

July 21. They write from Marfeilles, that several Frigates of War, and long Gallies, are now building in the Ports of Trieste and Fiume, for the French Service.

July 28. It is said, that a Number of Officers in several Departments under the Government, will speedily be discharged as unnecessary.

July 29. They write from Leghorn, that General Pafchal de Paoli, had very narrowly escaped being surprised by the Enemy lately, while at the Head of a small reconnoitring Party, in the Neighbourhood of Erbalonga.

Letters from the Hague, dated July 1, says, "Notwithstanding the Vigilance of French Spies, dispersed all over the Seven Provinces, many private Subscriptions are every Day procured for the brave Corsicans."

Wednesday Orders were sent to Portsmouth, for a Sloop of War to be immediately got in Readiness, for a Sloop of War to be immediately got in Readiness, to carry over some important Dispatches to his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America.

It was Yesterday reported, that Ten Regiments of Infantry, are speedily to be embarked for America, to support the Measures of Government more effectually.

There is a Report that the Dutch intend speedily to send a strong Naval Force to their East-India Settlements; but for what Purpose is not even guessed at.

Sunday last arrived at Whitby, the Jenny Greenlandman, Capt. Banks, with 9 Whales, 600 Seals, and 3 Bears.

July 30. By some recent Accounts from a Gentleman, who is just arrived from France, we are told, the French have actually at this very Time, no less than Twenty Sail of the Line, besides Frigates, and Two Bomb Vessels, now in the several Wet-Docks, and Harbour of Brest, which have all undergone a thorough Repair this Summer; lower Masts are in, and rigged; Topmasts just run up, and entered through the Caps; Topmasts thrown fore and aft, lay in the Tops ready for Rigging. These Ships can all be ready for Sea on an Emergency, at a Month's Notice.

August 1. Notwithstanding it has been asserted in some of the Papers, that Ten Regiments have been ordered for North-America, we are authorized to assure the Public, that no more than Two Regiments are to be sent thither, viz. 64th and 65th, commanded by the Colonels Mackay, and Pomeroy.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, June 6.

"Our Friends, the Moors, are fully determined to enhance the Duties on all Provisions, exported for this Garrison, and are getting ready all their Cruizers to watch the Coast, where they apprehend any Trade has been carried on, and have assured the Governor, that they will seize upon all such Vessels and People, as may be met with on the Coast, Eastward of Tetuan, as far as the Algerine Dominions. We are not, however, apprehensive that they mean to differ with us."

ANNAPOLIS, September 29.

The Printers of this GAZETTE, would have inserted the Reply, mentioned in the following Letter, had it been offered them for Publication.

Mr. GREEN, Sept. 26, 1768.

AS the Affinity between you, and Mr. Clapham, may render it too disagreeable a Task to you, to print an Answer to his last Piece, it being necessary to treat him with that Asperity his Insolence deserves: I beg you will inform the Public, that Mr. Dakin has sent a proper Reply to the Pennsylvania Chronicle; and, as you do, in the most solemn Manner, declare, that the Maryland Press (always has been, which remains to be proved) and now is, at my Service: I should hope, that as you publish'd a partial Narrative of the Riot in Frederick-Town, you will give this candid and impartial Account, a Place, which I printed at Baltimore-Town, in a Hand-Bill, under a Notion that you would admit nothing that bore any favourable Representation of my Side, less just sever, or well founded. I should be very glad in being deceived, as I owe you no ill Will, but what proceeded from your partial Conduct. The Circulation of Hand-Bills, was very confined; and, if you give this Narrative a Place, by which will be seen, what infinite Pains were taken to raise a Mob, amongst a People, whose Disposition was remarkably averse to it. I beg the Favour of Mr. Goddard to transcribe it into the Pennsylvania Chronicle, from your Paper. My Name will be sufficient Intimacy on this Occasion, either for Damages, or any Demand. B. ALLEN.

Conclusion of a SERMON, intended to have been preached at All-Saints Church, in Frederick County, on Sunday, June 5, 1768: By the Reverend BENNET ALLEN, Rector of that Parish.

BEFORE I conclude, I cannot but condole with you, upon the great Loss you sustained in this Parish, by the Decease of your late worthy Incumbent; who, after having passed through various Scenes of Life, experienced extraordinary Turns of Fortune, travelled through many Countries, and fraught with the Knowledge, both of Books and Men, came at length to lay his Bones amongst you.—From the long Acquaintance with his Virtues and Worth, that each Individual of this Congregation has had, his Memory must be so strongly impreit on every Man's Heart, that it needs not the Power of Words, or any Recommendation of mine, to make the Impression lasting:—If we view him in respect of his public Character, we find him assiduous, and sparing neither Pains nor Cost to accomplish a public Work, which will transmit to Posterity, his Name with Honour and Respect:—If we view him as a Minister of a Parish, we see him a sincere Christian, a diligent Pastor, an able Dispenser of the Word of GOD:—If we view him as a Father of a Family, we see him a kind Husband, an affectionate Father, an easy Matter:—If we view him as a Neighbour, we see him ready to advise, speedy to assist, compassionate and charitable:—Yet could not all these Virtues, nor yet the Love of Mankind, nor the united Prayers of this Congregation, preserve, beyond its appointed Limits, a Life, which, though not full of Years, was full of Glory.

What a Contrast shall we find, when we turn our Eyes to his Successor,—if we take his Character from the Public Prints:—How sad, how deplorable the Change!—View him painted with every Crime that

ever sullied human Nature, or blackened any Man's Character, and you have Reason to lament the Change; but it is an Happiness, that Characters, drawn by Passion, Malevolence, and Envy, are so extravagant, and out of Nature, that they destroy their own Credit.—There is not a Monster in Iniquity, who has every Vice united in his own Person.—The Improbability of such a Charge, is a sufficient Confutation of it; but if we examine the Grounds upon which it is made, on the present Occasion, how will you be astonished? How will you pity, or rather how will you despise the Authors?—Apply the Case to yourselves: Your Opinions, or your Interests, may one Day clash with theirs, and your Reputation is to be the Sacrifice; but I would not involve you in Differences; pursue your Connexions; you will not find me less a Friend to any Man, because another's Dependant.—My Understanding, my moral Character, even my Person, is attacked. I am ashamed to recapitulate Particulars, which they, without one single Proof, ought to have been ashamed to advance.

They say, among the rest, that I did not dare to show my Face in my former Parish. This is false.—I preached there several Sundays: I met, except from one Individual, with every Mark of Civility, from every Person in that Parish, and on Whitsunday last, I experienced the greatest Tokens of Good-Will from them.

The greatest, and best Men, in all Ages, have been ever exposed to Malevolence and Obloquy.—Socrates, one of the wisest, and the most virtuous of the Antients, had a Comedy written, on purpose to expose him to the Contempt of the People.—Our Blessed Saviour was insulted, as an Impostor, a Wine-Bibber, a Friend of Publicans and Sinners, and Coadjutor of the Devil.—I mention these Examples by Way of Illustration, not of Comparison.—You all know how the Character of your late worthy Minister suffered, when he expected less than deserved Reward for his public Services. And you see, before your Eyes, a Character of your present Minister, which I hope in GOD, the worst Man in this Congregation does not merit; and which, I have Charity enough to think, no Man upon Earth does merit.

The Division of the Parish is much desired:—Do not think I am the sole, or chief Obstacle:—with my Consent a Division is yet practicable; without, it is impossible; and my Consent is not to be obtained by Violence:—Whilst the Boundaries remain upon the present Footing, the different Parts shall be as well provided for, by myself, and Assistants, as by any Three distinct Rectors.—As far as my Power lies, both in a public and private Capacity, I shall exert it, in promoting the Prosperity of the Province in general, and the Happiness of this Parish in particular; which cannot more effectually be done, than by recommending due Obedience to Government, Respect to Religion, and Good-Will to all Mankind.

APPENDIX.

AS the Opposition I met with, in Frederick-Town, must become a Subject of public Notoriety; to prevent the ill Impressions that will maliciously be given of it, by my Enemies, I am under the Necessity of drawing off the following circumstantial Detail of the whole Affair, the Truth of which I can prove by credible Witnesses.

From the Reception I met with, in Frederick-Town, from Tuesday, May 31, to Friday, June 3, I did not apprehend or surmise the least Opposition or Uneasiness. On Saturday Morning, whilst I was writing the Conclusion of my Sermon, I received Information, that Instructions had been brought to Town, from Annapolis, together with a Bag, full of C. D.'s last curious Performance, recommending to certain Persons, under Influence, to keep me out of the Church on Sunday, by secreting the Keys, if it may be done, otherwise by Violence; but, at all Events, to keep me out; and, to enforce this Design, it was urged, that it was a Pity I should have so good a Parish, not worthy of a Tenth Part. I resolved immediately to perform the ceremonial Part, of taking Possession of my Church, according to the Practice and Custom in England: That is, The Minister to be inducted, goes into the Church, with Two or Three Friends, reads the public Prayers, and the Thirty-nine Articles, which he has properly attested, (which is generally done on a Week-Day, not to encumber the Service on Sunday) and when he goes out of the Church, he locks the Door himself, and puts the Key into his Pocket, signifying, by this Act, that he has a Property in that Church, that it is his Freehold, and he then becomes, what the Lawyers call, Parson impotence, and the Church is full against the King.—This Form I literally complied with, (though Force would have been held a sufficient Plea, for Non-compliance with any Part) and then offered the Keys of the Church to the Custody of a Vestryman, (the only one in Town) upon Provision of a Promise of my being admitted to perform my Duty there, the next Day, which he not only refused to give; but, upon being pressed, did own, that on Friday Night, Application was made to him, (from the Parishioners, he said, though others said, from another Quarter) to prevent my Entrance into the Church.

A new Lock having been put on the Gate, and Bolts on the Doors, I was surprised to find them open on Sunday Morning; the Vestry came up to me, and complained of my taking Possession of the Keys, without notifying my Induction to them: I answered, "I intended to have complied with every Custom of the Parish; what I did, was not out of any Disrespect to you, but for my own Security: I do not accuse you of all of a Design of excluding me the Church; but you, Sir," addressing myself to one of them, "I hear, received private Instructions." They then urged me to wait the Success of their Petition; I said, "My entering into the Church, and performing Divine Service there, will not affect it any Way: What the Legislature determines, we must abide by: Violence will not promote your Cause, nor mine." One of them answered, there is no Violence intended, let us see your Induction; if you will take Possession of the Church, you must; and so we parted. A certain young Man was seen to take aside Two of the Vestrymen, and whisper them. They then came up in a

Body, and peremptorily forbid my entering into Church.—I said, you have no Right of Admission, of Denial; it is your Duty to assist me in the Discharge of my Function, not to prevent it; you are required so to do, in the Body of the Induction; you are required so to do, by your Oath of Office; the Moment the Governor signs an Induction, your Disposal of 30 per Poll ceases. I hold my Church by the same Title, and by the same Authority, as you do your Land, both being held by Patent from the Lord Proprietor. An Attempt was made to secure the Doors, but I happened to be too quick for an old Gentleman, who he clubbed his Whip. I proceeded in the Service, regularly, into the Litany, though they drove out all Congregation, Six Persons only excepted: A Commotion without, put me upon my Guard: A pious Man entered, with a Crowd at his Heels.—Come, said this Minute, said he, or I'll pull you out. He drew near, but finding me better prepared for his Reception than he expected, he returned, after a hearty Curse, "Way he came in.—Happy I am, that he did not put me under the disagreeable Alternative of sacrificing him, of permitting myself to be dragged out of the Church, and thrown amongst an enraged Mob, who, at that instant, would very probably have torn me to Pieces, if they could not give any Reason for their Violence, as would have repented of the Act, as soon as they had perpetrated it. Poor Satisfaction to me! That Villain deserved his Fate, had he met with it: Few Men in my Circumstances would have restrained themselves: I am glad I left him to the Laws of his Country. The Instigation, upon my quitting the Church, did not stop, Parson, stone him, stone him, was not from a Christian, but a Jew; and, from the Principles upon which his Forefathers crucify'd our Blessed Saviour, as stoned the Apostles.

The Story raised, to draw the Dutch into the Quarrel, was artful enough; they reported, that I should level their Steeple with that of the Church.—I looked upon the Dutch, as excellent Members of a Commonwealth; frugal, laborious, and honest; warm in the Attachments, and steady in their Friendships; and, far from desiring to make their Steeple lower, I would contribute as largely as any Man, to raise it higher, they wished it.—The Dutch, with whom I conversed so testily, that I always express'd myself very kind towards them, and had employed a Master of the Dutch Language, in which I intended sometimes to have preached. It was insinuated, that I kept Two Parishes besides: This Story had its Weight; the Truth is, I gave up Two Parishes. It would be hard indeed to be deprived of all.

The Character industriously propagated of me, by my malignant and unforgiving Enemies, is some Excuse for the Treatment I received from the deluded Populace. They were made to expect rather a Monster, than a Man. Is this Mr. Allen? Said some Persons often in the Presence of the Gentlemen that accompanied me:—He is free, familiar, and agreeable.—We were told, that he was the proudest, and haughtiest Man alive; and withal, a Man of no Character.

Another Report, calculated to irritate the People, was, that I wished the Death of Mr. Bacon. This had been informed of, before his Decease; which gave occasion to the following Letter, and which, I am told, he did not read without Tears, and pray'd for Strength to return me a suitable Answer.

My dear SIR,

IF any Thing that the Malice of Man can invent, could astonish me, it would be what has been related to me this Night. I am informed, that you have heard, that I, and my Sister, wish'd your Death.—I own, the Story has made me uneasy, from the Unpleasantness, I am told, it occasioned you. He was not my Friend that carried you that Report, supposing it true, and less your Friend. Why should I wish your Death? My Income is equal to my Desires, and superior to my Wants. Why should my Sister wish your Death? She never wish'd the Death of an Insect, except it was very troublesome to her. Even had we wish'd your Death, we should have had Prudence enough, not to have expressed such Wishes. The Folly of such Conduct, would be as great as the Inhumanity; and you cannot take us for Fools. If our united Wishes could avail any Thing, it would be, that you should live as long as possible; and, if my disclaiming any Prospect of Succession, would preserve your Life, but a single Day, or abate the Violence of your Fever, but a single Hour, I would readily do it. I thought of writing to you, upon a Surmise, that you took to yourself some Reflections in the Gazette: Tho' I do not take upon myself the Authorship of the Productions there, yet I believe, as far as my Knowledge extends, that you never were hinted at, intended, or thought of. I look upon you as a Man of too much Honour, to take away an innocent Person's Reputation, from Repentment, Pique, or private Views. I have always loved your Character, for that Milkiness of Blood, (as Dryden expresses it) and Goodness of Heart, for which you are remarkable; and respected you as a Man of Letters, a Friend of the Lord Proprietary; and a Benefactor to the Public: Nor can it be a displeasing Reflection, that you have a Monument to leave behind you, which will transmit your Name, with Credit, to After-Ages; and which will, if there be any Gratitude in Mankind, redound to the Advantage of your Family.—My Lord often mentions you, and always with Kindness, and has sent a small Present, which he desires your Acceptance of.—My Sister joins with me, in sincere Wishes, for the Recovery of your Health, and in Compliments to Mrs. Bacon; and may that great Being, in whose Hands alone, is the Power of Life and Death, make, as the Psalmist expresses himself, your Bed in your Sickness.

I am, dear SIR,
your affectionate Friend,
and obedient humble Servant,
BENNET ALLEN.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD, at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE LAWS and VOTES of the last Session of
Assembly.

ALL Persons indebted to the
ably, as I have suffered considerable
I am now determined to bring Su
without Distinction, who
respective Debts, or otherwise se
satisfaction, before the first Day
of which have been long, very l
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as I have always dealt in Expecta
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Credit, by longer Forbearance.
CH.

NOTICE is hereby given, th
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day next, being the 3d of Octob
teaching Reading, Writing, and
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peculiar Study and Care.

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Upper-Marlbore

THE MEMBERS of the Up
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Tuesday, the 6th Day of Octob

ON Tuesday, the 11th Day
run over the Course, ne
Sweepstakes, for SIXTY GU
Play or Pay.

TO be run for, over the u
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next, a Purse of TWENTY-FIV
Horse, Mare, or Gelding, o
A Horse, Fourteen Hands h
rise or fall according to the
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Poles, which makes near Th
A Horse winning Two Heats
Money

On the Day following, wi
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Purse, or no Race.

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Hair, but it is probable he h
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STRAY'D or STOLEN,
S Benjamin Fendall, living
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takes up said Horse, and b
living at Mr. Benjamin Fen
of Four Dollars. (6w)