

ed. I suppose to the true Meaning of that Member of the Sentence, taken separately as he takes it, and now, upon the coolest Deliberation, re-assert that, for the Purposes I referred to, it may be highly meritorious to the Publick, to wound the personal Feelings of the Sovereign. It is not a general Proposition, nor is it generally applied to the Chief Magistrate of this, or any other Constitution. Mr. Horne knows as well as I do, that the best of Princes is not displeas'd with the Abuse which he sees thrown upon his ostensible Ministers. It makes them, I presume, more properly the Objects of his Royal Compassion;—neither does it escape his Sagacity, that the lower they are degraded in the publick Esteem, the more submissively they must depend upon his Favour for Protection. This, I affirm, upon the most solemn Conviction; and the most certain Knowledge, is a leading Maxim in the Policy of the Closet. It is unnecessary to pursue the Argument any farther.

Mr. Horne is now a very loyal Subject. He laments the wretched State of Politicks in this Country, and fees, in a new Light, the Weakness and Folly of the Opposition. *Whatever, or whatever is Sovereign demands the Respect and Support of the People.* It was not so, when Nero siddled while Rome was burning. Our gracious Sovereign has had wonderful Success, in creating new Attachments to his Person and Family. He owes it, I presume, to the regular System he has pursued in the Myttery of Conversion. He began with an Experiment upon the Scotch, and concludes with converting Mr. Horne. What a Pity it is that the Jews should be condemn'd by Providence to wait for a Messiah of their own!

The Priesthood are accus'd of misinterpreting the Scriptures. Mr. Horne has improv'd upon his Profession. He alters the Text, and creates a refutable Doctrine of his own. Such Artifices cannot long delude the Understanding of the People; and, without meaning an indecent Comparison, I may venture to foretel, that the Bible and *Jaxus* will be read, when the Commentaries of the Jesuits are forgotten.

JUNIUS.

LEGHORN, August 21.

THE Affairs of the Sultan do not seem to mend on the Frontiers of Georgia. By Letters from Tertus we are inform'd, that Prince Salomon furnouns all Opposition in his Rout, and that he advances by speedy Marches to the Black Sea, whilst Prince Heraclius, having joined the Russians, pursues the Conquest of the Ottoman Armenia. The Arrival of this News at Constantinople makes Peace very desirable there, and the more so, as the Persians have seriously menaced the Turkish Frontiers. The present Circumstances of the Ottoman Court, together with the secret Negotiation with the Emperors of Russia and the Sophi, give some Colour of Truth to this last Piece of Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH, August 16. By several Letters from our Army under Prince Do'gorucki, we learn that our Fleet from Atofeh is in the Harbour of Caffa, which has struck Terror into the Inhabitants of Constantinople.

ARTA (in Lower Albania), July 31. They write from Negropont, that the Peasants of the neighbouring Countries have quitted their Habitations to take Shelter in the Heart of the Island. Athens has been sacked, and the Natives of Albania, in their different Incurfions, have laid waste above a Hundred Leagues of Ground.

LONDON, August 21.

Aug. 21. France was never in a more distressed Condition than at present. Her repeated Failures in supporting her foreign Credit have entirely lock'd up every publick Coffer in Europe from her Reach: London, Amsterdam, Genoa, Leghorn, all have refus'd to advance any more Sums to that Nation, until there is some Prospect of a Recovery of their former Loans. In this Dilemma, the French have now Recourse to Oeconomy in their Revenues for such Supplies as they shall want. The Conquest of Corsica greatly drain'd their Treasury of the ready Specie, and is daily adding to their Debts. For this Reason, they have come to a Resolution to get it off their Hands at any Rate. Spain and Sicily were apply'd to, but it is said were oblig'd to reject the Proposal for want of Money. The next Offer was made to the Duchy of Parma, where the Bargain is at present stands.

Aug. 24. It is said that General Pooli is in daily Expectation of an Invitation from Corsica, in order once more to head his Countrymen against the French.

An Address of the Half-pay Officers in general is preparing to be presented to a great Personage, setting forth the Hardships and Oppression that the Soldiers in every Regiment labour under.

Aug. 26. A Spanish Fleet, consisting of Eight Ships of the Line and Four Frigates, are now cruising in the Mediterranean.

Aug. 31. The Prince of Wales, we are assur'd, has already by heart, not only every thing written by Montesquieu in general upon Government, but every thing published by Milten and Locke upon the Nature of the English Constitution.

We are assur'd that it is in Contemplation, among the Leaders of Opposition, to bring in a Bill during the next Session of Parliament, to raise the Freehold Qualification from Forty Shillings to Twenty Pounds a Year.

A Correspondent says, a Proposition now lays before Government, to make the Majority of a Jury sufficient to acquit or condemn, instead of requiring the Verdict to be unanimous, which is productive of many Consequences equally repugnant to Reason and Humanity.

There are Reports circulating about Town, and we're fear'd have some Foundation in Truth, that the King of Sweden, at the Instigation of the Court of

France, is actually preparing to impede any further Progress of the Russian Arms against the Turks. This is done to compel the Emperors to Terms; and will, in all Probability, involve Great-Britain in this grand Quarrel at last.

The Russian Men of War, in the Course of a Year, have taken Vessels, of different Nations, in the Levant, having Turkish Effects bound to Constantinople, to the Value of Three Million of Pistres. [45.]

Orders are said to be sent to Ireland for all the Regiments on that Establishment to be made up to their full Complement of Men, Five private Men and a Sergeant are to be added to each Company.

Sept 10. Letters from Brest say, that some Hundreds of the English Ship Builders, who were employ'd in the King's Yard there, are ordered to Toulon, to expedite the fitting out of some Men of War said to be destined for the French Settlements in North-America.

It appears, from the navy Registers kept in every Sea-port Town in France, that 40,000 Seamen are enrolled in the French King's Service.

A Scheme is said to be on Foot by Lord Sandwich, for employing a Number of Seamen in our Dock-Yards the ensuing Winter, in making Ropes and other Articles, which are much wanting.

Yesterday Two Ships were taken up in the River, on Government Contract, to carry Artillery and Stores to Spain.

It is said the Army Surgeons, who, besides purchasing their Commissions, are at great Expence in their Education, are to have their pay rais'd to Ten Shillings a Day, and their Medicine Money increas'd, which must be of infinite Benefit to the Service, as the cheap Kind of Medicines they have hitherto been under the Necessity of using, has been found to make great Havock of the Soldiers Constitutions, if not Lives.

Sept. 14. On the 17th Ult. a Danish Frigate of War took and carried into Mahon Harbour a French Schooner, freighted by an Algerine; on board of which they took 20,000 Dollars, she has also a very rich Lading of Silks, &c.

There has lately been dug up from one of the Mines in Norway, a Piece of Silver Ore, which weighed 510 Pounds, being 4 Feet 10 Inches long and 3 Feet in circumference; it is valued at 4500 Crowns.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, September 4.

Yesterday General Pooli and Count Bunzinoki, the Polish Ambassador, arriv'd here, who came principally to pay a Visit to James Botwell, Esq; a Gentleman who is admir'd for his Magnanimity of Spirit, Affability of Temper, and Firmness in Friendship. He received the General, his particular Friend, with the greatest Affection and Esteem.

They write from the Hague, that a Dutch Frigate is lately arriv'd in the Texel, with some interesting Advices from the Commander of the Dutch Fleet in the Mediterranean.

There is a Horse now living, which Mr. Godsell, Farmer, in Black-Friers, shews, who does work now by drawing of Gravel and stone for the Use of Black-Friers Bridge, that belonged to a Trumpeter in Queen Anne's Wars.

The Business on which General Coote is to re-embark for India is said to be of a most important Nature to the Interests of this Country, and in Fact, rather an Enquiry into the Conduct of a certain great Company, than a Concurrence with their Measures, or an Elipsofal of their Cause.

There is the strongest Presumption to believe, from a Variety of concurring Testimonies, that Administration will open the Campaign with the Reinforcement of Malagard and his Corps.

Very disagreeable Advices are received from the East-Indies, and it is said that a new Commission of Superintendance is determin'd on by the Directors, to prevent private Ambition from sacrificing the publick Good and to remove the Necessity of a new War with the interior Powers of Indostan.

An Estimate is making of all the waste Lands in this Kingdom, against the Meeting of Parliament, that some Method may be adopted of rendering them useful to the Community.

Letters from Holland by Yesterday's Mail advise, that the Publication of the French Utrecht Gazette is prohibited for Six Weeks, on Account of some Paragraphs therein published, that have given Offence to the Court of France, of which the Dutch Ambassador at Paris has complain'd to the States General.

Sept. 17. It is now said the Parliament will meet for the Dispatch of Business some Time in November.

Two Algerine Xebèques have taken a Danish Frigate of 30 Guns in the Mediterranean, after an Engagement of one Hour, and have carried her into Algiers. The Capt. and some of the Crew escap'd in their Long-boat, whilst the Barbarians were boarding their Frigate. They were soon after taken up by an English Frigate, which went in pursuit of the Xebèques, but without being able to come up with them; the Account says the Mediterranean swarms with these Pirates.

There is a current Report that the Merchants of London will espouse the Cause of Messrs. Aldermen Peers and Nash at the ensuing Election for Lord Mayor; if so, it is thought their Concessions in Trade will carry the Election.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Dunkirk, to his Friend in Town, mentions, that an Embarkation of Troops was carrying on with great Expedition at that Place, and at the different Seaports in France.

Saturday Advice was received by Express from Paris, to a Merchant of this City, that an Account was brought there of the sailing of Two Fleets, one from Brest, and the other from Toulon; that they had taken on board Provisions for Six Months, but to what Part they were bound was kept a profound Secret.

It further says, that Councils are daily held, and that Count de Guignes is present at all of them.

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland, August 21.

We hear from Talbot County, that a few Days ago, Messieurs John Johnson and Leaden Cawley, Two young Gentlemen, went on in order to divert themselves with their Fowling Piece, when unfortunately in climbing over a Fence, Mr. Johnson's Piece accidentally went off, and Mr. Cawley being very near him, the whole Load went into one of his Ears and came out at the other. Mr. Johnson's Distress for the unhappy Fate of his Friend and Acquaintance can hardly be conceived.

We also hear from the same County, that last Week they had a most violent Storm of Wind, which blew down several Houses, particularly the Dwelling-House of Mr. John Markland, near Oxford, by which one Negro Man was killed.

On the 14th of November, in Long. 63° W. from London, and Lat. 29° N. the Schooner *Espey* Capt. Thomas Robertson Command'r; from *Christiana* bound to Barbados, was spoke with, Nine Days ago, and well.

TO THE PRINTERS.

If any of your Readers will be so obliging as to send me the following Queries, suggested by an Act of Parliament, which I have already published, I shall be very glad to receive them, and in particular, by your constant Reader,

1. Is not every free British Subject, of whatever Rank or Order, in every Part of the King's Dominions, constitutionally entitl'd, "freely, quietly, and peaceably, to have and possess all Privileges, Freedoms, and Liberties, of free and liege Men born in England?"
2. Is it not the undoubted Privilege of every free British Subject, Ecclesiastic or Layman, to be tried "per Judicia Parum sacrorum?"
3. Is a Layman, in the strict and legal Sense of the Word, Peer to an Ecclesiastic, in Cases purely spiritual?
4. Is it not, in Fact, incongruous and incompatible with a Clergyman's Oath of canonical Obedience, which, in Compliance with the Laws of the Land, has been oblig'd to take, to submit to such Lay-judicium?
5. Is there, at this Day, a Precedent, in any Part of the British Empire, of a Law subjecting a Clergyman of the Church of England to be tried, for spiritual Offences, by Laymen?
6. Is not the making a Law for this Purpose, in this Province, prohibited by the Words of the Charter, which require that "all Ordinances, &c. shall be consonant to Reason, and not contrary nor repugnant to the Laws, Statutes, or Rights of the Kingdom in England?"
7. Will it not be a Solecism in Language, and almost a Contradiction in Terms, to call the established Church of this Province the Church of England, when it shall actually cease to be such, in so essential a Particular, as its constitutional Discipline?
8. Is not almost any political Evil that may be suppos'd to arise from the Want of a due coercive Power over the Clergy, how much sooner to be amend'd, more tolerable, than the seeking a Remedy, by Ways and Means unknown in our Constitution, and which would seem, destructive of its very Fundamentals?

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of Ground in the City of Annapolis, both well improv'd; the one where Mr. Philip Thomas Lee formerly lived, on which is a large Brick House, Two Stories high, Four Rooms on a Floor, with a Passage, good Kitchen, Sables, and all convenient Houses. The other where Mr. Bennett Chew now lives, with a brick House Two Stories high, a Stable and all convenient Houses, for Sterling Cash, or good Bills of Exchange. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to

THOMAS RUTLAND

To be sold at Publick Vendue, for Cash or Bills of Exchange, on Thursday the 19th Day of December next, at the House of Mrs. Charleston, in Frederick-Town; by Virtue of a Decree of Court made to that Purpose, by John Wilmott,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, lying in Frederick County, called *Dinab's Fancy*, containing 215 Acres. The said Land was advertised to be sold on the 21st Instant, but the County Court being adjourn'd till the Third Week in December, the Sale thereof is postponed till the Time aforesaid.

THOMAS RUTLAND

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday, the 19th Day of December next, at the Dwelling-House of the late Francis King, in Pitscawaway, a Parcel of valuable Negroes, Household Furniture, Horses, Catle, and Hogs.

FRANCIS KING, Administrator.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Galloway, Captain Bishoprick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store at Pitscawaway Point.

A LARGE Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, amongst which are a great Variety of fashionable Silks.

JOHN EASE