

March 10th, 1759.  
WHEREAS my late wife, formerly Spouse  
to me the Subscriber, is for ever hereafter  
legally separated and discharged from me, because  
of her having unlawfully brought into my Family an  
adulterous Child, which was begot about the be-  
ginning of the Year 1758, while I was absent in  
Britain; being born in full Time and Health to  
the second of this Instant March: These are there-  
fore to forewarn all Persons of whatever Denomi-  
nation, for the future, from Sealing with, or tra-  
ding her by my Account, for I do hereby solemn-  
ly protest, that I will not (according to Law) pay  
more than a Farthing of any Debt or Debts,  
which she may contract from the Date hereof:  
DANIEL M'KINNON,

JOHN INCH, Silversmith,  
HAVING lately procured an excellent Work-  
man from London, Carries on his Business,  
in his Shop near the Inspection-House in *St. Dun-  
stons*, and performs any Plate Work, either small or  
large in the best and most fashionable Manner, at  
the cheapest Rates. He also Enamels Rings for  
Favouring.  
To be Disposed of by the said Inch, the Time of  
Dutch Servant Man, that has above Six Years to  
serve, and who understands Tanning and Curry-  
ing.

JOHN CAMPBELL,  
TAYLOR,  
HEREBY gives Notice to his old Customers,  
and Others, That he now carries on his  
Business at the House, where he formerly lived,  
before he removed to his Plantation on the North  
side of *Severn* in *Shropshire*.

*Piscataway, February 13, 1759.*  
THE Subscriber intending for BRITAIN  
soon, hereby gives Notice to all Persons  
who have Accounts unsettled, for Dealings they  
have had with him at *Piscataway*, on Account of  
Messieurs *John Glasford* and Company, to come  
and settle the same by Bond, Bill, or Note, without  
delay, otherwise they may expect Trouble without  
respect of Persons. He hopes that every one who  
will discharge their Debts to the said Compa-  
ny, before he leaves the Country, and those who  
cannot, will have Time given them upon proper  
application. He hereby farther acquaints the Pub-  
lic that the said Messieurs *John Glasford* and Com-  
pany's Store at *Piscataway*, will be continued with  
usual good Assortment of GODDS, to be sold  
Money or Tobacco. JAMES MARSHALL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice to all  
Persons indebted to the Concern of *Edward  
Gifford*, Esq; and Sons, at *Piscataway*, either  
Bond, or Note of Hand, to make Payment as  
they become due, otherwise they will immedi-  
ately be put in Suit. All those that have not already  
settled their Accounts due from them to the said  
Gifford, and do not immediately come and dis-  
charge or settle the same, may expect to be treated  
in such a Manner as will not be agreeable to them.  
GEORGE BOWDON.

TO BE SOLD,  
SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, lying  
in the lower Part of *Frederick* County, well  
timber'd, and plenty of good Meadow  
ground; for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or heavy  
Tobacco. For further Particulars enquire of  
HENRY WRIGHT, CRAB.

Monday the 25th Day of May next, the Subscri-  
bers will sell to the Highest Bidder, at the House  
of Mr. William Brown, in London-Town,  
ABOUT 350 Acres of LAND, lying very  
near *Landon-Town*, the Land being Part of  
the Estate of Mr. William Pile, late of said Town,  
deceased.  
Also, One Lot in the New Town of *Annapolis*,  
number L, lying on the Street leading down to  
the Ferry, with an old House, in which the  
said *Nearns* at present live.  
For Title, enquire of the Subscribers:  
JAMES MOWAT, } Executors.  
JAMES DICK, }  
JAMES NICHOLSON, }

PRINTED, at the PRINTING-  
Office, may be supplied with this GA-  
zette, length are taken in and inserted  
in Proportion for long Advertis-

[Numb. 729.]  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,  
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.  
THURSDAY, April 26, 1759.

From the UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE,  
Comparison of the King of Prussia with Caesar.  
REVOLVING to my Mind the great  
Personages both of ancient and modern  
Times, I must have Recourse to Anti-  
quity for a Parallel to Frederick the  
Great of Prussia, and find him equal-  
led (if he is equalled) by none but Julius Caesar.

Both of them entered upon the Command of  
Armies about the same Age; both of them were  
put to the Band of their several Empires, without  
valuing them a Rush. The Marriages of both were  
Matters of Interest rather than Inclination; but in  
that Particular, the Magnanimity of the Prussian  
greatly surpasses that of the Roman. The Scenes  
of Caesar's Actions were rather glorious than dan-  
gerous; those of Frederick were always dangerous,  
and therefore always glorious. The Conquests of  
Caesar's Conquests never was exceeded but by those  
of Frederick. The Progress of the former was  
swift, that of the latter was rapid. The Barbarians  
against whom Caesar fought, were barbarous in e-  
very Respect. The Barbarians who acted against  
Frederick, were barbarous in all Senses but in the  
Practice of Arms. Caesar had his Pompey, and  
Frederick has his Daun. The two former were  
Romans; the two latter are Germans. Though  
Caesar was generally victorious, yet he was surpris-  
ed by Pompey at *Dyrachium*; and though Fre-  
derick was seldom beaten, yet he was in the very  
same Manner surpris'd by Daun at *Hochkirchen*;  
and each owned he might have been surpris'd, had  
his Enemy known how to have made Use of his  
Victory.

Caesar upon finishing his Expedition into Africa,  
wrote to the Senate a famous laconic Letter, *Veni,  
vici, vixi*; but Frederick could have given an Ac-  
count of the Close of his Campaign in 1758, more  
laconically by one third, *Veni, vici*; for the Ter-  
ror of his Name prevented his even seeing his En-  
emies.

In Learning they were equal; both of them were  
Poets, and both of them Historians. Each com-  
posed the Memoirs of his own Family. Frederick  
that of *Brandenburgh*; Caesar that of the *Julii*,  
which he read over the Corpse of his Grand-  
mother, and of which we have a Fragment in *Suetonius*.  
Both of them alike shone in the Arts of po-  
litical Life; each of them carried the Muses both  
into the Field and the Cabinet; and to consider  
the Characteristic of Frederick by a sort of Preci-  
sion, was drawn by *Lucan* in the following Line,  
which he designed as the Character of Caesar,  
*Nil aliud repetans dum quid superisset agendum*.  
I know how easy it is for a Critic to observe; that  
Caesar, raised the Liberties of Rome; that Frederick  
asserted those of Germany. That Caesar was de-  
bauched, that Frederick is sober. That Caesar was  
tall, and Frederick is short; that Caesar's Nose was  
hooked, and that Frederick's is square; with a  
Thousand other discrepant Particulars; but the  
best Critics have allowed, that it is sufficient, if the  
Bite of Imagination catches the most striking Cha-  
racters of Similarity, and a Figure of Poetry thus  
formed, constitutes the true Sublime.

*Is a Garden belonging to Mr. Tyers, at Dehbigh's  
St. Mary, is a Walk terminated by a beautiful  
Alley; called the *Pantheon*; in which are placed  
several *Gentlemen's* and *Lady's* Sculls, each of which  
bears inscriptions the Male and Female Pleasants.*

THE LADY'S SCULL  
BLUSH not, ye Fairies, when you see her;  
Nor turn from her Mortality, nor be  
Faint; for she is lovely, and like you,  
If you were lovely, and like her, you  
Would be the subject of each Lover's Vow.

Adieu the Rose's red, and Lilly's white;  
Adieu those Eyes, that made the *Devil's* Light;  
No more, alas! shall those Lips be seen,  
Nor hear the fragrant *Osicle* between.  
Turn from your *Mirror*, and behold in me  
A Poet, that 'Tis said can't, or dare not see.  
Unwieldy is the Great Truth impart;  
Not here am placid, but to direct the Heart.  
Sorrow me well, ye Fair Ones, and believe,  
The Grave may terrify, but can't deceive.  
On Beauty's fragile State no more depend;  
Here Youth and Pleasure, Age and Sorrow end;  
Here drops the *Mask*, here shuts the final Scene;  
Not distant grave, therefore from gay *Eden*.  
All press alike to that same Goal—the Tomb,  
Where wrinkled *Leira* knits at *Chloe's* Bloom.  
When *Corcombi's* flatter, and when *Fools* adore,  
Here learn the Lesson, to be vain no more;  
Yet Virtue still against Decay can arm,  
And even lend Mortality a Charm.

THE GENTLEMAN'S SCULL  
WAY had I the Case in yours, or will be soon;  
Some Year, perhaps, perhaps, another Moon  
Lies, at its utmost Length, in still a Breath,  
And those, who longest dream, must wake in Death.  
Like you, I once thought ex' my Bliss secure,  
And Gold of every ill the certain Cure.  
Till sleep'd in *Sorrow*, and being'd with Pain,  
Too late, I found all earthly Riches vain.  
Disease with *Scotch* threw back the *torrid* Fire,  
And Death still and we'd—What is Gold to me?  
Fame, Titles, Honours, next I vainly sought;  
And *Fools* obsequious nurs'd the childish Thought.  
Circled with *brill'd* Applause and purchas'd Praise,  
I swirl on endless *Grandeur's* endless Days;  
Till Death at *stroke* me from my *Dream* of Pride,  
And laid a *proverb* Bigger by my Side.  
Pleasure I courted, and obey'd my Taste;  
The *Banquet* fill'd, and *lull'd* the gay *Repast*;  
A *loathsome* Carcase was my constant Care,  
That *World* was *frank* to, but for me to share.  
Go on, you *idiot*! of *Luxury* be firm;  
Yet know, I feasted, but to feast a *Worm*;  
Already *fore* left *terrible* I seem,  
And you, like me, shall own—that *Life's* a *Dream*.  
Farewell I remember, nor my *Words* despise—  
The only *Happy* are the *early* Wife.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Nibbels, of  
the Duke William Transport, *Pennance*, (a Mar-  
tin's Town of Cornwall, situate 8 Miles East of  
the Land's End, and 65 Miles S.W. of *Launceston*)  
dated December 16, 1758.

UNDER the greatest Affliction, I acquaint  
you, I have been obliged to leave the *Duke  
Williams*, with 300 French Inhabitants on board,  
from the Island of St. John's, North America, to  
sail about 35 Leagues from the Land's End, Wed-  
nesday the 13th Inst. about 4 o'Clock in the Af-  
ternoon, and believe he could not keep above  
Water till eight at Night. We sailed from St.  
John's on the 5th of November, and on the  
29th our Ship sprung a Leak and in a short Time  
had five Foot Water in the Hold; but having two  
spare Pumps on board, and a great many Hands to  
bail, in about 24 Hours, gained on her, and kept  
her in this Situation about eight Days. On the 9th  
being more Moderate, hoisted out the Boats, and  
foddered the Ship, by which Means the Leak stop-  
ped, so that we could keep her with one Pump con-  
tinually going, having hove every Thing off the  
Decks, and out of the Hold, we possibly could, to  
ease her; but on Monday the 11th, the Leak broke  
out again, and notwithstanding the four Pumps, and  
such a Number of Hands bailing from every  
Hatchway, they could not keep her, so that by  
Wednesday Morning about five o'Clock her Hold  
was full of Water, and left off Pumping, and hoist-  
ed out the Boats with great Difficulty, that in case  
any Ships came in Sight, we might save our Lives.  
As mine in the Morning we saw two Ships steering  
towards us, which gave us great Hopes; we hoist-  
ed the Signal of Distress, and fired a great many  
Guns, but they hoisted their Ensigns, and kept a-  
way from us; we then cut away our Mainmast, to

show them more perfectly our Distress, but they  
took no Notice of us, going clear away. At eleven  
a Snow passed by, viewing our unhappy Situation,  
and hearing our Guns as plain as we could see their  
Men on the Decks, but he behaved as the other had  
done before, by running away from us. The  
French then gave over all Hopes, and said, *God  
had forsaken them, and they were resigned to Death*.  
As in the Term of the Voyage under our Misfor-  
tune, they had behaved with the greatest Intrep-  
dity, so in their last Moments they behaved with the  
greatest Fortitude; for seeing our Attempts were  
frustrated, they came and embraced me saying, they  
were truly sensible that I, with all my People, had  
done all in our Power to save the Ship, and their  
Lives, but as I could be of no farther Service to  
them, begged I would save my own Life and my  
Men, taking their Priest with me, whom I put  
into the Boat before I went myself over the Stern,  
there being so much Sea the Boats could not lie a-  
long-side her, after we were in, the Boats laid off  
the Ship about half an Hour, when their Cries,  
and waving us to be gone, almost broke our Hearts.  
We then left them about four o'Clock in the After-  
noon, being ourselves in a most unhappy Situation,  
being 34 Persons in Number, upwards of thirty  
Leagues from the Land's End by our Reckoning,  
and our whole Provisions amounting to about eight  
or nine Pounds of Bread, our Provisions in the Gun  
Room being all expended, and the Hold full of  
Water, our Mainmast cut away, could get nothing  
from thence. In this melancholy Situation is plea-  
sed God to conduct us safe to this Place.

On Tuesday Captain Suggat, in the *Violet*, with  
300 French on board, hoisted a Signal of Distress,  
his Fore-yard was gone in the Sling; and his Mi-  
zen-mast cut away; I spoke to him the Night be-  
fore, he told me he could not keep her with his  
Pumps, so I am afraid he suffered likewise.  
All I have to comfort myself under this Misfor-  
tune is, being sensible I did all in my Power to save  
the Ship and Lives, which the poor unhappy Suffer-  
ers were truly sensible of, and which made them so  
willing to let us go; if they had not, so great a Su-  
periority as 300 to 34, might easily have hindered  
us.

St. JOHN'S, in *Antigua*, March 21.  
On the 7th Instant his Majesty's Sloop *Barbados*  
was chased by a Squadron of 11 French Men of  
War, about 19 Leagues to the Windward of *Mar-  
tinico*; to which Place their Course seemed to be  
directed. On Advice of this, Commodore Moore  
sailed from *Guadaloupe* with all the Line of Bat-  
tle Ships, to a convenient Station for observing the  
Enemy's Motions.

The Troops were to be landed at *Point Petre*,  
the 14th or 15th Instant, in order to attack *Fort-  
Louis*; which is described to be a Place situate to  
the Southward of *Point Petre*, on an Eminence, too  
high for hurt Ships in the Road; and therefore two  
Batteries have been erected below; but there is not  
Depth of Water enough for large Ships to approach  
them.

Our latest Advices from *Basseterre*, are of the  
15th Instant, at which Time the Garrison had re-  
ceived no Disturbance from the Enemy, who seem-  
ed to remain in the very same Position they were  
before our Troops re-embarked, excepting Strag-  
glers, who every Day came down to the Town  
and other Places near the Fort, and would some-  
times fire into it. Four or five Negroes came in  
almost every Day; and one Whiteman, a Regular  
Soldier, also came in, and reported, that all the  
French Regulars in the Island, amounted to no  
more than 120 Men.—It was only the House  
nearest to the Fort our Troops destroyed at the  
Time they re-embarked, so that the Governor's  
House, and those adjacent to it, are still standing.  
—Small Parties of the Enemy entered the Town  
in two Hours after our Troops had left it; and, it  
is believed, the two following Nights carried off  
many