

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 26, 1758.

D from the Plantation of *Thomas Low-Elk-Ridge*, on the 22d of December last, about 13½ Hands high, has a large Face, Two Saddle Spots on the hind and a black Spot on one of his Ears, Sprig Tail, is a natural Pacer, and should will take up the said Horse, and bring the said *Lowry*, or *Cornelius Howard* in shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

B is at the Plantation of *Benni Price*, *Bladenburg*, taken up as a Stray, a Horse, about 12 Hands high, with a Face.

Owner may have him again, on proving his, and paying Charges.

E is at the Plantation of *John Warbell*, *Fredrick County*, taken up as a Stray, a Horse, branded thus *E* and has 3 white

Owner may have her again, on proving his, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,
Young NEGRO MEN, that did be-
long to Mr. *John Hughes*, and are now at
Dorsey and Company's Iron-Works, on
where they may be seen.
Price, apply to
NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

at *Joppa*, on Friday the 3d of February,
o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Highest
for *Sterling*, *Currency*, or *Bills of Ex-*

R Thousand Five Hundred Bushels of
EAT; to be delivered Part at *Swan-*
the Remainder at *Bush-River* and *Joppa*.
Convenience of Purchasers, it will be set
of Five Hundred Bushels. Any Person
of the Condition of the Wheat, by apply-
ing to *David McCulloch*, or
ALEXANDER and *ANDREW SYMMER.*

TO BE SOLD,
Very good HORSES, a CART, and 2
likely strong NEGRO FELLOW.
Apply to the Printer hereof.

SSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of
Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber
Thomas Pecker, who will likewise furnish any Gentle-
man a faithful and expeditious Messenger to
Expresses.
The said *Pecker* intreats all Persons In-
him to make speedy Payment, or at least
their Accounts by Notes, to prevent fur-
ther Trouble.
All either Buy, or Kill for Others in the
Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good
Butchers, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or
T. PECKER.

Sugar, Melasses, Cheese, Butter, Salt,
Coffee; likewise sundry European and
Goods; to be Sold by the Subscriber.
Parts of *Smith's Work done*, Caring as
also a neat CUTLER, lately from Eng-
land makes and repairs all Sorts of Cutlery,
Curious Grinder of Razors, Lancets, Scis-
sars, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.

January 5, 1758.
Persons that have open Accounts with
the Subscriber, for Twelve Months or more,
are to discharge the same, or pass their
for the Balances; which will oblige
Their humble Servant,
THOMAS HYDE.

by the Subscriber, at his Store in Church-
between the Church and Mr. Swan's Store,
ANNAPOLIS,
RY Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST-
INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Mo-
ney, or short Credit.
BASIL WHEELER.

his Office in Charles-street;
6d. per Year. ADVERTISE-
ment first Week, and One Shilling

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.
From a Piece lately published, entitled, The ESTI-
MATE of the MANNERS, &c. of the TIMES.

1. Of the national Capacity.
IT was a shrewd Observation of a good old
Writer, "How can he get Wisdom, whose
Talk is of Bullocks?" [Book of Wisdom.]
But Rusticity is not more an Enemy of Know-
ledge, than Effeminacy: With the same Pro-
priety, therefore, it may now be asked, "How
can he get Wisdom, whose Talk is of Dress and
Wagers, Cards and Borough-Jobbing, Horses,
Women, and Dice?" The Man of Fashion is in-
deed cut off from the very Means of solid Instruc-
tion: His late Hours occasion a late Rising; and
thus the Morning which should be devoted to the
Acquisition of Knowledge, is devoted to Sleep,
to Dress, and Ignorance.

How weak then must be the national Capacity
of that People, whose leading Members in public
Employ should, in general, be formed on such a
Model? If instead of a general Application to
Books, instead of investigating the great Principles
of Legislation, the Genius of their national Con-
stitution, of its Relations, and Dependencies on
that of others, the great Examples and Truths of
History, the Maxims of generous and upright
Policy, and the severer Truths of Philosophy, on
which all these are founded; if, instead of these,
they should seldom rise in political Study higher
than the securing of a Borough; instead of History,
be only read in Novels; instead of Legislation, in
party Pamphlets; instead of Philosophy, in Irrelig-
ion; instead of manly and upright Manners, in
trifling Entertainments, Dress, and Gaming: If
this should ever be their ruling Character; what
must be expected from such established Ignorance,
but Errors in the first Concoction.

In a Nation thus circumstanced, it is odds but
you would see even some of its most public and
solemn Assemblies turned into Scenes of unmanly
Riot; instead of the Dignity of Freedom, the
Tumults of Licentiousness would prevail: For-
wardness of young Men without Experience, in-
temperate Rivalry, dissolute Mirth, and loud
Peals of Laughter, would be the ruling Character
of such an Assembly.

It is true, that in every Assembly of this Kind,
the public Measures are generally determined by
the few whose Superiority is approved and ac-
knowledged; by the few, who have been so un-
fashionable as to despise the ruling System of
Effeminacy; and before they had appeared in a
higher Stage, had laboured and thone in a College.
But what an Increase of national Capacity must a-
rise, if those Master-Spirits were aided, and their
Plans of Government examined and improved, by
Men of the like Application and Ability?

But if, in any Nation, the Number of superior
Minds be daily decreasing, from the growing
Manners of the Times; what can a Nation so
circumstanced have more to fear, than that in
another Age a general Cloud of Ignorance may
overshadow it.

Let us next consider the natural Effects of those
effeminate Manners on Fleets and Armies.
It would, I apprehend, be ill taken to suppose,
that the fashionable and prevailing Manners a-
bound not in the Army and Navy: The Gen-
tlemen of these Professions are even distinguished
by their Taste and Dress, their Skill at Play, their
Attendance on every Amusement, provided it be
but fashionable; and sure it must be by Miracle,
if this trifling and effeminate Life conduct them
to Knowledge, or produce Capacity: It were un-
just to deny, that Men of Ability, in this Order,
are yet among us; but it would be Matter of great
Pleasure and Expectation to the Public, to find Ig-
norance in this Profession either uncommon or
disgraceful.

Would these Gentlemen please to look into His-
tory, they would find, that in polished Times few
have ever distinguished themselves in War, who
were not eminent or considerable in Letters.

It is true indeed, that in barbarous Ages there
want not Instances of unlearned Leaders, who
have done mighty Actions in Battle; but we must
observe, that these were at least practised in their
own Profession. It is farther to be observed,
that in such Time the Fate of War depends little
on Stratagem or Discipline; but it is chiefly to
be observed, that no general Rule can be drawn
from a few Instances. A Man of great natural
Talents takes mighty Strides in any Science or
Profession: He is self-taught: While the common
Run of Men, whom Nature hath destined to travel
on to Improvement by the beaten Track of Indus-
try, through a blind and ill-understood Imita-
tion of his superior Conduct, must forever fall
the Victims of their Vanity and Ignorance.

There is another Profession, which, under the
Article of the national Capacity, the vulgar Rea-
der will naturally expect to find considered, I
mean that of the Clergy; but the general Defect
of religious Principles among the higher Ranks,
hath rendered this Order of Men altogether use-
less, except among those in middle Life, where they
still maintain a certain Degree of Estimation. The
Contempt with which (not they, but) their Pro-
fession is treated, by the ignorant and profligate,
is equally common indeed to high and low Life;
but while I defend and honour the Profession, I
mean not to flatter the Professors: As far, there-
fore, as the Influence of their Conduct and Know-
ledge can be supposed to affect the national Capa-
city, so far they seem falling into the same unma-
nly and effeminate Peculiarities, by which their Co-
temporaries are distinguished; such of them, I
mean, as have Opportunity of conversing with
what is called the World, and are supposed to
make a Part of it: In their Conduct they curb
not; but promote and encourage, the trifling
Manners of the Times. It is grown a fashionable
Thing among these Gentlemen to despise the Du-
ties of their Parish, to wander about, as the vari-
ous Seasons invite, to every Scene of false Gaiety,
to frequent and shine in all public Places, their
own Pulpits excepted.

Or if their Age and Situation set them above
these puerile Amusements, are we not to lament,
that instead of a manly and rational Regard to
the Welfare of Mankind, the chief Employment
of many a clerical Life is to slumber in a Stall,
haunt Levees, or follow the gainful Trade of
Election-Jobbing!

If false Pleasure and Self-Interest thus take Pos-
session of the Heart, how can we expect that a Re-
gard for Religion and Christianity should find a
Place there!

In Consequence of these ruling Habits, must
we not farther lament, that a general Neglect of
Letters is now creeping even upon this Profession,
which ought to maintain and support them? In-
stead of launching into the Depths of Learning,
the fashionable Divine hardly ventures on the Shal-
lows. The great Works of Antiquity, the Monu-
ments of ancient Honour and Wisdom, are seldom
opened or explored; and even mere modern Books
are now generally read at second Hand through the
false Mediums of bad Translations, or sorry Ab-
stracts.

2. Of the national Valour, or Spirit of Defence.
Our effeminate and unmanly Life, working a-
long with our Island Climate, hath notoriously
produced an Increase of low Spirits and nervous
Disorders, whose natural and unalterable Charac-
ter is that of Fear.

And even where this Distemper is not, the pre-
sent false Delicacy of the fashionable World effec-
tually disqualifies them from enduring Toil, or
facing Danger.

Enthusiastic Religion leads to Conquest; ratio-
nal Religion leads to rational Defence; but the
modern Spirit of Irreligion leads to rascally and
abandoned Cowardice: It quencheth every gene-
rous Hope that can enlarge the Soul, and levels
Mankind with the Beasts that perish.

Can the Debility of Modern Honour produce
the manly Spirit of Defence? Alas! if ever it is
put in Action by any Thing beyond the Vanity of
Show, it is roused by an Affront, and dies in a
Duel.

How far this dastard Spirit of Effeminacy hath
crept upon us, and destroyed the national Spirit of
Defence, may appear from the general Panic the
Nation was thrown into at the late Rebellion:
When those of every Rank above a Constable, in-
stead of arming themselves and encouraging the
People, generally fled before the Rebels; while a
Mob of ragged Highlanders marched unmolested
to the Heart of a populous Kingdom.

Nay so general was this cowardly and effemi-
nate Spirit, that it was not confined to the Friends
of Liberty and Britain: In England it infected
even their Enemies; who, while the hardy Scots
risked their Lives in a strange Country, amidst the
Inclemencies of a severe Season, sat like Cowards
by the Chimney Corner, tamely wishing the Suc-
cess of that Mischief which their effeminate Man-
ners durst not propagate.

For a natural Display of the Genius of the
Times, commend me to the frank Declaration
of an honest Gentleman, during the impending
Terror of a French Invasion: "For my Part, I
am no Soldier; and therefore think it no Disgrace
to own myself a Coward. Here is my Purse, at
the Service of my Country: If the French come,
I'll pay; but D—l take me if I fight."

Where then shall we seek for the genuine Spirit
of Defence? Where, in Truth, should we most
seek for it but among those who are our Defen-
ders by Profession?

Are not our Army and Navy the great Schools
of Courage and Honour, where these shining Qua-
lities are of Course obtained? Truly, it hath long
been so affirmed; so long, that the Affirmation
hath; till of late, passed for Proof: But the Nation
is now beginning to grow sceptical in this Point,
and require something more than Affirmation for
the Support of an Article of such Importance.

It is true, than when Armies take the Field,
and Fleets put to Sea; when Sieges are under-
taken, and Battles fought, and Glory is the Prize
of Toil and Danger; then indeed Armies and
Navies become the Schools of Courage and war-
like Honour: Here is a strong and continued
Bias put upon the Mind of every Individual, of
Force to conquer its earliest Obliquities; but
where nothing of this happens; where Land-
Officers in the Capital are occupied in Dress,
Cards, and Tea; and in Country Towns divide
their Time between Milliners-Shops and Taverns;
and Sea-Officers (even in Time of War) instead
of annoying the Enemy's Fleets, are chiefly buied
in the gainful Trade of catching Prizes: In such
a Case, the Army must of Necessity be the School
of Avarice, to the Ends of Effeminacy.

How far these general Reasonings are confirmed
by a Series of recent Events, the World is left to
judge.

3. Of the national Spirit of Union.
It may be proper to preface this Part of the
Estimate, by observing, that whereas a national
Capacity and Spirit of Defence are not necessarily
affected by a national Form of Government, the
national Spirit of Union, on the contrary, is na-
turally strong under some Forms, and naturally
weak under others.

It is naturally strong in absolute Monarchies;
because, in the Absence both of Manners and
Principles, the compelling Power of the Prince
directs and draws every Thing to one Point; and