

O B E L E T,
... belonging to Mr. Thomas
... Queen-Anne's County, commodi
... the said County, on the Head of
... of Wye River, within half a
... Landing, together with the NE-
... CK, and UTENSILS, thereon
... tains upwards of Four Hundred
... there is a large clear'd Plantation,
... g-House, and other Office-Houses,
... able Meadow very well water'd.
... It very fit for producing Corn, To-
... eat, of which last there is a con-
... now put in the Ground.
... inclining to Rent the Premises, are
... to John Bracco, now at Annapolis,
... as Wilson, at his Dwelling-Planta-
... er aforesaid, and know the Terms
... will be Let.

ons indebted to the Estate of Dr.
... Hamilton, late of Annapolis, de-
... to make immediate Payment,
... may expect to be sued: And those
... Demands against the said Estate,
... bring in their Accounts, that they
... by WILLIAM MURDOCK.

JOHN INCH,
... DOCK at ANNAPOLIS,
... a good BOAT and HANDS
... Passengers, Carriages, and Horses,
... to Kent-Island, or Eastern-Neck, at
... And, as he keeps a House of
... ENTERTAINMENT, all Travellers may
... and Provisions, and kind Treatment;
... Their humble Servant,
... JOHN INCH,
... has a good COOPER who per-
... ing in that Way of Business, at
... services.

criber intending shortly for ENG-
... desires Settlements with all Persons
... Accounts with him, and Payments
... can oblige him. Such as cannot
... Balances, will be indulged with
... Security, if thought necessary to
... HANCOCK LEE.

LD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
... near Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne-
... nty,

ment of good fresh MEDICINES,
... al and Galenical, imported from
... (with the Addition of a few
... may be had here) to furnish a Shop
... in the Practice of Physic; as also
... an Apothecary's Shop, a complete
... rgeon's Instruments, a small Col-
... Books on Surgery, Physic, &c.
... to be Sold all in one Article, the
... another, and the Books and Shop-
... the Buyer shall have Occasion, and
... ed on, all at reasonable Rates; for
... current Money, or Credit upon Secu-
... J, by JAMES MACGILL.
... catalogue of the Books may be seen
... TING-OFFICE.

WANTED,
... TE in Dorchester Parish, in Dor-
... county. Any CLERGYMAN
... of England, that is without a Parish,
... well recommended, will meet with
... ement, by applying to the Vestry-
... parish, who are empowered by the
... bent to agree with some fit Person
... is Place.
... Signed per Order,
... ROGER JONES, Register.

June 9, 1757.
... ons indebted to the PAPER
... ENCY OFFICE, are requir-
... INTEREST due on their
... thin Six Months from the Date
... the Bonds will be put in Suit,
... Order of the Commissioners,
... CHARD DORSEY, Clerk
... of the Paper Currency Office.

... Office in Charles Street
... per Year. ADVERTISE-
... Week, and One Shilling

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
[Numb. 654.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 17, 1757.

From THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for June.

IT has been said of Creeds in Religion, that they have produced many Evils; but the following political one, it agreed to by every Englishman, would be certainly productive of much Good. Those who dissent from it are not worthy the Name of Englishmen; yet that many of this Kingdom do, is but too well proved, by such Means being pursued which only tend to destroy that Harmony, without which our Constitution is nothing but Anarchy and Confusion. I should chuse to entitle it THE ENGLISHMAN'S CREED; and, I hope, it will be no Offence if it does begin like that of St. Athanasius, which is only to give it a greater Resemblance to Creeds in general.

WHOSOEVER will be reckoned a true Englishman, and a worthy Subject, must before all Things stand up for the Constitution of England: WHICH Constitution, except a Man preserve whole and uncorrupted, without Doubt his Name will perish among his Children.

AND the Constitution is Two-Fold, that is, Church and State.

THE Church is the established hierarchial Government of our Ancestors, such as was established in our Land in the Days of Old.

HOWEVERT we attribute not unto our Pastors the divine Right and apostolical Succession, as our Forefathers did in the Days of Error; nor are they to set themselves up as Lords over us.

THEY are the Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, and whilst they preach it to us in holy Meekefness, and in the Spirit of Peace, we ought to respect them, and follow their Instructions.

BUT farther their Power reacheth not over us; for all their Power cometh from the Constitution of the Nation, of which they are a Part.

AND they cannot compel any Man by Force to believe as they believe, or to say as they say. The Guidance of our Consciences is in God alone.

THEY may exhort to Salvation, but no Force or Violence may they use.

THIS is Christian Liberty, and the Right of Englishmen.

NOW the State of this Realm consisteth of King, Lords, and Commons.

IN the King resideth the executive Power. He maketh no Laws; but he has a Fullness of Power to cause all Laws to be put in Force.

HE is the natural Judge of all Differences arising between Man and Man, and the Courts of Justice are his Courts.

HE is also the natural Defender of the Kingdoms committed to his Charge; therefore of himself alone he may declare War, and again make Peace with the Enemies of this Land; and the Government of the Armies by Sea and Land are also vested in him.

WE are all bound to assist him, in the Execution of his high Commands, tending to the Benefit of the Nation. He is our common Father, our Ruler, and our Preserver.

AND the Power he has is good and natural, as without it we should be striving for Power among ourselves.

BUT our Obedience unto him is to be a rational Obedience. We must not disobey the constitutional Laws of the Realm to execute his Commands, or the Commands of his Officers under him.

OUR King is not a King of Slaves, but a King of FREEMEN.

ALL Power is granted him for the Preservation of his Realms, and of his Subjects: But the Dictates of his own Will are not as the Laws of the Land.

AMONG the Nations there are who bow their Necks to Princes as unto God: But we acknowledge not a Right in our King, to dispose of the Fortunes and Lives of his Subjects, at his Pleasure.

KINGS are but Men, and their Power cometh from Men. With this Power a good King is content; but wicked Rulers can never be satisfied.

THE second Part of the State is the Body of Princes and Nobles of the Realm.

THESE are the Inheritors of the great and peculiar Honours of their Ancestors; and the Constitution distinguisheth them from the common Subjects.

THEY constitute one of the Parts of the legislative Power, being the Guardians of their own pre-eminent Privileges, the Defenders of the Royal Prerogatives of the Sovereign, and the Arbiters between Prince and People.

THEY stand up for the Dignity of the Throne, from whence they derive their own Lustre, and nevertheless are a Barrier for the People from any oppressive Power of it's Representative.

THE People themselves are the third Part of the State, as they are represented by the Members of the House of Commons.

WITHOUT the Consent of the Commons no Monies whatsoever can be raised on the Subject, whose Property is sacred.

THEY are the natural Guardians of the Liberty of the People, they keep a Watch on the Sovereign, and check every Measure taken by him, or his Ministers, which tends to the Oppression of the Subject.

THEY furnish to the Exigencies of the State, by ordering the Levies of Money on themselves, or the People they represent; and if they find their Property is misapplied, they have a Right to call upon the King's Officers to account for it; being, in that Respect, a Watch upon them, for their faithfully discharging their Duty to their Master.

THUS do these Three Parts form the State of the Realm of England; and are the firm Support of each other.

'Tis the Interest of the King to preserve to the Nobles their Privileges, and to the People their Free-born Inheritance.

THE Nobles must preserve the Monarch, without whom all their Dignity were as nothing, and they must join with the People in curbing any ambitious Attempts of the King or his Officers.

THE People must preserve the King as their Head, and as the Center of Unity. They must cherish the Nobles as Fellow-Guardians of their Liberties.

AND this State of King, Lords, and Commons, is the Legislative Power of the Land. No Laws can be established without the joint Consent of these Three Parts.

THE Power of the one Part, is limited by the Power of the other Two Parts; but their united Power is without Controul.

HOWEVERT, it behoveth every Subject to be attentive to the good Order of the Constitution, as Infallibility resideth not among Men.

AND for this Reason, every Englishman ought to be, in an especial Manner, prudent and wary in the Choice of his Representative, as the only sure Means to avoid falling under the grievous Burthen of Arbitrary Power.

SUCH is the Form of our most excellent Government, our Constitution in Church and State.

THEY, who love it and defend it, will be held in Esteem and Reverence, whilst living; and, when dead, their Names will be remembered with Honour.

BUT they who hate it, and seek it's Overthrow, will be accounted as vile and reprobate, and their Names will be mentioned with Scorn amongst the latest Generations.

SWITZERLAND, August 12.

IT is generally reported here, that the Protestant Cantons have taken a Resolution to furnish the King of Prussia with a Body of 50 or 60,000 Men, and that the Court of France had on this Report

caused a Corps of 30,000 Men to advance towards our Frontiers, in order to be better informed of the Truth thereof, and observe the Motion of these Auxiliaries. All the Inhabitants of these Quarters are ordered to cut down the Corn, even that which is not ripe for Harvest.

Vienna, August 18. We learn from Silesia, that Colonel Jahnus having been attacked there by a Body of the Enemy, consisting of about 8000 Men, he gave them so good a Reception, that they were forced to retire with the Loss of upwards of 500, who were left dead upon the Field, and 1400 Deferters. These Advices add, that the said Colonel had made in this Encounter about 1300 Prisoners, and taken 6 Pieces of Cannon.

Frankfort, August 19. 'Tis reported that the King of Prussia has detached from his Army a Body of 20,000 Men, who have Orders to march directly towards Magdebourg, in order to oppose the Designs which the French may have formed against that Place.

Brunswick, August 20. Yesterday Morning 3 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons, entered this Place, under the Command of the Duke D'Ayen; and in the Afternoon another Corps went to take Possession of Wolfenbittel.

Werden, August 22. We this Moment learn, that the Hessian Grenadiers having met near Ruth, about a Mile from hence, a great Party of the Enemy, they attacked them with such Vigour, that they were obliged to retire with considerable Loss.

Prague, August 5. The great Quantities of all Sorts of Provisions, which have been brought hither since the raising the Siege, have been sufficient, not only to satisfy the Demand of the Garrison and Inhabitants, at the most reasonable Price, but we have already 4 Magazines supplied therewith against any Emergency. A few Days ago an unhappy Accident happened here by the Fall of a great Number of the Houses damaged by the Siege, which were blown down by a violent Storm, upwards of 30 People being buried in the Ruins, most of whom are dead, or past Recovery.

Hanover, August 23. Yesterday Morning the French Army decamped from our Neighbourhood, and marched towards Werden, to attack the Hanoverian Army.

Left the Duke of Cumberland should pass the Weser, and enter into East-Friesland, the Duke of Richelieu has sent a Body of Forces thither, and the Garrison of Embden is to be reinforced with several Regiments.

The French have taken Possession of Brunswick and Wolfenbittel. The Duke of Brunswick is retired to Blackenbourg.

Hamburg, August 24. Yesterday the Duke of Richelieu took Possession of the Hanoverian Camp at Werden.

Cleves, August 24. Gueldres capitulated Yesterday. The 800 Men, whereof the Garrison was composed, are to be conducted, under an Escort of French Troops, to Berlin, by the Rout of Cologne and Franckfort. They are to march out with the Honours of War, and to carry with them Two Pieces of Cannon.

Paris, August 22. The Disputes between the Clergy and Parliament are accommodated, and we expect a Change in the Ministry.

From Marshal Lehwald's Camp near Velau, August 10. In the Night between the 7th and 8th Instant, Colonel Malachowski marched from Gerwischkenen to reconnoitre the Enemy's Position, and advanced up to the Russian Army within the Distance of Half a Mile; but a thick Fog prevented his making any Discovery. Just as he was going to march back to his Post, the Enemy having had Intelligence of his coming, sent a Detachment against him Three Times stronger than ours. Our advanced Ranks had an Engagement with those of the Enemy, and the Fire lasted near Two Hours. At length the Russian Detachment was repulsed,