

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1754.

PARIS, July 1.

OUR Letters from London, are full of the Disputes between the French of Canada and the Subjects of the British Crown in New-England, &c. The Duke de Mirepoix also mentions the same in his Dispatches; and the Earl of Albemarle has conferred with his Majesty's Ministers on this Subject. The Explanations given on both Sides shew that these Differences take their Rise from the Notions which each Nation has concerning the Extent of its Territories. The Conferences held since the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, for settling the Limits of the Two Powers in America, having proved fruitless, the Consequence has been, that the Commandants of the French Troops in Canada, being willing to secure that Province from being insulted by the Indians in Alliance with the English, have advanced towards a River, called the Ohio, in order to cover their Territories on that Side, and thereby maintain themselves in the Enjoyment of Lands which are a Part of their ancient Possessions. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the Kind of War which is begun in those Parts, will not be productive of very bad Consequences, and that all Things will fall into Order again, as soon as the two Courts come to a right Understanding in Regard to the Limits of their respective Possessions.

Madrid, July 9. The Court has ordered several armed Vessels to sail occasionally from the Ports of this Kingdom for America as Guard de Coasts.

Brest, July 10. The Frigates the Eagle, and Diana, which lately sail'd from this Port for Louisbourg, carry over M. Rencourt, the new Governor of that Colony, and M. Fracquet, one of our best Engineers. The latter is charged to repair the Fortifications of that Place, and to add some new Works thereto, that it may not be in Danger, in a future War, of falling again into the Hands of the English. These two Frigates, immediately after their Arrival at Louisbourg, are to be stationed at the Entrance of the Gulph of St. Laurence, and on the Bank of Newfoundland, to protect the French Vessels employed in the Cod-fishery.

Algiers, June 18. The Corsairs of this State having sent hither a French Ship, which they stop near Malaga for some pretended Flaw in the Pass-ports, the Dey ordered her to be released immediately, and gave Notice of it to M. Germain, who acts here as Consul of France in the Absence of M. Lemaire, who is gone to make a Report to his Court of the Nature of our Differences with his Most Christian Majesty.

Stockholm, June 12. We have receiv'd Advice from Carellcroon, that several Frigates are sail'd from that Port, in order to cruise a few Weeks in the Baltick, and bring speedy Intelligence of any Motions of the Russian Fleet.

Genoa, June 8. We have just received Advice, that the Neapolitan Xebèques have taken an Algerine Corsair of 18 Guns and 150 Men, of whom 43 were killed in the Engagement. The Neapolitans say, that on their Side they had but one Officer and two Sailors wounded.

Paris, June 17. The Wishes of the Public always greatly anticipate agreeable Events: From the private Conference the King had with the First President they concluded that the Parliament would be speedily recalled; but it is certain that neither the Time nor the Terms of this Recall are known. It does not yet appear that the Court has issued any Orders relative to the collecting of the exiled Members in one Place; all that has been affirmed on this Head being grounded only upon current Reports. The Return of the Parliament must, therefore, be preceded by divers Steps and Arrangements fit to allay all Heats and Animosities: The King, it is presumed, will previously consult some Persons, whose Zeal and Knowledge are honoured with his Majesty's Confidence; on which Occasion, 'tis said, that the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of

Bourges, has been sent for to Court, and that he is to be at Versailles this Day.

In the mean while religious Discord, instead of subsiding, seems to run higher than ever in some Parts of the Kingdom. Besides the Matters actually depending before the Parliament of Aix, very serious Affairs are on the Carpet at Troyes in Champagne, where the Presidial has seized and sold by Auction the Goods of the Bishop, because he abetted a Curate of that Town in refusing the Sacraments to a Lady, who would neither tell the Name of her Confessor, nor accept the Bull Unigenitus.

We were right in saying, that the Affair of Vanes, and that of Carnac, were not terminated, though the Parliament of Brittany did at first obey the Arret of Council, which ordered them to suspend their Proceedings; for we now hear from Rennes, that they have again taken in hand those two Affairs, though, by all Appearances, they will not be soon brought to a Conclusion.

The Parliament of Normandy, in Consequence of their Resolution of the 5th Instant, are to assemble this Day, in order to deliberate on the Report made by the King's Council of the Commission they came to execute at Versailles the 3d.

A great Ferment still prevails in the Parliament of Toulouse; the First President persisting in refusing a Meeting of all the Chambers, and the Members of the Chamber of Inquests strongly insisting upon such a Meeting.

Frequent Meetings of Prelates are held at Conflans, the Country Seat of the Archbishop of Paris, and also at Mont louis, the Seat of the King's Confessor, who, according to Custom, is a Jesuit, no other Ecclesiastics being found so fit to be spiritual Directors of Catholic Princes.

Hague, June 25. The following is a Copy of a Letter which, 'tis pretended, the King of France wrote the 8th Instant to the First President of the Parliament, in answer to that which that Magistrate wrote to his Majesty when he sent back the Draught of a Declaration which he had carried from Versailles to Soissons.

Sir, I shall judge of the Uprightness of my Parliament's Sentiments from the Sequel of their Conduct. I persist in my Refusal to receive their last Remonstrances; and my Parliament must needs have been sensible that they themselves have forced me to do so, on Account of the Nature of the Objects which they resolv'd to discuss therein. It is not my Intention absolutely to interdict them the Use of Remonstrances, and I will always favourably hear them when they contain nothing inconsistent with the Obedience due to me. I am thoroughly sensible of the Necessity of putting a Stop to the present Calamities, and am determin'd to make Use of all possible Means to attain this End. I shall punish, with the utmost Severity, those that may dare to obstruct it. With this View I order my Parliament immediately to set about drawing up a Memorial, in Conjunction with my Advocates and Attorneys General; in which they are to set forth what they judge most conducive towards restoring Peace in Church and State. I have given the like Orders to my other Parliaments; 'til that Memorial be presented, I will and ordain, that all Prosecutions begun about Refusals of Sacraments, be suspended; after which, I will make known my Intentions. I am going to send Orders to the Bishops, that they may refrain the indiscreet Zeal of such of their Clergy as are capable of increasing the Troubles which I intend to appease. For the Ease and Conveniency of my People, I condescend to reinstate my Parliament in the City of Paris, and will cause the necessary Orders on this Head to be dispatch'd.

They write from Cologn, that many Families daily arrive there from different Provinces of Germany, in their Way to the English Colonies in America. According to the Report of these People, the Multiplicity and insupportable Weight of the Taxes,

both real and personal, obliged them to quit their Homes in Switzerland, the Palatinate, the Country of Wurtemberg, Brandeburg, &c. Many of them come by Land to Holland, or Brabant; but others wait at Cologn in hopes of obtaining Permission to come through the Prussian Territories; which would save these People a Sum to them not inconsiderable.

LONDON.

July 2. They write from Paris, that their India Company expect by the first Ships some Account of the Reinforcement of Two Thousand Men sent to the East Indies last Year, which according to their Reckoning, must have arrived in November on the Coast of Comorandel.

In the Amsterdam Gazette we find the following Paragraph, dated London, June 18. 'It seems that the Negotiation for settling the Limits of the Possessions of the Crowns of France and Great Britain in the West Indies, is dropt, because the Difficulties on this Head are daily multiplying. Matters standing thus, our Government think of taking their Measures. Being resolv'd to maintain their Right to Nova Scotia on the Footing of the 13th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, they have ordered that the Troops in that Province, which amount to about 3000 Men, shall be distributed in such a Manner as to form the Circuit or Boundaries thereof according to the Tenor of the said Article; and in order to render that Colony more powerful, a third Town is to be built there this Year.'

July 3. The News from America fills the Bosom of every considerate Briton with so much Concern, that they cannot help asking many, which, under an absolute Government, would be thought impertinent Questions; but in this free Country, and while there subsists so wise, so prudent, and so vigilant an Administration, all Questions may be asked without Danger, and without Offence.

Amongst others they demand, What Number of Regular Troops there are in that Part of the World, how disposed, and whether, without waiting for Orders, they may repair where immediate Necessity requires, since, as the Invasion of the French is by Regular Troops, commanded by Officers of Rank and Service, they ought to be opposed by such, if we have any Hopes of recovering our Possessions, and obtaining Satisfaction by Dint of Arms?

What Persons of military Experience are in these Parts capable of making a right Disposition for maintaining our Settlements, in case their insidious Enemies should endeavour to penetrate into them, or to direct our natural Strength, which we are told is so great in those Countries, to the best Advantage, which will most certainly depend not more on Courage than Conduct?

Sycophants and M—n—st—l Tools may gravely tell us, that Reasons of State sometimes forbid to resent Innovations or Breaches of Treaties, or to insist upon full Satisfaction and ample Reparation for Damage done to Subjects: But press them to come to the Point, or to assign any one Reason, they are as mute as Fishes, or else sob one off with a certain Court Jargon that has not the Shadow of Policy or common Sense. When one State is injured by another, and wants Power to punish the Aggressor, or bring him to Reason, it is then prudent to temporize, and put up with what little Satisfaction may be obtained by Entreaties and Remonstrances: But when the injured Party is the most powerful, and the Aggressor can have no Interest, nor the least Prospect of Success, in provoking him to Reprizals or Hostilities by a Denial of Justice; it must argue a Want of-Sease, Courage, or Honesty, to accept of less than a full Indemnification for all Damages received, with ample Provision against a Repetition of such Violations of National Faith.

If we cannot obtain from the Portuguese an exact and faithful Obedervance of Treaties, let us make a new Treaty with them, even such an one as we may

the Bush River... above-mentioned Ser... his Master may get... Pistolet Reward... Benjamin Wells.

going to move... George's County... be Sold, at George... in Frederick County... ting-House, 50 Feet... a good Kitchen... and Tan Yard... ing to the said Town... ll situated for Trade... se, may apply, for... George Gordon.

Subscriber, Land, contain... fine Land, situate... in Joseph Chaplins's... y to... lbert Sprigg.

July 3, 1754. Commissioners... Office, have, by... ured the Debtors of... n due on their several... ents failed to comply... nishners once more... aid Office, that unless... of Time, and pay off... eral Bonds, they will... Commissioners, Darsey, per Currency Office.

June 20, 1754. the Subscriber, South River, is Ann... h of June, a Negro... t, largely convicted... m Fellow, and talks... a black Cloth Coat... at, a Check Shirr, a... ches, a Pair of Yara... ell'd Pamps, a Work... Hat; and took sundry... aid Fellow, and brings... l have Two Pistoles... Benjamin Wells.

the above Fel... at Man, named John... had on and took with... Coat, a red Broad... tailor's Jacket, a Pair... white Metal Battons,... ckings, a Pair of old... ge brim'd Hat, and... ry other Cloaths. id Servant, and brings... receive a Pistole Re... bert Killison.

OLD, ns in good Re... all choice plantable... well, lying near Capt... County, and only 13... rehouse. Those who... ns, may apply to Mrs... Plantations.

Charles-street; of a moderate k after for Con-