

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1774.

Baltimore Town, April 1774. Sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Lee, Esq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the banks of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Baltimore, six miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from Ingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of several mills; the improvements consist of a large brick house 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms, with a large passage, the cellar dry, the inside work of the house not finished; one kitchen 40 by 30, two story high, complete; a store house 35 by 22, two story framed house two story, 25 by 21, with a piazza; a garden of three acres with a pleasure house; a large frame barn with brick underneath, and sundry other convenient out buildings there are about 350 acres of land cleared and good fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This is pleasantly situated in a healthy country, and commands an extensive prospect of the country, and from its vicinity to the iron works, of which there is a large quantity, will find sale; The soil is remarkable good, and abounds with, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black oak, it is well watered, and 70 acres of good meadow may be made at a small expence: it is also an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles of uncultivated land; from whence any number may be raised: the main branch of the river runs through the tract forming a very fertile soil. The valuable improvements on this tract, the goodness of the soil, render it a desirable estate, either for a gentleman, miller or farmer; to be given for the payment of 2 thirds of the money; on giving bond on interest, with security required.

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774. Subscriber's salary being lessened in value most one half by an act passed the last year for the support of the clergy of the church and in this province; he finds it necessary to support of his family and other purposes, to his ministerial office some other business. Therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock Hill, where gentlemen may have their sons board and taught the latin and greek tongues, and parts of literature in the best manner, at 5 pounds per annum, and the greatest care of them.

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774. GGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to the public; that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for making stays, and are moved into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lived. All orders from their customers in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

Ladies and gentlemen from the country are invited to send the cash for such goods as they please to order.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773. I away from the subscriber's plantation in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's mill on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant named William Flint, about 22 years of age, of the west of England, a spare slim fellow, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth; he was dressed in a white cotton coat, a brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, a pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat. He is a very sly fellow, and he may have changed his name and countenance, as he has a sum of money with him. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to John Plummer, overseer on the above plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have a reward for their trouble, besides what the laws, paid by HENRY RIDGELY.

AND TO BE SOLD.

Two tracts of land at the mouth of Connecticut, containing five hundred thirty acres and three quarters of an acre, which are situated at the sale of the manor, whereon the minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two stories high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below, with a good cellar, barns, outhouses, and a good meadow, and plenty of timber to supply for many years. But it is so well situated to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who is going to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is an occasion to say in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have a good title, and it next fall, time enough to put a crop of grain in the ground.

DAVID ROSS.

GREEN and SON.

THOUGHTS on the necessary advantages of a CLASSICAL education. [Concluded.]

THESE observations are so clear, that it would be unnecessary to illustrate or confirm them by instances deduced from ancient or modern tongues. The use which I mean to make of them is, that I may have an opportunity of showing how impracticable it will be found, by any person who possesses one language alone, to ascertain the various periods of its progress; to investigate the causes of those changes that are past; or to find out, from analogy or other circumstances, what future improvements may be made, and how most effectually introduced. But, before we become real masters even of our own maternal tongue, we shall find many and arduous discoveries essentially previous to this attainment. To know, that a verb agrees with its nominative in number and person, necessarily implies the ideas of an agent, an action, and a relation between them. How many logical operations must the understanding perform; what abstruse philosophical researches must the scholar pursue, before he can repeat with intelligence this simple rule, 'That an adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case.' Must he not have distinguished ideas of things from ideas of qualities? must he not have acknowledged that the one belongs to the other, and that no language can be intelligible without marking this relation, either by rendering the accidents of such words as signify things or qualities coincident, or by joining them so close in their position, that their relation may be determined by their contiguity? to this I know, it will be objected, that these rules are generally repeated and applied in a mechanical manner. I deny not the possibility of a grammatical automaton. Coincidence of termination or proximity of position may, in some of the simpler accents and governments, lead a boy to answer right. But, it is only in glaring and in plain cases that such a machine can go with tolerable accuracy. When the construction becomes more complex, and the inflection of words more various, before we can be acquainted with the formal relations which subsist between them, we must feel the necessity of their subsistence, and consequently understand the natural relations of our ideas upon which these verbal alliances are founded; otherwise, our mechanical grammarian will give a thousand wrong answers for one that is right. But young students or grammarians are not so much in the character of parrots as they may be generally thought. I once attended the Latin school of a neighbouring town, with no other design than to procure the boys a holiday, if their proficiency appeared to deserve it. Which they had analyzed their sentences according to the manner prescribed in their accidence, I examined them all minutely concerning the nature and offices of the different parts of speech. The questions appeared new; they hesitated and deliberated for some time; but what was my astonishment and pleasure to find, that when their answers were given, the definitions had exactly, or nearly the same meaning with those of the most reputed universal grammars in every period of literature! but, if these are supposed to be acquired by the medium of any single modern language, in how many different manners must they be explained before they are understood, and how frequently reiterated before they are impressed?

It deserves likewise to be considered, that no modern tongue derives its riches from itself. All the technical terms which it uses have been generally introduced from the sciences transfused into it. Besides this, commerce, and the necessary intercourse betwixt men of different nations, have concurred in augmenting the wealth of each particular language, with stores not its own. For the real etymology and proper use of these exotic words, the native of any given language can have no other recourse but to masters and dictionaries. How jejune, how laborious, and how inadequate to its purpose end this last will prove, no person can doubt who has observed the ignorance and carelessness of lexicographers. But, let it be granted that they will yield us all the improvement which we propose, yet the toil of repeating our scrutiny will be found almost equally difficult, and much more disagreeable and unsatisfactory, than learning the languages themselves from whence these foreign words are derived: From all this, what we formerly said must appear evident, that living languages have ever proved, and will ever prove, faithful and inadequate vehicles of knowledge. They are faithful, because of the various revolutions to which they are obnoxious; they are inadequate, because they can only diffuse the ideas which they contain, in a very imperfect manner, beyond the regions where they are spoken. Were I know we shall be told of translations; but I would only ask, whether the abilities of translators have been always equal to the task which they pretend to execute? in mere narrations and matters of fact, a translator must indeed be an egregious blunderer, if he cannot convey the ideas of his original; yet even such translators are no rare phenomena. But, in philosophical disquisitions, it may frequently happen, that the original words do not convey to a translator the intermediate ideas by which the reasoning is connected, and from whence the conclusions are deduced. Nay, though a translator should feel the full force of the argument, it is extremely possible that he may not be able to express it in his own language, without such a degree of obscurity or prolixity as will greatly destroy or lessen its effect. Whoever doubts this assertion, may be fully satisfied, either by attempting to translate some of Aristotle's argumentative pieces themselves, or by observing the ill success with which his Latin translators, though men of real abilities, have accomplished their enterprise. But, if the sense of mere didactic performances be lost in translation, what must become of those whose essential and ultimate perfection consists in the spirit in which they are written? I mean such works as are addressed to the heart and the fancy. How does the subtle flame, the ineffable energy, which constitutes the soul of such compositions, evaporate in the labour of translation, even though the translator should be allowed to possess the same pathetic talents, the same degree of taste and enthusiasm, which inspired the original author. There is indeed, a formidable presumption against every translation of this kind; nor can we easily be persuaded that a man, who is conscious of talents for original composition, will descend to the severe and phlegmatic drudgery of expressing another's ideas. It were to be wished that this observation, a priori, were less confirmed by experience. For my own part, in a course of reading, which has continued more than twenty years, the greatest number of translations which have fallen into my hands, rather appear to deserve the name of burlesque. Nor have I met with above one or two which could bear the remotest comparison with their originals. Readers, therefore, must, in this case, either be satisfied with the authors which are found in their own vernacular language, or form ideas of others extremely imperfect. But, were they accustomed to learn other languages; they would not only improve their taste and discernment to judge concerning the propriety and elegance of their own, but likewise concerning the original signification of those foreign words which it has adopted, certainly in a much better, and perhaps in a much easier manner than by revolving dictionaries. For, though this labour be necessary in acquiring other languages, it is a toil we bear with less uneasiness; because we expect it, and are conscious of its necessity; whereas, in improving our knowledge of our own, we either entirely neglect it, or consider it as the most disagreeable means which we can use. In a word, by endeavouring with too much violence to elude the difficulties, and throw away the redundancies of learning, we render the mind effeminate, we deprive it of that indefatigable vigour, that noble elasticity, that assiduous application which are necessary to its progress, not merely in words, but even in ideas and things. We render its knowledge extremely confined, and the means of its improvement precarious and uncertain. For, if living languages are confined to the nations where they are spoken; if they are never fixed, but continually fluctuating from one state and character to another, surely, the knowledge which they endeavour to impart must partake of the same disadvantages.

It is, perhaps, to the stability of ancient languages, that we must ascribe the permanency of ancient wisdom, and the universality of its empire. And so sensible of this were the moderns, that, from the first restoration of learning in Europe, till a very late era, every performance which seemed to merit the public attention was written in Latin. The Roman language began to be inculcated at a very early period of life; it constituted no small part of our scholastic exercises, to exert ourselves in speaking and writing it with correctness and facility. Nor was any person esteemed qualified to be an author till he could express his ideas with propriety, perspicuity, and elegance, in that language; not only because of its fecundity, energy, and grammatical precision, but because, being no longer liable to those vicissitudes which are the unavoidable destiny of living languages, and universally cultivated, the knowledge intrusted to its tuition was diffused to the remotest climes, and transmitted to the latest periods. What then shall we say of those universities and academies, which, being once the faithful nurseries of philosophical studies, have at once abandoned their charge, and deliver their dictates in the language of the place where they are situated? we know that prudential and lucrative considerations have been urged in favour of this custom. The gentlemen concerned to support it inform us, that colleges have been more frequented since it took place; that the general sources of knowledge are more accessible, and science more diffused than before. But, though novelty may attract a number of students, though it may become more fashionable and popular to skim the surface of literature, and taste the puerile spring, will it be pretended, that the depths of learning are more generally explored and understood? will it be affirmed, that intercourse between literary nations can be maintained with the same facility? will any person venture even to hint, that pupils educated in this trifling manner have acquired sufficient

solidity from their studies, to balance their minds, to fix their notions, and ascertain their characters? have we not seen the soul relaxed both with regard to its moral and intellectual discipline, in proportion to the indulgencies given by the mistaken lenity of parents and masters? in a word, it appears to me, that, if we would cultivate our internal powers with success, they must be exercised in such researches as will rouse and actuate their full vigour. They must not, were it even possible, be flattered and amused into perfection. Such a meridian of intelligence would be premature, and expire in a temporary blaze, if not exhale in smoke. Characters impressed on the intellect, like those engraved on metal or stone, in order to be durable, must be deep; they must be made with difficulty, and frequently reiterated. Thus I think it may appear, if literary occupations and pursuits are allowed proper for men at all, that the time spent in learning dead languages, even independent of the treasures which they may be thought to contain, is far from being, as we are apt to conclude too rashly, lost or thrown away.

Edinburgh. COSMOPHYLUS.

LONDON, April 4.

Extra of a letter from Vienna, dated March 13.

Last Friday morning arrived here, the common courier from Constantinople: the advices he brought from that quarter are not yet publicly known, as he was not admitted to appear, nor to speak to any body until his dispatches were perused and forwarded to different courts. The private letters which he brought with him for several merchants of this place, from their correspondents at Constantinople, are stopped, and will not be delivered till Friday next; nay, even the dispatches which he brought for several foreign ministers shared the same fate; but on particular and repeated request of some foreign ministers, they obtained leave to have their dispatches delivered to-morrow; a circumstance which is not less suspicious than remarkable.

April 6. They write from Stockholm, that within these three months their army has been augmented by 20,000 men, and about 25 large ships of war are upon the stocks, and nearly finished.

By private letters from Holland we learn, that the states general have in contemplation shortly to put their marine upon a more respectable footing than it has been since the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

April 7. Administration, it is said, have relaxed in their proposed measures towards the Bostonians, and it is now whispered that the regulating bill will be withdrawn, if they pay obedience to the Boston port bill, and the latter be likewise never enforced on certain implied conditions.

Besides the accounts received from the south of France relative to the naval armament fitting out at Toulon, we learn that the French are extremely busy in building and repairing ships of war at Brest, Rochford, and Kocchelle; two new ships of 80 guns, and three of 74, being so forward as to be expected to be launched at the former port in the course of the ensuing autumn.

April 8. A correspondent says, should France and Spain find seamen sufficient to man their respective navies, Great-Britain, should a rupture take place, would find herself in a very critical situation; as taking her strength, according to Capt. Phipps's account, it will not amount to more than 50 men of war of the line; at the conclusion of the current year, whereas France and Spain, united, have at least 110 men of war of the line for actual service at their respective stations, or ready to proceed to sea at three months warning.

A correspondent remarks, that the crude ill-digested opinions of these theoretical writers who have for some weeks past made the press sweat again on American affairs, brings into his recollection the well known story of Turenne and his brother officer; "Here, Sir (says the latter) you may pass the river (pointing to a certain spot in a chart which he held in his hand) "Very true (replied Turenne) if your finger was a bridge." So reason all the gabrets and ministerial tools, in the public prints. One genius asserts, that America is represented in England, as it was conquered in Germany. Another talks of the supremacy of the state, as if he had been documented in the inmost secrets of the conclave and the rights of the sovereign Pontiff; a third talks of the ingratitude; a fourth, of the cowardice; a fifth, of the temerity; a sixth, of the power; a seventh, of the weakness, &c. of the rebellious, fanatical, hypocritical, Americans. These are but a short sketch of the rights of the mother country, and the offences of her rebellious children. What, then, are the prescriptions of those ill-formed, meddling, political quacks? Tax them, shut them out from the ocean, put them under military execution. Will this answer the ends proposed? No! no! whatever end the legislature intend to establish in that country, it must, at least, bear the external appearance of that constitution from which it is supposed to originate. Be the administration what it may, let the Ame-