

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXII^d Year.]

THURSDAY, January 29, 1767.

[N^o. III 6.]

Baltimore-Town, Dec. 9, 1766.

ALL Persons Indebted to Messieurs Fox, and Sydenham, of London, Merchants, during Mr. James Fishwick's transacting Business on their Account in this Province, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances to me, by the 15th Day of February next, otherwise they may depend on being sued without further Notice. And, as I intend for London next Fall, I think my own Customers and Friends cannot take it amiss, that I should inform them, if their old Accounts, Bonds, &c. from Two to Nine Years outstanding, are not discharged very soon, (at farthest by the last July next) I shall be under the Necessity of having Recourse to the pernicious Custom in this Province, of going to Law with them. I have now to Dispose of, Just Imported, in the *New Industry*, Capt. Duncan, a Parcel of Healthy Country Seven Years Servants, Men, Women, and Boys, amongst them many valuable Tradesmen, Farmers, Labourers, &c. which I will sell as the Farmers, Planters, and others do their Wheat, for Ready Money only.

JONATHAN FLOWMAN.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at his House in Baltimore-Town, A VARIETY of WINES, by the Pipe, Hoghead, or Quarter-Cask.

GEO. PATTEN.

ALL Persons that are any Way indebted to the Estate of Ann Pearman, of the City of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make Payment, and those that have any just Claim against the said Estate, are desired to make them known to

THO. HYDE, Administrator.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Hannah and Nancy, Capt. Carcaud, from London, and to be Sold by the Subscribers, at their Store, at Pig-Point, on Patuxent River, for Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

A QUANTITY of Sail-Duck, Sewing and Roping-Twine, Chester and Gloucester Cheese, and Single Refined Sugar, with many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

STEWART and NORRIS.

TO BE CHARTERED To Barbadoes, or any of the West-India Islands. THE BRIG HANNAH AND NANCY, 120 Tons Burthen, now lying in Patuxent River, at Selby's Landing. For Terms apply to the Captain, on board, or the Subscriber, at Port-Tobacco.—She is now ready to take in a Cargo.

THO. CONTEE.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1769
To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at first Cost and Charges, FOUR Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds Sterling's Worth of East-India and European GOODS: Invoices of which may be seen by applying to the Subscriber. A Time for Payment will be given, on giving Bond on Interest, with Security, if required.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Open Account, are requested to discharge the same, or to give Obligations for the Balances due, and 'tis hoped this Request will be complied with, to save further Trouble.

BENNETT CHEW.

October 16, 1766.
THE JUSTICES of Queen-Anne's and Talbot Counties, being empowered by Act of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of St. Paul's Parish, in the said Counties, certain Sums of Tobacco, to be applied by the Vestry and Church Wardens of the said Parish, towards Building and Compleating a new Parish Church; and building an Addition, and Galleries to the Chapel: The said Vestry and Church Wardens, will be ready to contract for the said Buildings, the First Tuesday in every Month.

Signed per Order,
N. S. T. WRIGHT, Register.

(6^m)

OFFICE, in Charles-Street: Where all Year; and Advertisements of a moderate after: And long Ones in Proportion.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING-POST, Oct. 9.

I AM greatly shocked to read in all the Papers, of the Outrages of the People in divers Parts of the Kingdom, and the great Complaints of Poverty and Distress amongst the middling Sort: Give me Leave to point out some Reasons which I shall ground upon Facts, that there cannot be that Poverty and Distress amongst them as proclaimed by some; as for Instance, within these five Weeks there hath been scarce between the Start and Deadman, which is only fifteen Leagues distance from each other, no less than two hundred Tons of Spirits, and twenty Tons of Tea, out of which it cannot be made appear, that there has been 20 Tons of Spirits or 2 Tons of Tea seized, or one Vessel in this Space of Ground: Now it must be the middling sort of People that are the Consumers; and where is their Poverty, when they can advance such a Sum for nothing but Luxury; I may justly say Poison? and that too of the most dangerous Nature, for it poisons the Mind as well as the Body; we may compute, that in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, there are no less than 40,000 Men, Women, and Children, that are supported only by Smuggling. What Thoughts can those Wretches have of Laws or Government, that are daily acting against them? There have been many heavy Complaints in the Paper about the additional Levy on Beer, and Complaints are made that the Excise on that Branch diminishes; but if so, it is not owing to the advanced Price on Beer, but the generality of the People are run into the drinking of Punch, or Brandy and Water; and even Parish bound Apprentices, if they have but Six pence, will spend it in Punch. But we hope those Affairs will have a Turn soon; we have many in those Parts that are now under Prosecutions. Some are sent to Goal, and the whole Body is under a Panic. If Officers pursue these Measures, it must be put a Stop to, and that Officer that doth not prosecute Boat, Vessel, Horse, &c. should be discharged without Favour or Affection, giving up a Smuggling Vessel, is the same as ordering them to fetch another Cargo.

Your's, &c. TRUTH.

From another ENGLISH PAPER.

THE Clamour and Violence used towards the Farmers, will in the End produce worse Consequences than we are aware of. If the Product of their Toil is to be destroyed by the Outrage of the Mob, (who are generally not the People who are in Distress) without the Interposition of the higher Powers? If Government is permitted to reside in the Hands of the Canaille, then it will be needless to continue to levy the Taxes, Duties and Impositions, laid upon the People for the Support of Government; for those Gentry who take away any Part of the Property of a Set of Men ad libitum, may, with the same Justice, execute their Power on any other Parts of his Majesty's People. What shall hinder them from rummaging my Lord Duke's Cabinet, any more than Farmer Toil's Barn? their Power is as absolute in one Case as the other; They want nothing but to be hallo'd on properly, and the Effect will soon be visible.

This Supineness used in the Case of the Farmers, and suffering them to be thus demolished, will reduce us to a Condition as bad as the Italian States, under the Dominions of the Pope, where the fairest Territory in the World is permitted to lay uncultivated, because the Farmer knows that the Pope's Mirmidons will ransack his Barns, Ricks, and Granaries, without asking Questions, without paying for it, and without even leaving sufficient for Bread for their Families. This Violence and Devastation deter them from cultivating the Lands in those Parts; for they declare, they may as well die with Idleness, as labour to be robbed and starved. In the same Manner at length resolve, if a lawless Rabble goes on unchecked in its riotous Proceedings.

B. B.

Copy of a Letter from Italy, wrote by SAMUEL SHARPE, Esq;

S I R, Naples, March, 1766.
I AM now looking forwards towards England; and next Winter perhaps the cold Weather of the ensuing January may make me regret the mild Winters of Naples, but, I am persuaded, will never make me wish myself there upon the only Terms a Man can get there; I mean, to travel so great a Distance, either by Land or Sea. I have a Notion few Men accommodate themselves better than myself, to the little Inconveniencies and Difficulties which must occur; but I own to you, were I to remain long in Italy, the Prospect would be uncomfortable. I think I shall love England the better for having quitted it. I am sure I shall always entertain a higher Opinion of the People there, for this Excursion. Perhaps it is a kind Providence, which, according to our quaint Proverb, *Home is Home, &c.* but really and impartially, there are in England more Blessings, more Sweets of Life, and more Virtues, in my Opinion, than are generally met with in other Countries. Even the Climate, bad as it is in Winter, when compared with the intemperate Heats of the Summer Season here, is preferable to that of Naples. An asthmatic Man will contradict this Assertion, but a Man in good Health will say with Charles II. "There is not a Kingdom in the World where a Man can walk in the Streets more Days in a Year, nor more Hours in the Day, than in England." Both the Rains and the Heat in this Country are sometimes immoderately tedious. A certain Neapolitan, with whom I have contracted a Friendship, has for many Years, kept an Account of the Rain, which he tells me, falls to the Quantity of thirty or thirty-one Inches in a Twelvemonth; now, if I remember exactly, there falls only from nineteen to twenty-two Inches in London; the Difference, therefore, of this Kind of bad Weather in the two Cities is prodigious. The News-papers have told you, that the Winter at Naples has been extremely severe, but you must remember, it has been only so by Comparison, for the Flies have not been so pinched, but that some of them have kept out the whole Time; a very sure Criterion of the Moderateness of the Cold. I cannot drop this Subject without observing, that I have not seen one young Gentleman on his Travels, who does not appear more eager than I am to return to his Friends and Country. I had always figured to myself, that they were in the highest Delight, when making the Grand Tour; but I find by Experience, that when they are here, they consider it as a Kind of Apprenticeship for qualifying a Gentleman, and would often return back abruptly, did they not feel themselves ashamed to indulge the Inclination: Indeed, were it not, that in the great Cities they meet with Numbers of their Countrymen, the Hours would lye too heavy on their Hands; for few Men can spend their whole Life in the Pursuit of Virtue, and some have not the Qualifications of Birth to recommend them to Persons of high Rank, where only is to be found what little Society there is in Italy. It must be confessed, the Nobility here are not only polite to Englishmen, but almost proud of their Company; provided they come with a Testimony, that they have Blood in their Veins, or are Gentlemen of large Fortunes; yet, upon the whole, their Conversations, as they are called, grow tiresome, being so little diversified, in Comparison of the elegant Amusements of London. One may easily conceive how limited a Conversation must be, where Men dare not speak on the Subject of Liberty, Politics, or Religion; and where no Drama is exhibited, and very few Writings, except of the most ridiculous, absurd, superstitious Kind, are published; so that a Man, in a liberal Way of thinking, has no Refuge in these Conversations, but Cards, where, Scandal says, there is much soul Play; and, probably, Scandal speaks Truth; for I have heard of many young Gentlemen who have lost considerably, but I never heard of one who carried off his Trunk full of Sequins.

The Race of Men in this City, seem, in my Eyes, more robust and athletic than the Run of Mankind in London, and I am told they carry larger Burdens here than ours can do. When I reflect on the wretched Nourishment with, which the poor

Children are fed here, and how miserably fallow and bloated they appear during their Infancy, I cannot but say I am astonished at this Phenomenon; perhaps all those who have not very good Stamina perish, and the stout ones only survive, which may serve as a Kind of Solution of this extraordinary Fact. I am very much disposed to account for it in this Manner, because, notwithstanding the great Numbers of Children in this City, as all the lower People marry, they would swarm still more, were they not carried off under two Years of Age, in a much greater Proportion than amongst us.

The other Day I saw a Fellow six Feet high, and very brawny, assault another with his Fist, but in so aukward and womanly a Manner as made not only me, but the Ladies laugh. Were you to see such a Man at Broughton's, you would bet on his Head, whoever was his Antagonist; but, I dare say, an Etonian Boy of Seventeen or Eighteen would have boxed him to Jelly. I never had a good Opinion of this English Practice of boxing till I came to Italy, but I now find it is a laudable and innocent Fashion; for Men must have some Kind of Vent for their Indignation, some Salvo for their Honour; and it is happy, when the worst Thing a Man does in his Wrath, is the giving a Slap on the Face, or a Punch in the Stomach, to the offending Party: Here angry Men immediately have Recourse to the Knife, and stab in an Instant. It is amazing how many Assassinations there are in Italy, almost all of them the Effects of Quarrels. Now, none of these Assassinations would take Place, were the good English Mode of Boxing introduced amongst them. I was much pleased when I dined with Voltaire, to hear a Remark of his on the common People of England: Some Frenchmen, unpolitely enough, in my Presence, took Occasion to sneer at the whole Nation, on the Account of this Custom amongst the common People. Voltaire, with great Vivacity, vindicated, in some Degree, the Practice. "You may ridicule, said he, if you please, the Manners of an English Mob; but in the very Instance you have pitched upon, they shew a Species of Honour not known in any other Part of the World;" and then appealed to me, whether it was not true, that when two Fellows fought in the Street, if one threw down the other, he did not suffer him to rise, and come to a second Attack, (scorning to take any base Advantage of him in that Predicament; nay, continued he, is not this generous Principle so well established amongst the Mob, that were a revengeful Man, by Chance, to attempt any unfair Cruelty, whilst he was superior, the Spectators would fly to the Relief of the distressed Combatant, and place him on his Legs again in Spite of his triumphant Adversary? You may imagine I gave my Assent to this Panegyrick, and was not a little delighted to see the Tables turned in Favour of Englishmen.

It has always been said, that the Guardians of a pupil King, endeavour to keep their Ward in Ignorance, as a Means to preserve their own Power when he comes of Age. The Neapolitan Regency seem to have adopted this golden Rule. Would you believe, that though the King is turned of fifteen, and is contracted to a Daughter of the Queen of Hungary, his Tutors suffer him to play with Puppets, and are not ashamed to let Strangers, and all the World see, in what his principle Amusement consists? In one of the Chambers of the Palace, you find Punch and the whole Company of Comedians, hanging upon Pegs, and close to them is a little Theatre, where they are exhibited, not to the Monarch, but by the Monarch.

At Rome and Naples, during the Holy Week, there are several religious, or, if you please, superstitious Ceremonies performed; and the King here, because he cannot with Propriety partake of the public Communion, has, just by Punch's Theatre, in the same Chamber, a little Piece of Scenery, as long as a Dining Table, which is to be lighted up with Candles as thick as Packbread; and here the Function, as they call it in Italy, of burying our Saviour, is to be performed for his Entertainment and Devotion in a few Days.

Every Friday, during the Month of March, there is a Fashion in Naples for every body to go in Procession to a certain Church about a Mile out of the