

the Snow. *Thetis*, lying at the
-River, on the 8th of this
indentured Servant Man, named
22 Years, about 5 Feet
on when he went away, a
old red Cap, a Pair of Omb
ers, a Pair of broad ribb'd
a Pair of new Shoes. He is
iving a Scar under his Chin,
ack of his Head, about the
he is much given to Liqueur,
as he is a good Scholar; he
in Mr. Smoot's Schooner.
is the said Servant, and de-
n *Philips*, Merchant, in Bal-
Two Pistoles Reward, and
Mr. Philpot

the Plantation of Benjamin
at the lower End of Frederick
a Stray, a small Black Horse,
Nose, branded on the near
k with the Letter R, and pa-
ve him again, or proving his
g Charges.

Plantation of James Richard,
Town, taken up as Strays,
n Mare, and a young Colt;
ed on the near Buttock and
thing like a Horse-Shoe, and
her Forehead.
have her again, on proving his
g Charges.

ers having been a long Time
Cecil County Goal for Debt,
herewith to satisfy their Credi-
to the next General Asses-
ment.
WILLIAM GRACE.
ANNE GARRISH.

PUBLIC VENDUE,
10th Day of December, at the
late Mr. Baruch Williams, de-
Bills of Exchange, Paper Currency,

Country-born Slaves, con-
Women, and Children. A-
is a very good Cook, and one
understands Sewing, Washing,
ning.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.
of Land called *Deer Park*, con-
lying in Frederick County, near
Crabb's, well Timber'd, with
vements.

terms, apply to
JEREMIAH CRABB.
Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and
re fold.

PUBLIC VENDUE,
in Frederick County, on Tuesday
Day of December next;

ving Tracts of Land, viz.
and Jacob, containing 400 Acres.
aven, containing 409 Acres.
hip, containing 1200 Acres.

adjoining, and make a Body of
nd, on which are Two Plantati-
Orchards, four new Tobacco-
and all other necessary Houses;
venient for Trade or Cropping,
mack River, about three Miles
wn, in Frederick County.

in's Choice, containing 800 Acres.
s on *Manickoff*, within two Miles
n, in Frederick County.
JOHN ADDISON,
WILLIAM MURDOCK.

TO BE SOLD,
10th Day of December next, to
lder, at the House of Mr. Thomas
Queen-Anne's County, betwixt the
and 12 in the Forenoon,

T of Land called *Robotham's Park*,
g 500 Acres, more or less, lying
Branch, by Spence's Mill, near
ster River, in Queen-Anne's County.
inclined to purchase may be inform-
by applying to JAMES DICK.

Office in Charles-street;
per Year. ADVERTISE-
Week, and One Shilling

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 4, 1755.

L O N D O N, August 29.

THE present vigorous Exertion of our Naval Power affords a glorious Idea of the natural Strength of this Kingdom. Great-Britain now appears in all her Lustre, and Britons have lately shewn that they still retain their native Courage for which they were ever famous. Should the Reasons be demanded why this noble Spirit has so long slept in the Arms of Indolence and Inactivity, it may be answer'd, many might be given for this pacific Disposition of our Government. At first, it might be suggested that the large Debt, which lies so heavy upon this Nation, would not permit us to run headlong into a War, which might endanger a general Bankruptcy. Again; it is well known we have always a disaffected Party among us, who greedily embrace every Occasion to misrepresent the Government to render it contemptible and odious to the People, and that whatever Measures were pursued, and however well calculated to vindicate the Glory of the Nation, yet the evil Spirit of Malice and Disaffection, would, by some Means or other, thwart and disappoint the best concerted Schemes in the World. For these and many other Reasons which might be given, our Ministers have rather chose to hearken to Expedients, and try the Methods of Negotiation, than hastily recur to Arms, which might involve them and their Country in Difficulties more easily foreseen than remedied. Our Enemies, who were perfectly acquainted with the critical Situation of our Affairs, knew how to improve it to their own Advantage, in Consequence of which they were always ready to hearken to our Proposals, and enter into Negotiations with our Ministry, still artfully evading to come to the Point in Hand, and by plausible Pretences lulling us into a fatal Security, while at the same Time they were hatching Schemes most pernicious to the Prosperity and Glory of this Crown and Kingdom. Their treacherous and underhand Practices at length became so glaring and obvious, that it was impossible to mistake their Intentions, which indeed they took but little Pains to hide or palliate; so sure were they of carrying their Designs into Execution. This rous'd us from our Lethargy, and reviv'd that Spirit in our Councils, which, heretofore, has commanded the Attention and Regard of the most powerful States of Europe. We resolv'd no longer to be the Dupes of our own fears, or Succumb under the most violent breath of public Faith, and the repeated Insults of our Enemies.

Now, what has been the Consequence? Why, the French, seeing us resolutely determin'd to do ourselves Justice, complain that we are the Aggressors in the Breach of the Peace, by attacking their Fleet off Newfoundland: For which their Ambassador here has declar'd, 'That Boscawen's Proceedings ought to be consider'd as acts of Piracy, and the French Officers would be justified by the Law of Nations, if they were to hang the Persons guilty of them at the Yard-Arm.'

The Ambassador, however would have done well, if, before he had made this Declaration, he had offer'd some Reasons to justify his Countrymen for the Depredations and Cruelties they have for some Years past been constantly exercising on the Properties and Persons of the British Subjects in America, contrary to the Law of Nations, of Nature, and good Faith; and to convince our Ministers, that these Invasions and Insults upon our Colonies were not as much acts of Hostility, as our Admiral's taking their Ships in the American Seas, when he knew they were carrying Forces which were design'd to complete the Reduction of the British Settlements under the French Dominion. It is much safer to deprive a known Enemy of the Means of hurting us, than to suffer the Mischiefs he intends to take place, and afterwards to seek a Remedy. If I have certain Information that a Thief Designs to come and rob me, and plunder my House, am I not justified in taking proper Measures to prevent it, by disarming him and securing his Person? Can he complain of Injustice, when the whole tenor of his Actions shew he is my Enemy, and is laying Schemes for my Ruin? I need not use Words to illustrate the Justice of the Parallel, since it is evident to any Man of the least Penetration.

A Letter from a Lady to her Husband, a Lieutenant of a Man of War now at Spithead, ready to sail.

My last kind Letter, I think it probable you may ere this can reach Portsmouth, be sail'd; if not, receive from the tenderness of Wives, my ardent Wishes for your Safety. I should have been glad the contending Nations had determined on pacific Measures: If otherwise, the Call of Honour must be obeyed: And I hope your Conduct will approve you the Gentleman, and true Lover of your Country: Be assured, your Honour is as dear to me as your Life, how dear that is, my Behaviour, since I have been your Wife, must convince you. Should you be called to Action, remember that Courage without Conduct, is no better than Rashness; it will be your Duty, I hope, to direct, under a Commander, whose Example will be worthy

your Imitation, which, properly observed, may, some Time hence, be of great Service to you: Should it be otherwise, you may derive good to yourself from the Mistakes of others, by avoiding the Rocks on which they split; the best use we can make of the false Steps in the Injudicious: If you fight your Enemies and Conquer them, remember they are no longer to be look'd on as Enemies. Mercy is inseparable from true Bravery. I think were I a Man, at least as much Tendernefs would be due from me to a conquer'd Foe, as to a bosom Friend; tho' subdu'd, they Merit protection and kind Treatment, and will ever after Esteem the Person, who thus acting, is truly Honourable: Do not, my Jemmy, imagine, from my writing in this Strain, that I have the least doubt of your being what I wish you; no, I only deliver my Sentiments, to shew you, how exactly they correspond with your own. Whenever you think of me, as I am certain you often will, be assured, that I am in the cheerful Performance of my Duty, adding a Part that will do you Honour and serve your Friends, who shall never have Reason to reproach you, for making me your Wife. My most fervent Prayers shall be offered to our merciful GOD, for your Preservation, and our happy Meeting, which I shall wait with Patience, as I doubt not, but you will deserve the Laurels that distinguish Heroes."

August 30. We must agree that there is something very critical in the present State of Things: But it does not follow from thence, that the Public, that is the People in general, should not think of them. The State of Things is at present critical, in a national Sense, and it is absurd to say, the People shall not mind their own Affairs: It is treating them like Slaves and Fools.

If they ought to think, then surely they ought to speak: Who should hinder them? Not those who direct public Affairs; that is inconsistent with the Principles of our Constitution. The Privileges of their Representatives, are the Privileges of the Commons of this Kingdom; and of these, the chief and greatest Privilege is Freedom of Speech, which belongs therefore to them.

Besides, it is not their Interest: If the People think with the Administration, their Voice sanctifies their Conduct: If they differ in Sentiments from the Ministers, it is a great Advantage to them to know it, that they may take proper Means to convince them of the Rectitude of their own Measures, since in a free Country, Unanimity is invaluable.

His Prussian Majesty has lately prohibited the Sale of East-India Commodities throughout his Dominions, except those imported by the Embden Company, and also prohibited East-India Silks entirely, in order to favour the Silk Manufactures established in his own Territories. All the World see and applaud this Attention in that Great Monarch, to the Manufactures and Commerce of his Subjects, and, in short, the bold Steps he takes in order to favour them, without regarding whom it may affect or disoblige. If a certain Nation had acted with the same Firmness, in regard to the Linen Manufacture, they had long ago acquired it. But the thorough Consideration of this Business has been postponed out of Regard, as it is said, to public Business as if the Acquisition of a Manufacture was not the most important Part of public Business.

Perhaps the oldest Man in Great-Britain, has not known so general an Aversion for the French Nation as at this Time. To curb their Pride and mortify their Ambition is what High and Low, Rich and Poor among us, seem to make their Point of View. The following is a true Story, and will in some Measure, shew how the common People stand affected towards them: A Higgler passing through Hackney stopp'd at a Gentleman's House, and pray'd his Lady to buy some of his Fowls. The Lady answer'd she had been supplied the Day before, and did not want any, Madam, says the Fowl Merchant, the Family that you suc-

ceeded used to buy of me, and I'll serve you very well, and very cheap; pray try me. See here, Madam, are two fine Fowls, you shall have them for twelve Pence each, because it is to you, but your next Door Neighbour should not have 'em for fifteen Pence. Replies the Lady, I can't believe you: Why should you take a Shilling for a Fowl when you might have Fifteen Pence at the next Door? Madam, says the English Higgler, the Family next you is a French Family, and I assure you I would rather sell a Fowl or a Duck to an English Gentlewoman for a Shilling, than for Fifteen Pence to a French Madam.

September 11. The Chevalier has been seen lately Public at the French Court-----and the Person that lately landed at Harwich is supposed to be an Agent of his; but it is hoped before this Time, that he is secured, as a printed Description of him has been lately dispersed through the Kingdom, by Means of the Excise Office.

On Friday Night about eight o'Clock, a Prefs-Gang, by the Stratagem of setting two Men to fight near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-Street, raised a great Mob, of whom they carried away eleven Men for the King's Service.

From Paris they tell us, that the King has received a Courier from the Chevalier de la Touche, Minister at Berlin, with very satisfactory Dispatches; and that his Most Christian Majesty is not less satisfied with the Dispatches brought by a second Courier from Madrid since they had the News of the taking of two French Men of War by Admiral Boscawen's Squadron.

The SPEECH of an Indian, to the Government of Pennsylvania, in 1746.

YOU English are as industrious as Bees. You, by Trading and Planting, heap up Honey on the South-East Shore; whilst the French at Quebec increase like hunger and poor Hornets: They have nothing to lose. But the warlike Hornets are ready at a Signal to rush in, and take Honey, Bees and all. You say you are rich and numerous, and therefore they durst not hurt you. But you are not warlike, nor armed, and the more abundant the Honey the wider the Frangency spreads, and the more it excite the Hornets: And the Hawk is never frightened at the Number or Fatness of the Pigeons.

Some People, who have great Landed Estates, say, the Expence of a War is of so much Consequence, that at all Events it should be avoided, even to the putting up of Injuries; but we presume, that they don't consider that the Money for this great, noble, and necessary Preparation must be raised; and the Expence is almost the same as if we were actually at War, and that the only Way effectually to hinder future Encroachments, and a War when France is better provided, is to push it now on with Vigour, when our Fleet is mann'd and commanded by experienced Officers under the Direction of those who have lately shewn (no doubt by Orders before the Fleet sail'd) that Britons would be Britons, and not meanly pocket Insults done to their King and Country, by a proud and perfidious Nation.

Sept. 12. It is thought that some of our Funds will recover from their low Ebb, because it is whispered that the Government has made sure of a large Sum from certain immensely rich Owners of Coal-Mines, whenever the War shall oblige the Ministry to call upon them. The News of General Braddock's Defeat arrived here on a Saturday Night, when there were no Jews in the Alley: And the People had all Sunday to recover themselves in. Had it not been for this Circumstance, Stocks would have been below 90; which may still happen, if we meet with such another Repulse: So little Firmness have many People.

According to some Letters from Petersburg, the Subsidy to be paid for the Body of 60 or 70,000 Russians hired by the British Court is fixed at Sixty Thousand Pounds.

BOSTON.