

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 6, 1758.

To be Sold together or separately, Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called ...

QUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of Talbot, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of LAND, in the Town of Joppa, on which ...

The HOUSES are very convenient for a Keeper, or private Gentleman, being on the River Gunpowder, and have a ...

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

ing the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing ...

Table with 3 columns: Value, Amount, and Prizes. Lists values from 100 to 2 and corresponding amounts and prize counts.

Prizes, Amounting to 2555 Blanks, Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

Tickets at 25s. each, make 3000 £.

Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. to be applied, tending to the Public Good ...

the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing ...

Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brit, ...

of the PRIZES to be published in the ...

to be had of any of the Managers.

Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be ...

is OFFICE in Charles-street; ...

EXTRACTS, translated from a French Pamphlet, lately published at PARIS, entitled, Motives for Peace with England, addressed to the French Ministry, by an old SEA-OFFICER.

AMONG other Things, this sensible Author writes thus: The World have been accustomed to speak of us (the French) as a politic People, therefore we believe we are so. But was it prudent to risk our Home Trade, and stop the Progress of our Marine, in order to recover trivial Rights, and to make wretched Conquests in America? Ought we not to have waited, at least Ten Years, 'til we were in a Condition effectually to support our Claims. Our lively Genius cannot bear delay. The English would have done our Business, had we permitted them. Their Religion was Pleasure and their Pleasure was in Debauchery. They had plunged themselves into an Excess of Luxury and Intemperance. They had neglected their Navy, and disbanded their Artificers, who flew to France and Spain for Maintenance. Whilst their Individuals squandered their Riches, the State grew parsimonious, and began to fave in those Articles on which they cannot be too profuse. They were even very near reducing their trivial Army, and loudly spoke of intrusting, what they call their Liberty and Property, to the Valour of a raw Militia. What a Field was this for our Policy! Was it our Business to awake or arouse them from their Lethargy? Yet we did it, and the Consequence is obvious. We have taught them to believe a real Truth, That they cannot strengthen themselves too much by Sea or Land. Now an Army ceases to be the Object of public Dislike, and the People begin to think, that as they must have one, it is better to have an Army of English than of Frenchmen. Now their young Nobility apply themselves to the Military, and think themselves honoured by that Profession, in which alone consists the Defence and Security of their Country. This is a Revolution we never thought of. This may be fatal to us; for the longer we continue the War, the more their Effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient Spirit and Courage revive. They will not, for the present, become more wealthy, but they will get more Wisdom, which is better. The military Virtues, and the manly Exercises, may become fashionable, and the Nation, which now seems immersed in Debauchery and Corruption, may think seriously, and be once more, what it has often been, the Terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural Supposition. They easily glide from one Extreme to another. It is their natural Temper, and their whole History is one continual Proof of it.

Again he says: Our past Conduct has, to all Intent and Purposes, really united Scotland to England. They now supply them abundantly, with good Officers, and hard Soldiers. They furnish Numbers for the Sea; for their Mariners increase, by the vast increase of the Trade. Their Commerce is an additional Strength to England, as more Channells are opened for the Entrance of Wealth, which insensibly finds its Way to the Heart of the Kingdom, and from thence diffuses itself into every Part.

The Blow to the Interest of France is struck, and is now unavoidable; but even this is trivial, to what we should suffer if the English extended the same Conduct, to the large and fertile Kingdom of Ireland. What should we say, if Partiality and Prejudice subsided, and that, That Kingdom, was viewed in a just Light, and made the proper and natural Use of? A Continuance of the War, will drive England into that Expedient. She would then grant them a free Commerce, which would infinitely increase her own Revenues. She would then have well furnished Docks in the West of that Island, and Fleets

there ready in a Moment, for all Expeditions. She would then ruin our Woollen Manufactures, (which now ruin her) as it would then be impossible for us to obtain Materials. She would then treble the Number of her Subjects there, and would discover, that the more she confines the Trade of Ireland, the more she enlarges ours, and ruins her own. She would then furnish the Irish, with the Means of assisting and relieving her Wants, and she would then do all this, and infinitely more, chiefly at the Expence of France.

The general Weakness, and Supineness, that forever attends immoderate Wealth and Luxury, hides from the English, the Knowledge of their own Strength, real Power, and true Interest. Suffer them not to Relapse into Virtue and Understanding. Plunge them not too deep into Difficulties, and they will never emerge from Folly into real Wisdom.

And he concludes, thus: Give them Peace, and they will soon return, to their Amusements of Elections, Party, and Faction.

Give them Peace; and their Ministers, must be directed by popular Clamour, which we can always excite, and encourage.

Give them Peace; and their Navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their Seamen and Artificers, once more be turned over to us.

Give them Peace; and the greatest Part of their Army will soon be reduced, and the small Remains, under the Conduct of a less noble General than the present, will become a meer Militia in Pay.

Give them Peace; and we shall not fear the Defection of One, or Two of our present Allies, which would ruin our present System.

Give them Peace; and they will never think of Schemes for increasing their People, or for making every Part of their Dominions of real Use to every other.

Pursue steadily this Plan for Fifteen or Twenty Years, constantly directing the Riches of the Kingdom, to the raising a Navy, equal or superior to England, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the Blow, we have, for above a Century, been meditating.

Gentlemen, be not offended. I think as I speak, and I write what I think. My Stile may be odd, but my Matter is true. Despise not good Advice, tho' given by an Old Seamen.

L O N D O N, April 11.

THE last War which continued Eight Years, cost Great-Britain 59,899,119 l. of which (besides our Assistance in Germany to support the House of Austria)

Table listing contributions to the war effort: The Empress Queen received £. 2,433,000 of British Money; The King of Sardinia 1,300,000; The Elector of Saxony 100,000; The Elector of Hanover 1,847,223; The Landgrave of Hesse 716,850; The Elector of Cologne 72,892; The Elector of Mentz 43,100; The Elector of Bavaria 98,422; The Duke of Brunwick Wolfenbittel 88,260; The Empress of Russia 167,881.

Total £. 6,867,630

Such Drains as these, if they should be opened every Ten Years, would help greatly to prevent the Acquisition of exorbitant Wealth; and consequently all the Avarice, Luxury, and Effeminacy, which are the Effects of it.

Oxford, April 22. On Thursday last, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, arrived at the Angel Inn in this City, from Southampton, Mons. Du Quesne, Chef d'Escadre, Commander of the Fou-droyant, taken by Admiral Osborne off Carthage-

na, with four other French Officers, taken at the same Time. During their short Stay they employed themselves in visiting the several Colleges and Public Buildings of this University, of which they expressed their Admiration, as well as their Acknowledgments of the polite Reception which they every where met with.

Yesterday Morning, about 11 o'Clock, they set out for Northampton, where they are to remain Prisoners on their Parole. Their Coach and Six was overturned in their Way hither, but none of them received any Hurt.

H A L I F A X, May 6.

Monday last arrived here a Prize Ship taken by Admiral Hardy off Louisburg; she is about 6 or 700 Tons burthen, mounts 20 Carriage Guns, and had on board 100 private Soldiers and three Officers; her Cargo consists of Provisions and Warlike Stores.

May 20. Sunday last the Schooner Monckton, in the Service of this Government, arrived here: She had been in Search of some Men who had stole a Boat, and deserted from one of his Majesty's Ships in this Harbour; by the People of whom we are informed, That the Friday before they went on Shore at a small Island call'd Prospect, a little to the Westward of this Harbour, where they found four Men and one Woman kill'd and scalp'd, whom they buried before they left the Island.

June 3. Last Friday Night arrived here the Prize Schooner—taken by one of his Majesty's Ships now cruising off Louisburg, under the Command of Rear Admiral Hardy: She had a Letter of Marque, was fitted out in a Warlike Manner, and was from Bourdeaux, bound for Louisburg; her Cargo consisting of Brandy, Wine, &c. On her Passage she had taken two English Vessels, both of which she ransom'd, and the Ransomers arrived here with her.

The Officer who brought in the above Prize informs, that his Majesty's Ship Boreas, Captain Boyle, had taken a large French Store-ship of about 400 Tons, bound to Louisburg, valued at about 60,000 l. which left the Fleet 10 Days before the Schooner bound in hither.

We also hear that the Boreas has taken a French Frigate of 36 Guns (which is 8 more than she carries herself) and that she is now with the Fleet.

We hear the Dublin, on her Passage, has taken a French East-Indiaman, valued at 80,000 l. and sent her into Port: She has also retaken an English Snow.

Wednesday arrived here a French Prize Schooner, taken by the Boreas.

B O S T O N, June 19. Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lisbon, dated April 15, 1758.

"Capt. Rodney, in the Dublin Man of War, who is going to join Admiral Boscawen in your Part of the World, took in his Way, and sent into Vigo, a French East-Indiaman, from the Isles of Bourbon, laden with Coffee, &c. computed to be worth 50,000 l.—The Hanoverians have continued to harrass the French in their Retreat, and by Advices this Post, they had killed and taken several Thousands more; so that the Army of the Grand Monarch will be hardly able to shew their Faces again.—Many late Infinituations have alarmed us with Fears that the Spaniards were about to take Part in the War against us; but hope all these Apprehensions will vanish into Smoke.—We have also Advice, that his Majesty's Ship Prince-George, of 90 Guns, was burnt at Sea by some Accident, in Lat. 48: 12 N. and Long. 4: 20 W. from the Lizard, on-board of which was Admiral Broderick, who, with the Captain and about 30 Men, got into the Boat, but she oversetting, the Admiral and Captain saved themselves on two Oars, but the rest of the People which were in the Boat were drowned: About 300 Men were saved by Boats, and 400 perished.—The Admiral went on