. All I desire, is, so much be left in my Hands as any judicious interested Person shall judge barely sufficient to enable me, with Frugality and Industry, to support my Family. As I hope this Proposal will not be rejected by any of my Creditors, I request they, as soon as possible, signify their Approbation or Disapprobation, in a few Lines, directed to me in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, that Trustees may be appointed, and the Effects delivered up and disposed of, without further Loss of Time. WILLIAM DAMES.

THE Subscriber intending for London the ensuing Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to present them, and receive Payment of the same. JAMES WARDROP.

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, A TRACT of LAND, situate about 3 Miles from Annopolis, on the North Side of the River, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch of the River thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Milling, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. There is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House, and a very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indisputable. The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, as required. For Terms apply to JOHN CAMPBELL.

B. The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utensils, as likewise be Sold by said Campbell a House and Lot in Annopolis, near to Severn Ferry, where he is lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, and a House, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

HN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

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

THE Remonstrances which the Parliament of Toulouze have presented to their Sovereign, on his demanding a second Twentieth Penny under the Denomination of a military Twentieth, have been so highly applauded abroad, that we shall venture to translate some Passages of them, not doubting but every British Patriot will be charmed with the noble Spirit of Freedom they breathe, when he considers how liable they are to be Dragooned and sent into Exile.

S I R E,

YOUR Parliament have seen your new Declarations: Being ardently bent on promoting your Service, they would have registered them without Delay, had they not thought themselves preciously obliged to make Representations to you that might pave the Way to their Obedience, in Order to render it worthy of yourself and of their Fidelity.

A blind and too quick Submission is often times Treason: Never did any Laws stand so much in Need of being maturely weighed in your Majesty's Council, which is your Parliament, as the Money-Laws which you now command us to promulgate. The public Rumour of a Breach of Justice, where every Thing was transacted in a mournful Silence, had already spread the Alarm and Desolation in the Provinces within our Resort. Our Hearts, Sir, overflowed with Grief at the Sight of those premature Declarations, which contained a tacit Confession, that your Finances were exhausted, and which would compleat the Ruin of your People, if you should let them subsist. But this loyal People have so often experienced your Tendernefs and the Extent of your Affection for them, that they still hope for fresh Proofs of it, in the total Suppression or in the Diminution of the Imposts which some Men have persuaded you to continue and establish.

Your Subjects Wishes are all directed for your Glory: For you they lavish their Lives and Fortunes; not through that servile Constraint which Slaves in Action, but by a Free and Generous Sacrifice, the only one becoming Frenchmen. Does the State labour under pressing Exigencies? You give the Word, and the Blood and Treasure of the Nation flow: All Ranks and Degrees in the Nation have but one Soul, one Wish, one Interest; and we to the confederated Nations that reduce France to make those violent Efforts, which would crush'd her Enemies.

But, Sir, what urgent Necessities call for new Supplies, when the old Twentieth is such a more considerable than the Tenth was; when the Wars but just begun, and does not yet threaten any of your Frontiers; and when the wise Measures you have taken have already disconcerted the Integers of the Peace, &c.

The more we Wonder at the vast Projects you have formed, and executed in so short a Time, the less can we conceive, that without having any other Enemy, but the English, to deal with either by Sea or Land, and without having yet employed against them Armaments proportionate to your Power and the Revenues of the State, you should stand in Need of, so excessive an Augmentation of Imposts: so that one would be apt to apprehend, that the immense Produce of the Twentieth, during eight Years of Peace, has been squandered in superfluous or frivolous Expences, contrary to your Majesty's Intentions.

And how is it, Sir, that a Subsidy which enabled you to support during seven Years, the terrible War, whose Effects Europe still feels; (for we cannot too often repeat it, that the Twentieth during the Peace exceeded the Tenth in the Time of War) now comes it that this Subsidy should not

yield enough for repairing and maintaining your Marine and augmenting your Troops?

You are sensible, Sir, that the Appropriation of Taxes is sacred, but much more so that of extraordinary Imposts; they ought to be strictly applied to their Destination: Expences for Pleasure and Ostentation cannot pretend to any Share of them. How delightful must it be to a great King to manifest the Application of them to his People, and to shew that what has been imposed upon the Poor as well as on the Rich, for the common Advantage of all, has been put to no other Use!

We studder while we declare to your Majesty, that the Tenth Penny will give the finishing Stroke to drooping Agriculture. It visibly decays every Day. In vain it is to study and labour to bring it to Perfection, when it is almost entirely destroyed. The Ministers about your Person are deceived by curious Speculations. Machines presented to you, Effays made before your Eyes, do not make our Fields more fertile; 'tis not from the Park at Versailles that one must form a Judgment of the Condition of our Lands. Give them but labouring Hands, and we will answer for the Harvests. If Deaths are frequent, 'tis because the Husbandman is discouraged: They no longer sow nor reap for themselves; nor indeed could they do it, if they would. They are dragged away from the Plough, and employed whole Months successively in making and mending Roads; in which Labour, treated more unmercifully than Galley-Slaves, they have not even the Sustainance that is allowed to these.

To the Publisher of the BOSTON NEWS LETTER.

AS the arbitrary Power exercised in France, is, I believe, but little known to many of my Countrymen, (and I heartily wish they may never feel the Weight of it), so, I doubt not, but that the following Account, will be acceptable to some of your Readers.

WHATEVER Inconveniencies may attend an Arbitrary Government in general, it must be allow'd to be the fittest and most advantageous in Times of War. An absolute despotic Power, vested in one Supreme Head, and exercised by a proper Subordination of Officers, greatly tends in the very Nature of Things to promote that Union, Secrecy and Dispatch, which are so necessary to crown every Expedition with Victory and Triumph. For want of these, some Governments of another Form, have fail'd of Success, in their Military Attempts; their Schemes have prov'd abortive; and their Campaigns ended in Disappointment and Shame.

It is by Means of an absolute unlimited Power, that the most Christian King has gain'd the entire Submission of his Vassals at Home, and Scope to prosecute his vast Designs Abroad; and that the French Nation has arriv'd to that Height of Power and Grandeur at this Time, as to engage the Attention of all Europe, and threaten the Destruction of the Protestant Religion. The arbitrary Dominion of the French Monarch, is undoubtedly the Foundation of his present Greatness; being properly adapted to promote that End. And the Methods wherein he exercises that Power are many and various; but I shall at this Time confine myself to only one of them, namely, that which relates to their easy and expeditious Manner of Levying Soldiers, and Raising Money to pay them in Time of War.

If his most Christian Majesty finds it necessary to increase or recruit his standing Troops, he does not beat up his Drums, with an All Gentlemen Soldiers that are willing to serve; and then, for Encouragement, say, There's Coat, Shoes, Stockings, &c. and Two Guinea's in ready Money,

for every Rake that will run away from his Wife and Children. But the great Council of War having resolved on raising the Men, and agreed on the Number, the Intendant of every Place receives an Order from the Governor of the Province, and he from his Majesty, to send up such or such Numbers of Men, proportioned to the Country; and these issue their Warrants to the Sub-Intendants, and so to the Officers of every Village, and they have nothing to do but mark out who must be the Men, and give them Orders to prepare themselves to march: Which Orders are obey'd with all the Submission of a most regular and intire Subordination. We are never told in France as we are from some other Places, That the Levies go on with good Success, and the Officers hope heartily to have their Regiments compleat. Absolute Power abates all this Ceremony, and saves the Charge. The Officers have nothing to do, but to take their Orders from the Secretary of War, and receive their Men, at such Places where the Intendant delivers them by Tale, like a Drove of Sheep. Here is the Advantage of absolute Government, and the Suitableness of it to Conquest abroad. Without this, Marmont's Banner had never advanc'd into Europe, nor that barbarous Race planted on the Ruins of the Western Empire. Without this, the French Monarchy had never arriv'd to its present Greatness.

The next Article of absolute Power, is the Raising of Money; and in this, it operates with no less Ease and Expedition than in the former. For the Prince's absolute Demand regulates both the Sum, and the Quota, and this is signified by an Edict, that is, a Sic Volo. The Council resolves, Projectors propose, and his Majesty Commands, That such and such Sums shall be raised, by such and such Methods; and the People have nothing to do in the Matter, but to open their Purfes, and pay the Money. Pym and Hampden must not, here, have denied Payment of Ship-Money, and stood Trial with the King; or replevied their Goods, when seized by the Collectors, and given in Bail, to answer it at Law. Nor would it have been in the Power of Provinces or Countries to redress themselves: For if the Collectors of the ordinary Revenues are not sufficient to levy the Tax, his Majesty has twelve Regiments of Collectors, call'd Dragoons, who are always ready at Hand, to cause their Masters Orders to be put in Execution, The shortest Way.

It is true, that the States, for Form sake, do meet once a Year, or oftener, if his Majesty please, to raise Money; but it is no less true, that their Meeting is only to make the King a fine Speech; for, as to Business, if they don't raise him Money, he will raise it without them.

The Clergy likewise meet, to give his Majesty what they call, A free Gift; but it is far from being free, because they cannot be free to let it alone if they please: They meet together, but their Cafe is, the King makes his Demand of a Tax, which they have nothing to do to dispute, their Business is, to obey.

By such absolute Methods, and uncontrollable Power, the French King is secured of what Men and Money he pleases: And he that has such Advantages to back a towering Ambition, what Conquests may he not gain? What grand Designs may he not accomplish? What may not that Monarch do, who has the Bodies of the Poor, the Purfes of the Rich, and the Hands of his Nobility at his absolute Command?

From the foregoing Account, we may form some Idea of the growing Power of France, and the Methods by which she has made herself formidable to the Nations around her. Some other Instances, wherein arbitrary Power has operated to increase the French Pride and Grandeur, may employ our Thoughts hereafter.

N. B. The Facts related in the above Piece are collected from a late Political Writer. S. M.