

Marlborough, January 17, 1758.  
WANTED, for Country-Busness, a good Horse; may have good Encouragement; applying to  
JOSEPH BELT, junior.

the Subscriber, in the Fork of about the 17th of November, a Horse, belonging to Mr. Anthony W. with an H, has a bob Tail, one eye has a Star in his Forehead, paces and gallops well. He lately be- longed to Prince-George's County, deliver him to me, and direct the same with a handsome Reward, from  
W. YOUNG.

REPORTED from BRISTOL, by the Subscriber, at his Sign at MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT, a Parcel of WELCH COTTONS, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other GOODS; CROWN GLASS BOTTLES, &c. &c. STEPHEN WEST.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, a Parcel of LAND, containing 260 Acres, of which is excellent fresh Water, a good Orchard of young grafted Trees in the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard, is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mar- shal.

for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS: a Treatise on TEMPERANCE, and the Nature of all Things requisite for the Health; as, all Sorts of Meats, Drinks, &c. with special Directions how to use them to the best Advantage of the Body and Mind. Shewing from the true Nature, whence most Diseases pro- ceed to prevent them.

To which is added, a Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several remarkable and most useful Observations, necessary for ALL FAMILIES. The whole displaying the most hidden Secrets of Nature, and made easy and familiar to the Capacities, by various Examples and Instances.

Printed to the World for a general Good, by  
S. TRYON, Student in PHYSIC.

CONDITIONS. This Work (which contains upwards of Five Hundred Pages) shall be com- mitted as soon as a sufficient Number are subscribed, to defray the Expence of Printing, and shall be Printed in a neat Quarto, on good Paper, and be delivered to the Subscribers at all convenient Speed, neatly bound in and cut.  
The Price to Subscribers shall be One Guinea, One Half to be paid at the Time of the Delivery, and the other Half at the Delivery of those who subscribe for Six Books, shall be paid gratis.

The Publication of this excellent Treatise will depend on the Number of Subscribers, it is that those who incline to encourage such a laudable undertaking, will be speedy in sending in their Names, as no more will be Printed than what is subscribed for.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer, who will also deliver the Books so such as they please to be with him, when ready.

A Subscription has been opened in Philadel- phia, by a Gentleman of Note in that City; with a Prospectus.

Office in Charles-street; Price per Year. ADVERTISE- MENTS per Week, and One Shilling

[Numb. 667.]  
THE  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,  
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 16, 1758.

From a PIECE, in the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, for November, past,  
On the Uses and Abuses of Militia.

LET us suppose a Government, that has 26,000 Fighting Men, requires a Guard of a Thousand on its Frontiers. How can it be more expensive for 25,000 of these staying at home, pursuing their several Occupations and attending their Farms, to pay a Thousand to guard the Frontiers all the Year, than to go themselves and each Man spend a Fortnight? Where can be the Saving in this latter Case to the People? Is not the Loss of Time equal to the Loss of Money? On the contrary, will not guarding the Frontiers with a Militia be more expensive, as well as more unjust, than hiring Men? For in the first Place as it will be necessary for every one of the 26,000 mentioned before, to be a Fortnight on the Frontiers, all the Time in marching backward and forward is lost. And whereas a Tax equal to Fourteen Days Labour to every Man, would be sufficient to pay the Expence of supporting 1000 Men; by being call'd forth themselves, the People will lose one with another at least Eighteen Days each; not to mention the Inconvenience of being drawn away from their Farms at Seed Time and Harvest, &c. or from their Trades and Occupations, whereby their Families are maintain'd. Thus then to defend the Frontiers by a Militia, may distress the Poor and ruin the Farmer and Tradesman, but not lessen the Expence of the People.

But farther, this Way is not only expensive but unjust. Every Man ought to contribute towards the Defence of a Country, according to the Estate he holds in that Country. But to Draught the Militia to serve on the Frontiers, would be to make the Poor pay an equal Tax with the Rich, the Man who depends on his Labour for his daily Bread, with him who possesses Thousands. Thus then the boasted Saving, will only be to the Rich and Wealthy, who can easily hire a Man to go for them, while they stay at home indulging themselves in Ease, or accumulating Wealth. And thus instead of easing the People, or lessening the public Expence, the Burden is only shifted from the Shoulders of those who are capable of bearing it, and laid upon those who must sink under its Weight.

The next Enquiry is whether it be better to employ the Militia than hired Troops, for cheaper it can't be, I have shew'd above from the Nature of our frontier Settlements, and the Indian Method of making War, that the Militia call'd together occasionally will not answer the End of defending the Frontiers. There must be a Standing Guard. The Question then is whether it be better to employ certain Persons and retain them for that Service, or to employ the Militia. I know it will be said, that Men who have their All at Stake, will exert themselves more, and Fight better, than those who only Fight for Wages. That may be the Case, and the Province no Gainer as the last. I have known Countries well nigh ruin'd by Victories. In the early Ages of Rome, no Man was exempted from going to War, and all were oblig'd to serve at their own Cost. In short, they had what would now be call'd a well-regul'd Militia. But their Farmers being call'd to War, the Fields were neglected, and so many being taken off for Soldiers, too few were left for the Plough; from whence it frequently happen'd that War was followed by Famine. But tho' this were not the Case, another sure Evil follow'd. The People, who were taken off from their Business, were forced to contract Debts, and this fell increased to such a Degree, that it had almost overturn'd the Common Wealth. When Farmers and Tradesmen are drawn off

from their Business, the natural and necessary Consequence will be the Ruin of their Affairs, and a Load of Debt contracted. And tho' this may not be attended with such bad Effects as among the Romans, yet it will certainly be attended with the Ruin of many Families, with an undue Power of a few and the excessive Poverty of many; Events which are greatly to be guarded against by a free People, as being fatal to Public Liberty. Thus then the Defending our Frontiers by a Militia, tends immediately to the Oppression of the Poor, to the Ruin of Agriculture, to the Impoverishing of the Province, begging of many private Families, and at last to the Endangering of the Constitution.

PORTSMOUTH, November 9.

THE Grafton, of 70 Guns, Commodore Holmes, and the Devonshire, of 64 Guns, are arriv'd this Morning in Portsmouth Harbour, in 42 Days from America. They are Part of the unfortunate Squadron lately cruising off Louisbourg, and were taken in Tow 120 Leagues by the Dunkirk and Achilles. They are both dismast'd; the Grafton likewise lost her Rudder, and the Devonshire was oblig'd to throw Part of her Guns over-board. They had near ten Feet Water in their Hold, though the Pumps were continually going.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.

On Saturday last, about Two o'Clock in the Morning, the Snow Oxford, Capt. Edward Barnes Commander, from Maryland, for this Place, with 270 Hogheads of Tobacco, 25 Tons of Pig Iron, and a Parcel of Lumber, was stranded on Butter's Wharf, near the Mouth of the River Ribble, within the Limits of this Port; about Ten o'Clock that Morning the Captain and Seven of the Crew got safe on Shore in the Long-Boat, Four other of his People were drowned in attempting to get into the Boat, occasioned by the Motion of the Ship which was very violent; the Mate, Two Boys and One Landsman staid on board, the former was wash'd overboard and drowned. The Boys and Landsman got into the Ship's Fore-Top, and staid there during the whole Flood, the Sea frequently making an high Road over them, and on Ebb-Tide got safe on Shore. On the 14th the bilged and broke up, only 24 Hogheads of Tobacco were thrown on Shore on this Side River Ribble, the Remainder is supposed to be carried away by the Stream towards Poulton. Her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. were for the most Part saved; and to the Honour of that Part of the Country there was very little Plundering, only amongst the most despicable Wretches.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

The Harriot-Packet, Captain Boppel, arriv'd at Falmouth from hence before Capt. Rand sail'd. In List. 49: 30, Lon. 10: 30, W. from London, Capt. Boppel was attacked by a French Privateer of 18 Guns and 200 Men, which he beat off, and got clear; having disabled him so much in his Rigging, that he could not give Chase. Captain Bonnel, in the Action, had a Ball lodged in his Breast, Mr. Williamson, a Passenger, the Carpenter, Second Mate, and two Seamen, were wound- ed, but not mortally.  
Last Saturday Morning arriv'd here, in 4 Weeks from St. Kitts, but lost in 18 Days from Anguilla, the Schooner ~~-----~~, Capt. Willard: He informs us, that Commodore Moore had sent Word to all the Dutch Islands in the West-Indies, that he intended to block up the French Islands, and that if he catch'd any of them supplying the Enemy with Provisions, he would make Prizes of them; and would seize all that he suspected to be Dutch coming out of French Ports.

ANNAPOLIS, February 16.  
Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here; when his Excellency our Governor opened the Session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

HAVING received an Answer from the Earl of LOUDOUN, to a Letter which I sent him with the Addressees that you were pleas'd to present to me the 15th and 16th of December, and with the Copy of a Bill that had been fram'd in the Lower House during the late Session, I thought it incumbent on me to meet you at this Time, to communicate to you his Lordship's Sentiments with Regard to that Bill, and to give you an Opportunity of making proper Provision for the Support of the Troops that have been rais'd here for his Majesty's Service, and the more immediate Defence and Security of this Province. I shall give Orders for Copies of the Earl of LOUDOUN's Letter to be laid before you, in Confidence that you will, when you have consider'd it, think his Lordship's Requisition very reasonable; and you will not, I persuade myself, disappoint him in the Hopes he entertains, that your-Care for the Preservation of the Lives and Properties of your Fellow-Subjects, your Zeal for the Common Cause, and your Duty to the King, will induce you to grant the Supplies, which you may judge necessary, by such a Bill as might be agreeable to our happy Constitution.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND:  
The humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,  
WE return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session; and are well pleas'd to find, from the Copy of the Earl of LOUDOUN's Letter, laid before us, that his Lordship approves of our Conduct in rejecting the late Supply Bill. We beg Leave again to assure you, that, excited by a zealous Regard for the nearest Interests of our Fellow-Subjects, and a just Sense of the Duty we owe to our most Gracious Sovereign, we shall, with the greatest Pleasure and Alacrity, do our Part towards the Support of a Number of Troops, adequate to the Circumstances and Ability of our Country; and that if a Bill for this Purpose, shall be fram'd with a proper Regard to the Rights of the Crown, and the State and Constitution of this Province, it shall receive our cheerful Assent.  
B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER:

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly.  
I AM well convinc'd by your past Conduct, that you will, with the greatest Alacrity at this Time, provide, as far as is in your Power, for the Support of the Troops that the Earl of LOUDOUN desires us to keep up; and I hope, that before the End of this Session, such a Bill will be fram'd for that Purpose, with a proper Regard to the Rights of the Crown, and the State and Constitution of this Province, as might meet with your ready Concurrence.  
HOR. SHARPE.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND:  
The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,  
WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland,