

Expected to reap from it. If, as he and his Party fondly hoped, and modestly believed, the People of Maryland should turn out so insuperably ignorant and undiscerning, as not to be able to judge, that under a general Law, penn'd in plain English Words, wherein neither a Bridge nor Court-House is mentioned; If these stupid Wretches and Outcasts of Nature, I say, should not be able to discern, that in such a Case the Bridge and House are equally taken Notice of; or should they judiciously determine with the *Freeholder*, that the first is mentioned, and the last not; then our Author obtains his Ends, gets a Court-House to himself, shakes Hands with Liberty, drops the Argument, makes a *low Bow*, and retires with all imaginable *Sabriety, Decency, and Regard to the Law and Government*. But if on the contrary, a Ray of Light should unluckily break in upon the clouded Brains of senseless and unwary Buckskins; if they should, contrary to all Expectation, without the Advantage of a bitter Education; be able to judge that Black is Black, and that White is not Black, and from thence in Time arrive to such a Pitch of Understanding as to distinguish, that where neither a Bridge or House is mentioned, they are equally taken Notice of; that the Words *necessary Charges* are as applicable to a Court-House as a Bridge; and that it is as necessary to repair the first as the last: Or, which is worse than all, if the Assembly too should at the same Time be seized with distinguishing Faculties, and concur in Opinion with the newly enlightened Natives; then Mr. *Freeholder*, as his last Resort, has Recourse to his Friend *Constitution*, whom he brings into the Field at the Head of a numerous Army of veteran Forces, consisting of *Fundamentals, Essentials, Basics, and Companions*: With these choice Troops he first attacks Common Sense, as an Enemy to his refined Politics; in which, if he comes off victorious, he has then a clear Stage, and nothing left to do, unless the *Parliament, or an Assembly in America*, (*for I presume no one will pretend to make any material Distinction*;) should offer to touch or meddle with any of *Constitution's* Men; in which Case, an Opportunity is offer'd this Hero of signaling himself in another Campaign; the *Freeholder*, with the Assistance of *some of the greatest Statesmen that England ever saw*, having convinced him of the Lawfulness of such a defensive War.

THAT this is the Spirit and Substance of the *Freeholder's* Doctrine, if any Substance or Spirit there be in it, let every Man that bears him, every Man that will read him, judge; and that he knows nothing of that Constitution about which he has made such a Pother, it is hoped, will in the Course of this Argument be shewn: But for the Sake of Order, and that nothing may be left unanswered, I shall first consider what is said by our Author, in his Complaint of the unlimited Power of Magistrates, from the Law under our Consideration. I call it, says he, an unlimited Power, because the Interpretation given to that Clause of the *Act of Assembly*, from which they claim their Power, is without Limitation, and gives them the same Power to levy five hundred thousand or fifty millions, as one hundred thousand: Yea, and our sagacious *Freeholder* might have added, as one Ounce. For this is actually the Meaning of the Law, and I presume was the Design of the Makers. Nor could it possibly be couched in other Words, so as to answer the Intention of it; because it then was, and to this Day is, altogether impossible certainly to judge what Sum or Quantity of Tobacco may be adequate to the necessary Charges and Exigencies of a County. How could a Legislative Power determine what Repairs of every Kind might be wanting; how many Bridges, and what Dimensions; how many Ferries, and on what Terms they ought to be kept; how many Pensioners, and what Charity according to their respective Circumstances they merited? Hence arose the Necessity of investing Courts with that penary Power so much complained of, and which in my weak Opinion cannot be altered for the better, nor lodged in any other Set of Men, with equal Safety to the People. For, supposing Mankind in the General to be upon a Level with regard to Corruption, yet as every one, let him be ever so depraved in his Morals, would choose to appear virtuous in the Eyes of the World, from that Consideration alone the Actions of Men in an elevated Station will ever be found attended with greater Diffidence, Circumspection, and Caution, than such as are transacted in Holes and Corners, or in a Manner less exposed to public View. From whence it is evident, that this delegated Power of Taxing is more securely lodged in County Courts, than it would be in Vestries, or with Constables, as it is in some Cases in England; or with any Set of Men wharver.

The Remainder of the Native of Maryland on this *Act of Assembly*, shewing the Safety of such a Power in County Courts, that the late Tax is not unprecedented, but warranted by Custom ever since the Law; and that such a delegated Power is agreeable to the Constitution of England; shall be inserted, if possible, in our next.



T U R I N, December 23.

Colonel Rivarola, and Dr. Giuliani, having obtained the succours they sollicitcd, are both set out for Corsica. These succours consist, for the present, of two English men of war, which are to carry them over to that island, and 300 troops, besides several armed vessels; but we are assured the court intends them a more powerful succour.

Parma, December 23. The last advices from the frontiers of the state of Genoa inform us, that the French and Genoese design to bring the greatest part of their forces into the Eastern Riviera, in order to assemble a considerable body of troops on that side, that they may be able to act early in the spring against the Lunegiana or the Parmezan. Their new works in that part of the country are finish'd, and furnish'd with all manner of necessaries; their garrisons grow stronger every day, and we are assured they have actually 48 battalions on the territory of the republic, of which above half are posted along the Eastern Riviera; and the rest are distributed in the fortifications round about the city of Genoa. These advices add, that they expect fresh reinforcements from Provence, and the county of Nice. As for our troops, they still remain quiet in their quarters, but are order'd to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice, to oppose the enemy's enterprizes.

Warsaw, December 27. Diverse couriers from Petersburg have pass'd through this city, who, after leaving some dispatches with the Russian commissary residing here, continued their journey to Vienna and Dresden: Those dispatches relate to the march of the auxiliary body of Russian troops taken into the pay of the maritime powers, who are to traverse part of Lithuania and Poland, and then proceed to the Rhine, through Moravia and Bohemia. We expect in a few days commissaries on both sides, in order to settle every thing relating to the passage of those troops; and we are assured orders are already issued for gathering up provisions along the route they are to take. According to the last advices from the frontiers, the first column of this corps are to begin their march before the first of January, that they may reach the confines of Lithuania the 25th. The other two columns will be close at their heels.

Lisbon, January 3. Letters from Madrid say, that a great number of officers were arriv'd there from the army in Italy, which had begun to separate for winter quarters; and that dispositions were making to keep the infant Don Philip well supplied with men and money, to enable him to open the campaign early in the spring; but that notwithstanding the whole kingdom ardently wishes for peace.

Vienna, January 11. General Festigitis is nominated to succeed general Lips in the Low Countries; and prince Charles is to command an army on the Moselle.

Hague, January 12. The Dutch troops actually prisoners of war in France amount to 46 regiments. But they are far from being compleat; and as the French court refuses to ransom them, they are put upon half pay; and their remains are home will be regimented, and put under other officers.

January 21. N. S. We here speak positively of a separate peace being in great forwardness between Great Britain and Spain: tho' France endeavours all it can to prevent it.

Paris, January 26. The king will command his armies in person in the Low Countries this next campaign; which is to consist of 250,000 men.

Hague, January 30. The British, Imperial, and Sardinian ministers, have signed a reciprocal convention with the deputies of the States General, concerning the number of effective men each power is to furnish the next campaign; and the plan of military operations both in the Low Countries and in Italy.

February 1. The Imperial, British, and Sardinian ministers have received their passports from Paris, to repair to the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Brussels, January 9. It is now said that the 15th is the day fixed for the assembling the troops, for the execution of the new expedition, which marshal Lowendahl is to command in person. It is not with any view to this, that those vast prepara-