

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 15, 1757.

Possession of the Subscriber, by Or. Court, the following Creatures, viz. well-made White Horse, about 15 and paces; but has no perceivable is supposed to be the Property of one or Concocheague.

acing Bay Mare, about 15 Hands on the near Buttock thus HW, the nging Ears, and is about 4 Years old. ollection of Matthias Ringer last Spring, rey Horse (and Hunting-Saddle half Horse branded on the near Buttock in one).

hefnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the er thus OHe, has a flaxen Mane and in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, near Eye.

supposed to be Stolen by Adam Rutter, Bierly and William Millener, all Dutcb- w in Baltimore County Goal for Horse- he aforesaid Rutter came last Spring ill in Pennsylvania, near the Widow Works; and has since brought down able Creatures, and sold them in Mary- a may easily be found.

on or Persons, proving Property, and urges, may have the said Creatures, by the Subscriber, living on Soldier's Di- in Baltimore County.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, ACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, acres of which is excellent fresh Water with a good Orchard of young grafted g on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard; here is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, e, &c. For Terms, and further Par- quire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mer- Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD, BSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, by Wholesale or Retail,

THE GOOD SINGLE and DOUBLE LINED SUGAR, and fine old CANE As likewise by Retail, MADEIRA WEST-INDIA RUM, and MUS- O SUGAR. JOHN CLAPHAM.

TO BE LET,

ANTATION belonging to Mr. Thomas on, of Queen-Anne's County, commodi- ed in the said County, on the Head of Branch of Wye River, within half a good Landing, together with the NE- STOCK, and UTENSILS, thereon. t contains upwards of Four Hundred hich there is a large clear'd Plantation; elling-House, and other Office-Houses, valuable Meadow very well water'd. Tract very fit for producing Corn, Tol- Wheat, of which last there is a con- stantly now put in the Ground.

son inclining to Rent the Premises, are apply to John Bracco, now at Annapolis, Thomas Wilson, at his Dwelling-Planta- River aforesaid, and know the Terms they will be Let.

SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, House near Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne- County,

ffortment of good fresh MEDICINES, ymical and Galenical, imported from efficient (with the Addition of a few ch may be had here) to furnish a Shop inner, in the Practice of Physic; as also or an Apothecary's Shop, a complet of Surgeon's Instruments, a small Col- new Books on Surgery, Physic, &c. icines to be Sold all in one Article, the s in another, and the Books and Shop- as the Buyer shall have Occasion, and agreed on, all at reasonable Rates, for Current Money, or Credit upon Secu- quired, by JAMES MACGILL.

A Catalogue of the Books may be seen RINTING-OFFICE.

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

**PROPOSAL for forming a Triple UNION of our COLONIES in NORTH-AMERICA, in order to Retrieve our LOSSES, and prevent the like for the future.**

**F**OR this Purpose we ought to divide our several Colonies in North-America into certain Parts, whose Situation is much the same, and whose Interest that rules every Thing is most easily connected.

Our Colonies on the Continent of North-America are usually divided into the Northern and Southern Colonies; which Division only regards their Trade, but not their Security and Protection. With Regard to these, we should consider all those remote and distant Provinces, and different Colonies, as making only Three different Countries, the Northern, Middle, and Southern. Under the First I include Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey. In the Middle Division are Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. And in the Southern Division I include North and South-Carolina and Georgia. These Three Divisions make Three different and distinct Countries; separated from one another by natural Boundaries; different Climate, Soil, Product, &c. while the several Colonies included in each Division, is the same in all these Respects, as well as in Point of Situation with Regard to an Enemy; differing from one another only as the Southern and Northern Parts of every Country generally do; being separated from each other only by Land-Marks, as different Parts of the same Country commonly are.

Now I cannot see any Thing that should hinder an Union of those that are included in each of these Three Divisions, from taking Place immediately, and subsisting for ever, for their mutual Defence and Security at least. Whatever other more general-Union may be thought proper, if any such is, this Triple Union is at least absolutely necessary for their Safety and Protection, and should always subsist under any other Union of our Colonies that may be proposed.

The great Inconvenience arising from the Division of the British Dominions in North-America, is, that the Divisions are generally too small for their Safety and Defence, however convenient they may be for the Sake of Government; but by thus uniting several of these Divisions together for the Purposes of Defence at least, if for nothing else, this Inconvenience may be removed, without producing any other that might arise from Changes or Forms of Government, Alterations of Constitutions, &c.

All the Colonies in this Triple Union have a natural Connection and Interest in one another, and in the same Places; by which they must more readily unite to defend them. But if we propose to the Southern Colonies to attack Crown-Point, Niagara, or Canada, they are not only inconvenient for that Purpose, and would spend more Time, Charges, Provisions, &c. in getting to the Place of Action, than might be necessary to do all their Business nigher home, in their own Precincts; but they likewise think that they have nothing to do with those Places that are so remote from them; as the Northern Colonies, on the other Hand, think they are as little concerned or interested in the River Ohio, Mississippi, &c. This is what makes our Colonies so backward to stir and unite together, to defend each other's Frontiers. But the Frontiers of all those included in this Triple Union are one and the same, they have all one Interest and Concern in them, which ever Province they may be in, and they will, and must, unite together, to defend and secure those Frontiers at all Times; as well as to root the French out of them.

Such an Union then may be easily effected, if the divided Parties have any Manner of Regard to their Safety or Welfare in any Respect. And let us see what may be done by such a Triple Union of our Colonies; which may be called a real Union,

if established, so far at least as relates to the chief Thing proposed and wanted from it, the Security of their Frontiers.

The chief Force of the French is now, and at all Times, assembled about Crown-Point, Montreal, and Fort Frontenac; which Places lie opposite to the Middle of New-England, with Nova-Scotia on one Hand, and New-York and New-Jersey close adjoining on the other. Is it not very natural then, for those Four Colonies to be united together for their mutual Security and Defence, against an Enemy in such a Situation? And is it not the Interest of every one of them to join and concur immediately in such an Union of their Force for their mutual Security and Defence? If any in them think otherwise, they don't know what their Interest is, or won't consider it in a true Light; for which Reason they should be compelled to comply with it for their own Good, as well as for the rest hereafter mentioned.

If those Colonies had been so united at the Beginning of our late Disturbances, and the Force in those Four alone had been mustered together, each supplying their established Quota, our present Disturbances might have been quelled, or nipped in the very Bud. And it is to be feared, that, without such an Union of those Colonies, we shall hardly be able to make Head against the Enemy at last, and recover our Losses, since they have gained so much Ground upon us.

At the same Time, the Force of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, should be sent against Fort du Quesne on the River Ohio; and be always united to secure, fortify, and garrison that Place; which lies directly opposite to the Center of these Three Colonies, with an easy Access to it from them all; and is the chief Frontier they have to defend and protect. This was proposed, and if it had been done, before the French invaded those Colonies, it is plain, they must have marched out of them as soon as they came into them, all the Losses the Nation has sustained and may sustain on that Account might have been prevented.

The Three Southern Colonies again, North and South-Carolina and Georgia, are opposed to the French on the Mississippi, but have enough to do to defend themselves, and will want Assistance from the other Colonies, instead of lending them any, if ever they should be attacked. To guard against such an Attack (which we should apprehend from the Numbers of Men and Troops we see the French are daily sending to the Mississippi, where they sent 2000 Regular Troops immediately after the Treaty of Aix, and had 10 or 12000 Men there by the Accounts of their Deserters before the present War) these Colonies should keep up Two good and respectable Forts, one at Fort Moor or Augusta; and another among the Cherokees, at least; if not a Third among the Creek Indians likewise; unless this last should be found to be at too great a Distance to defend, as it seems to be. To do this effectually, the Colony of Virginia, in the Middle Division, should perhaps join with these Southern Colonies in maintaining their Forts among the Cherokees, where Virginia has an Interest; as Pennsylvania, in this middle Division likewise, should join with New-York and New-Jersey, to recover and secure Niagara; which is close upon the Borders of that Province (if not within it as I suspect it may be found to be) and is the chief Frontier and Barrier to it against all the Invasions and Encroachments of the French.

We talk of the Numbers of People in our Colonies, but what do they signify in Point of Defence, unless they be united together, which might be so easily done?

If we consider the Situation of our Colonies in the Light we have represented them, the Prospect is every Way good and promising, as it is otherwise dismal and threatening. The chief Force of the French lies in Canada, where our principal

Force, which is in our Northern Colonies, is ready to oppose them, and convenient to attack them. Here we have not less than 80 or 100,000 Men at least, fit to take the Field, while they have not above 12 or 15,000 at most, exclusive of European Troops on both Sides.

The next most considerable Body of the French is assembled about Fort du Quesne on the River Ohio, from their Garrisons there, and their straggling Settlements about Lake Erie, and the Illinois. What their Numbers may be is uncertain: They are not, however, above One or Two Thousand French at most, by all Accounts, altho' they have the Indians there at present to join them; many of whom would join us, as they have always done, if we had a Force there to support them. But whatever their Numbers are, we have a vastly greater Force there to oppose them, not less than Three or Fourcore Thousand Men, in the middle Division of our Colonies abovementioned; out of all which a sufficient Force might surely be raised to repel all the French that are upon the Ohio, or nigh it. If they had been ordered to do this first, it is imagined it might have been done long ago, and all the Losses the Nation has sustained on that Account might have been thereby prevented; as the many greater Losses it will sustain, by letting the River Ohio continue in the Hands of the French, may still be prevented by the same Means.

Our Southern Colonies indeed are but weak, in Comparison of their Northern Colonies, but the French on the Mississippi are much more so likewise. There is Twice or Thrice as many Men in North-Carolina alone (most of whom are able to bear Arms) as in all Louisiana put together, besides what we have in South-Carolina and Georgia. They have indeed many Negroes in South-Carolina, which are a real Clog to them, and for that Reason they will want Succours. If the French have sent the Force to the Mississippi, that many imagine, it is certainly necessary to send a Force after them to Carolina.

If the Force we have in America might be rightly employed in this Manner, those we may send from Britain might be as well disposed of. The Force of the French in North-America is like an Army supported by Two Wings, Quebec and New-Orleans; either or both of which Places, as may be thought most proper, a Force once embarked is convenient to attack; while our Force in America goes against the main Body of the Enemy, at Crown-Point and Fort du Quesne, for which it is as convenient.



BERLIN, September 24.

**D**UKE Ferdinand of Brunswick arrived at Haberstadt the 20th Instant. By Letters dated the 18th, that Prince writes Word, that Count Horn, whom he had detached with 200 Dragoons, 100 Hussars, and 300 Foot, had taken Prisoners at Eglen the Count of Lufignan, Colonel, 18 other French Officers, and 400 Soldiers, besides a considerable Booty in Baggage, &c. and lost but Two Men on the Occasion; besides which, an Officer and Forty Men of the Regiment of Poitou were made Prisoners at Haberstadt.

Peterburg (in Russia) Sept. 14. The Empress having thought proper to make some new Dispositions relating to the Succession of the Throne, and being desirous of preventing the Tranquility of the Empire from being disturbed when they come to be made known, in which Circumstances the Presence of the Forces of the Empire will be necessary to support the Measures taken by the Government, her Imperial Majesty has judged it necessary to recall Part of M. Apraxin's Army; in Consequence of which that General is ordered to draw near Livonia, leaving nevertheless towards Prussia, and on the Frontiers of Poland, a considerable Body of