

... August 12, 1754.
... Morning, from
... following Servant, viz.
... Trade a Bricklayer, about
... has a Halt in his Walk,
... side, and has a very ill
... colour'd Cloth Coat,
... Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd
... Stockings, and new

... the aforesaid Harper, aged
... is a stooping Carriage in
... red, thin visaged, has lost
... and has a sad scolding
... Jacket, Ofnabrigi Shift,
... describe.

... about Thirty Years, has
... in his Walk, has scree
... Words, except when in
... Sailor's Jacket, Ofnabrigi
... Shoes, and a half worn

... Bay Horse, with a Blaze
... thus WP. 'Tis thought
... with them two of the Re-
... 's Horses, the one of a
... dark Bay.

... servants, and secures them,
... they have them again, shall
... for each, besides what the
William Waite.

July 3, 1754.

... the Commissioners
... Currency Office, have, by
... required the Debtors of
... interest due on their several
... hitherto failed to comply
... Commissioners once more
... the said Office, that unless
... loss of Time, and pay off
... several Bonds, they will

... of the Commissioners,
rd Dorsey,
... Paper Currency Office.

June 20, 1754.

... from the Subscriber,
... of South River, in Ann
... 6th of June, a Negro
... rriatt, lately convicted
... all slim Fellow, and talks
... on a black Cloth Coat,
... waistcoat, a Check Shirt, a
... Breeches, a Pair of Yarn
... hannell'd Pumps, a Work-
... for Hat; and took sundry

... the said Fellow, and brings
... shall have Two Pistoles
Benjamin Welsb.

... with the above Fel-

... servant Man, named **John**
... shall have two Pistoles
... Cloth Coat, a red Broad
... Sailor's Jacket, a Pair
... white Metal Buttons,
... Stockings, a Pair of old
... large brimm'd Hat, and
... sundry other Cloaths.

... the said Servant, and brings
... shall receive a Pistole Re-
Robert Killifson.

... from the Busb River

... arch left, a Scotch Servant
... Hambleton; he is a very
... a little in the Shoulders,
... as he walks, and is very
... Hands, and slow of Speech.
... great away, a coarse white
... Cotton Jacket, and an old

... the abovementioned Ser-
... that his Master may get
... two Pistoles Reward.
Benjamin Welsb.

... in Charles-street;

... of a moderate
... Week after for Con-

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
[Numb. 492.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 10, 1754.

The following Piece was published in the New-York Gazette; and New-York Mercury; of the 23d of September, and as the Subject nearly concerns all the Colonies, there needs no Excuse for re-printing it here.

A Summary VIEW of the present State of this Continent in general, and of this Province in particular, with regard to our neighbouring Enemies the French.

I AM sensible that this Subject, in it's full Extent, is, both in Point of Dignity and Importance, beyond the Reach of this Essay; but as I have seen nothing of the Kind attempted in our public Prints, I hope this Endeavour may be of some Utility, or the Means at least, to animate a happier Genius, to give us a more enlarged, a better digested; and a more useful Dissertation: This Essay pretends to no other Merit, than a well-intentioned Alm; and claims no other Privilege, than that of rectifying those confused Informations, and siding those crude Opinions which are the general Lot of common Life, in most Matters of a political Nature.

As it may enable the general Cast of Readers, to form clearer Notions on this Subject, I shall premise somewhat in a general Way, on the Religion and Government of our Enemies the French.

Their national Religion is Popery; an impious, an absurd, a persecuting, blood-feeding Religion, as a Religion as disgraceful to human Understanding, as it is injurious to the sacred Ties of social Benevolence. The Bounds of this Paper will not admit of my entering into Particulars; but I will venture to say, that, on the whole, it is a Religion chiefly calculated to support the tyrannical Power, and the insatiable Avarice of their Clergy; and as opposite to true Christianity, as any one Thing can be opposite to another. It must be confessed, at least it seems so to me, that by the dishonest Arts, and unrighteous Compliances of the Jesuits, who are the Bulwarks and Supporters of this ungodlike Religion; it is better framed to make Profelytes amongst uncivilized and ignorant Nations, than any of our Protestant Persuasions: Hence, in a great Measure, it is, that the Popish Missionaries extend their Insurgency upon the Continent over the Indians, so much more than we do; and this is one of the Reasons we have to dread and guard against these our Enemies.

Popery is a great Friend to arbitrary Government, which is that of France. With very few Exceptions it may be said, that Popists are the most ignorant slavish Herd of Bigots, and understand no more of Religion than those Tyrants over their Faith, the Priests, please to tell them: They press upon them a steadfast Belief of that monstrous Doctrine, the Infallibility of the Pope, a blind unenquiring Submission to the Decrees of the Church, with a reverent ungain saying Obedience to their Clergy, of all Degrees. Thus bred up in Ignorance, and their reasonable Faculties broke, by these priestly Tyrants; of all Tyrants, the most lawless and detestable, Slaves in the first Principles of their Education; they are formed for a ready and blind Submission to the Will of an absolute Monarch, to devote themselves and their Fortunes to the Pleasure and Nod of their Prince; and, however inconsistent with the real Good of the Public, however oppressive to the Property of the Subject, however wantonly it may sport with their own Lives, yet, under the Insatiation of that wicked, that nonsensical, that blaspheming Notion, The Glory of the grand Monarch; will these wretched Slaves of Slaves, with a Courage that would do Honour to a Free born Man, rush upon Death and Danger, undergo the greatest Fatigues, suffer Hunger, Thirst, Heat and Cold, even with Chearfulness.

Thus arbitrary is the King of France; thus blindly obedient are his Subjects, as well in America as in Europe; and hereby have the French, in Point of Dispatch, in raising Men and Money, in disciplin-

pling their Soldiers, a very great Advantage in their warlike Expeditions over the free Subjects of Great Britain.

But think ye, My Brethren, can any of the Sons of British Freedom, every one of whom is a Monarch in Comparison of a French Slave; can such a one, I say, think that we have on the whole, any Reason to envy French Men, their Religion and Government? If there is one such dashingly Apostate amongst us, as I hope there is not, let him depart from the heavenly Climate of God-like Liberty, and graze with the slavish Herd of France. We, My Countrymen! are the Sons of noble Freedom, born under a Constitution, which secures to every Protestant the sacred, the invaluable Privilege of choosing and enjoying his own religious Worship, his civil Liberty and Property, who is never called to Danger, but when his Country calls, the least of whose Property no one dares touch but to preserve the Whole. Oh, my Friends, my Brother Subjects! be not inclinable to, be not ungrateful for these exalted, these distinguishing Privileges: Let rational Piety, let the Love of your Country, let a sense of Honour, let the heroic Spirit of Liberty, flame in your Hearts, and swell your Bosoms with an unalterable Resolution to stand by, and preserve our holy Religion, our excellent Government, our invaluable Liberties, to the last Drops of our Blood: From Breast to Breast, let us catch the noble Ardour; be cold Indifference banished; rise Indignation, rise; with a manly, with a cautious, but an active and united Resolution. Let us now take a View of our Situation, with regard to our sworn insulting Enemies the French.

They have the Island of Cape Breton; about 8 or 10 Days sail from the Hook, where they have the Town and Harbour of Louisburg, both which are so strengthened and improved since the Surrender of it by the last Treaty of Peace, that no future Attempts will probably ever put it again into the Hands of the English. This Place, in case of a War, will be a Nest for Privateers, both from Europe, and all the French Possessions in America: These will be continually upon our Coasts, destroying our Trade, taking our Vessels, land upon the defenceless Parts of our Country; ravage, plunder, burn, and destroy, our Produce, our People, and their Possessions. But what is more to be dreaded, the perfidious French, without any open Declaration of War, may send from Europe, a Fleet, with Bombs, Fire-Ships, and an Army of Soldiers on board, which may sail along the Coasts of North America, come into our chief Harbours; attack our Cities, lay them in Ashes, destroy our Shipping, take every Thing valuable which they find, and exact a vast Ransom from us. What Scenes of Horror and Distress arise to my View! The Sacking of a City, by a cruel and merciless Enemy! The lawless Violence of Sailors and Soldiers! Our fighting Men slaughtered or subdued! Our Streets streaming with Blood! Our Houses in a Blaze! Our Aged trampled under Foot! Our Wives a Prey to Lust! Our Virgins ravished! Our Infants tore from their fond Mothers Breasts, and inhumanly dashed against the Walls! These are the Heart-breaking Calamities which we may suffer from a French Fleet and Army; and which this O' God! I think, more Reason to expect than another upon the Continent.

Such a Tragedy as this, might probably have been acted in the Year 1746, if a signal Providence had not defeated the Schemes of the French, when the Squadron under the Command of the Duke d'Anville was sent to America. Such a horrid Tragedy as this, the French have showed themselves capable of putting into Execution, and really did, in the Reign of their late King, in the Election of Palatine's Dominions in Germany.

The French, we are further informed, are now securing a more commodious Harbour than Louisburg, for all these Purposes, in the River St. John's, within the Bounds of Nova Scotia.

Having thus given you an imperfect Sketch of

what this Continent in general, and this Province in particular, may expect by Sea from the French, let us now turn our Eyes upon our Circumstances, with regard to them, in the remote and back Parts of our Country.

They have the strong Fortress of Crown Point, 30 Miles within the Limits of this Province; or, if that be disputed, within the undoubted Dominions of Great Britain, not above 60 Miles from some of our Settlements. From hence they have an easy undefended Access to us by Water. What Distresses they occasioned by their scalping Parties, (which they are now again beginning,) from this Place, last War, are so well known, and fresh in every Body's Memory, that I need not repeat them: I they are more to be dreaded now, because the French have many more regular Forces than they then had, and are daily sending Additions from Europe; besides, I fear, they have increased their Interest with, and their Influence over the numerous Nations of Indians, and (a melancholy Consideration, if true) with our Six Nations also. The City, the County of Albany, and all the back Parts of this Province, lie defenceless, open to their Attacks, and are incapable of making, by the dispersed Situation of the Settlers, any considerable Resistance. It is much to be feared, before any express Declaration of War appears, the French may attack, and if they do attack, they will, probably, take the City of Albany, whose Inhabitants are more renowned for the Artifices of Traffic, and the Thirst of Gain, than for a military Spirit: They may perhaps keep Possession of this City, if not demolish it, and all the Houses and Settlements round about it. Such an Event would, in all Probability, draw all our wavering Indians over to the French Interest, and turn them into our bitterest Enemies. — This would be attended with the utter Ruin of some of the most valuable Parts of this Province, for our Staples, Grain and Lumber; and, finally, coop us up, in a trembling, starving Condition, within a narrow Circumference. We are also told, That to secure and strengthen themselves in their unjust Possession of Crown Point, the French are about building another Fort or Forts, in that Part of our Province.

The French have another Settlement upon the River St. Lawrence, called Oswegatchie, in the Neighbourhood of some of our Six Nations, where they have a Priest, who has drawn off Numbers of our Indians, to embrace the popish Religion. — They are also in Possession of Fort Cadaraqui or Frontinae, near one End of the Lake Ontario, upon the Side of which, our Fort and Trading-House called Oswego, is built. At the other End of the said Lake, they have also a Fort and Settlement, called Niagara, which is the chief Pass for the Western, and Far Indians, who come to trade with their Beaver and other Skins, where they are stopped by the French, who get the greatest Part of the Fur; and by these Means, secure many powerful and numerous Nations to their Friendship and Alliance, depriving this Province of both those Advantages; Advantages which had we formerly pursued the proper Measures of securing to ourselves, would have produced immense Wealth, and probably have defeated the Execution of those ambitious Schemes of the French, which now demand our most vigorous Attention.

All these Forts and Settlements have been erected and made by the French, contrary to the Wills, in manifest Opposition to the united and open Declarations of the Free Nations, and in Violation of their public Treaties with them: They are on Lands belonging to those Indians, and which they have in the most solemn Manner, and repeatedly, put under the Dominion and Protection of the King of Great Britain; and they are from authentic Records, and by the Law of Nations, as undoubtedly within the Dominions of our Crown, as the City of New York itself. These Forts and Buildings of the French, are also expressly contrary to the Letter and Spirit of solemn Treaties entered into between the Crowns of Great Britain and France.

Within the same legal and rightful Dominions of our