

able to IAW,
is hereby given, That
the Possession of Thomas Howard,
Annapolis, taken up as a bury, a small
added on the near Buttack with a
Years old, not well broke, and
not. The Owner may have her
his Property; and paying Charges.

BOUGHTWINE, Doctor,
Y, now settled at FREDERICK
WN near Manckasy,
S the Country Distem-
r Weeks; and will also undertake
without cutting of it; and sundry
d desires for Money until the Cure
Whoever has occasion to apply to
ire of Michael Jefferang, and be

IMPORTED,
IDGE, CARROLL, and WHITE,
DON, and to be Sold by the Sub-
Store in UPIER MARLBOROUGH
rivers.

T Variety of European
India GOODS, Sail Duck, An-
Corasge, Twine, Ship Chandle-
at the most reasonable Rates, for
ge, Cash, or Tobacco.
Stephen West.

E is hereby given to the
s of Anne Arundel County, That
of the County Tax has this Year
oney) they are requested to pay off
e tenth of June (the time aff'd
bacco, that the Subscriber may be
the Officers and Clergy in the li-
their respective Demands: Contact
ny Office is given every Wednesday
to settle with all such Gentlemen as
to call on
Their humble Servant,
than Hammond, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel County.

old by Public Vendue,
the 12th of June, at the House of
es Wallace, in Annapolis,
Following Tracts of Land,
of Ground, belonging to the Estate
deceased, viz.

ge, containing 200 Acres, lying in
County, near the great Falls of Pa-
on both Sides of a Branch called
cb.
ous, containing 153 Acres, lying in
County, near Huntington.
oices, containing 100 Acres, lying
County, on the South Side of the
ataspco River.
our, containing 100 Acres, lying in
ty, on the West Side of the great
rder River, and on the North Side
The Beaver Dam Run.
f Ground lying in that Part of An-
the New Town, being N. Q. and
of which there is a Wooden House,
Chimneys.
or Current Money, by
mes Mouat,
mes Dick,
mes Nicholson, } Executors.

Subscriber being removed
Marlborough, all Persons who have
against him, contracted during his
Annapolis, are desired to send in their
r. Dick's Store there, that they may
d paid: And those who are any
d to him, are requested to settle and
respective Accounts to Mr. Jamet
grant proper Discharges for such
Stephen West.

OFFICE in Charles-street;
SEMENTS of a moderate
per Week after for Con-

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 475.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 13, 1754.

BOSTON, May 9.

The MESSAGE of both Houses to his Excel-
lency Governor SHIRLEY, in Answer to his
Two SPEECHES of the 28th of March
and the 2d of April last: [Both of which were
inserted in the Maryland Gazette, of May 23d
and June 6th, 1754.]

May it please your Excellency,

THE Council and House of Representa-
tives of this His Majesty's Province,
have given very great Attention to
the two Speeches which you have
been pleased to make from the Chair
on the 28th of March, and the 2d of April: We
are sensible they contain Matters of the last Im-
portance not only to the Inhabitants of this Govern-
ment, but to every other of His Majesty's Subjects
in America, to the British Interest in general, and
to the Interest of all Europe.

It now evidently appears that the French are far
advanced in the Execution of a Plan projected
more than fifty Years since for the extending their
Possessions from the Mouth of the Mississippi on the
South, to Hudson's Bay on the North, for securing
the vast Body of Indians in that Inland Country,
and for subjecting this whole Continent to the
Crown of France. This Plan, agreeable to the
Genius and Policy of the French Nation, was laid
for a future Age, the Operation of it has been gra-
dual and almost insensible, whilst the British Go-
vernments in the Plantations, have been consulting
temporary Expedients, and they are in Danger of
continuing to do so until it be too late to defeat it.
And however improbable it may seem that this
Scheme should succeed, since the French Inhabit-
ants on the Continent, at present, bear but a small
Proportion to the English, yet there are many o-
ther Circumstances which give them a great Ad-
vantage over us, and which, if not attended to,
will soon overbalance our Superiority in Num-
bers.

The French pay no Regard to the most solemn
Engagements, but immediately after a Peace take
and keep Possession of a Country which by Treaty
they had just before expressly ceded, whilst the
English in the Plantations, afraid of incurring Dis-
pleasure, and of being Instrumental of bringing on
a War in Europe, suffer these Encroachments to be
made and continued. The French in Times of
Peace are continually exciting the Indians settled a-
mong them to come upon our Frontiers to kill and
capture our People, and to carry their Scalps and
Prisoners to Canada, where, as we have full Evi-
dence, a Reward is given for them, and by this
Means we are prevented from extending our Set-
tlements in our own Country, while the English,
from the Principle just now mentioned, scruple to
avenge themselves by carrying the War into the
Indian Settlements, lest they should annoy his Ma-
jesty's Allies, with whom our most barbarous En-
emies are intermix'd, and by whom they are cherish-
ed and encouraged. The French have under
their Influence by far the greatest Part of the Indians
on the Continent, whilst the English, by the differ-
ent Measures of the several Governments, are in
Danger of losing the small Proportions which at
present are attached to them: The French have
but one Interest, and keep one Point in View, the
English Governments have different Interests, are
disunited, some of them have their Frontiers cov-
ered by their Neighbouring Governments, and not
being immediately affected, seem unconcerned.
The French are supported by the Crown and Treas-
ure of France, which seems now more than ever
to have made the Plantations the Object of its At-
tention, the English Governments are obliged to
carry on any Scheme at their own Expence, and
are not able long to support any great Under-
taking, or to engage in any such Project.
The several Parts of the Disadvantages which the
English at present labour under, and they are no-

likely to be removed without his Majesty's gra-
cious Interposition.

We therefore desire your Excellency to represent
to his Majesty, the exposed hazardous State of
these his Governments, and humbly to pray, that
he would be pleased to cause the most effectual
Measures to be taken for the removal of any
French Forts or Settlements that are or may be
made in any Part of his Territories on this Continen-
t; and in particular that the Subjects of the
French King may be compelled to quit the Pro-
vince of Nova-Scotia, where in direct Violation of
the most express Agreement to the contrary, they
are daily increasing and fortifying themselves;
That his Majesty would allow and order, that
whenever the Indians who are settled among the
French, or are under their Direction and Controul,
shall captivate and destroy his English Subjects, his
respective Governments shall suffer and encourage
the Indians who are in the English Interest, to
make Reprisals upon the French, there being no
other Way of putting a Stop to the Incursions of
the French Indians, or of forwarding the Settle-
ments of our Frontiers; That Affairs which relate
to the Indians of the Six Nations, and their Allies,
under some general Directions as his Majesty shall
think proper may be constantly regarded, and that
the Interests or Measures of particular Govern-
ments or Persons, may not be suffered to interfere
with such Direction; That the several Govern-
ments may be obliged to bear their Proportion of
the Charge of defending his Majesty's Territories
against the Encroachments of the French, and the
Ravages and Incursions of the Indians; and that in
Case of any great and heavy Charge, his Majesty
would be graciously pleased to afford Relief.

In the mean Time, we assure your Excellency,
that we are ready to do every thing that can be ex-
pected from us on the present Emergency. We
think ourselves happy that we have a Gentleman
at the Head of the Province, who is so perfectly
acquainted with his Majesty's just Title to the
Countries encroached upon by the French, who
has given such distinguished Proofs of his Zeal for
his Majesty's Service, whose Endeavours to defend
his Territories, and enlarge his Dominions in
Time of War, have been attended with such hap-
py Success, and whose Abhorrence of such perfid-
ious Invasions in Time of Peace, we are so well
acquainted with. We take great Pleasure and Sa-
tisfaction in the Measures taken by your Excel-
lency, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, in
the Recess of the Court, and will cheerfully Sup-
port the Execution of them.

We look upon it to be of absolute Necessity that
the French should at all Events be prevented from
making any Settlements whatsoever on the River
Kennbeck, or the Carrying Place at the Head of
it.

As Richmond Fort on that River is in a decayed
State, we desire your Excellency to order a new
Fort to be erected of about One Hundred and
twenty Feet square, as far up the River above
Richmond Fort as your Excellency shall think fit,
and to cause the Garrison Artillery and Stores at
Richmond, to be removed to the new Fort, and the
old One to be demolished.

We pray your Excellency likewise to order a
sufficient Force up to the Carrying Place to remove
any French that may be settled there; But as we
apprehend that our Success, under Providence, will
depend very much on your taking this Affair into
your immediate Care and Direction: We therefore
pray your Excellency to submit to the Inconve-
nience of a Voyage to the Eastern Parts of the
Province; and there to give such Orders for the
Purpose as you shall think fit and necessary.
And that your Excellency's Person may be secure
against any Attempts of the French and Indians,
and that you may be enabled to effect the building
of the Fort aforesaid, and to destroy any French Set-
tlements that may be carrying on; we will make
Provision for the Ray and Subsistence of Five

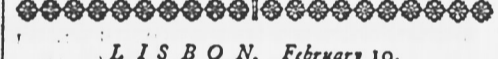
Hundred Men; which Number, including the six
Independent Companies already ordered, we desire
you to cause to be enlisted as soon as you shall
think proper. We will also make ample Provision
for your Excellency's Voyage, and for an Inter-
view with the Indians, if you shall find it expe-
dient.

We hope, by your Excellency's prudent Manage-
ment, these Indians will be convinced that it is
their Interest to continue at Peace with us; and we
are sincerely desirous that every Thing may be
done which may tend to perpetuate the same.

We will readily defray the Charge of supporting
and educating a considerable Number of the prin-
cipal Indian Children, if your Excellency can pre-
vail on their Friends to agree to it.

We are situated remote from the Six Nations,
and have never had the Benefit of a Trade with
them, yet we have frequently joined in the Trea-
ties with them, and have contributed largely to-
wards Presents and other Expences attending such
Treaties, and are still ready to do all that can be
reasonably desired from us for securing their At-
tachment to his Majesty's Interest.

Your Excellency must be sensible that an Union
of the several Governments for their mutual De-
fence, and for the Annoyance of the Enemy, has
long been desired by this Province, and Proposals
made for this Purpose; We are still in the same
Sentiments, and shall use our Endeavours to effect
it.



L I S B O N, February 19.

A MAN of War call'd Our Lady of Nativity,
arriv'd here the 13th Instant from Angola.
This Ship having touch'd in her Passage at Rio de
Janeiro, has brought from thence the following
Advices:

The Spaniards have lately considerably rein-
forced the Garrisons of their Frontier Towns;
which occasions various Conjectures here, as the
Drift of such Dispositions is a Secret to the Public.
Naples, March 5. The Magazines all over the
Kingdom, are filling with Military Stores, and Re-
cruiting carried on with the utmost Expedition. It is
thought that our commercial Treaty with Great-
Britain will be a Work of Time, that Court re-
quiring some particular Advantages not specified in
the Treaty concluded with the States of the Uni-
ted-Provinces.

Madrid, March 12. The reiterated Representa-
tions of Mr. Keene, concerning English Ships il-
legally taken by the Spanish Guarda Costas in A-
merica, are listened to with all the Attention which
so important an Affair demands, and with all the
Deserence requisite for preserving a good Under-
standing between the two Courts: But the Regula-
tions proposed in order to prevent the Seizures
complained of, seem to rest on Conditions which
our Court will hardly agree to: So that the Bri-
tish Ambassador is likely to present several Memo-
rials, before he brings his Negotiation to an Issue.

Turin, March 10. Letters from the Frontiers
of France inform us, that the Troops actually in
Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiny, do not fall
short of 50,000 effective Men; and that they were
raising Sailors at Antibes, Marseilles, and other
Places, to complete the Crews of the Ships equip'd
at Toulon.

Gnoa, March 12. We hear that they are hard
at Work at Carthagena, fitting out the Men of
War lately built there, some of which are destined
for America, to protect the Guarda Costas and
suppress all contraband Trade, and the rest are to
cruise in the Mediterranean against the Barbary
Corsairs.

Rome, March 12. The Pope intends to buy an
English Frigate now at Civita Vecchia, to send a-
gainst the Barbary Corsairs, and has resolv'd to
have a Regiment of Marines to go on board his
Galleys for the like Use.

LONDON,