

umber 31, 1754.  
e Goal in the  
29th Instant, the  
ne Time ago stole  
hip Unity belonging  
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y on Suspicion of  
viz.  
b, had a blue Pea  
t and Trowlers.  
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ve other Cloaths.  
same Height with  
acket, check Shirt  
me size; had on a  
t and short wide  
but may probably  
Sailors and brings  
olis, shall have Five  
Charges, paid by  
Raitt, Sheriff  
Arundel County.  
powder River,  
Exchange, Sterling,  
HE SLOOP  
Hester, with all her  
le, Apparel, and Fur-  
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ound, is 43 Feet Keel,  
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the Terms known, by  
Culloch, at Queen's  
Toppa.  
Charles Christie.  
OLD,  
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ably fertile in all Kinds  
raising large Quantities  
er and Myrtle Wax;  
little used or cleared.  
urchase it, may know  
ndisputable Title, from  
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iver, in Virginia.  
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er and Carnan-  
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ersons, that it has been  
rify, that the said Ferry  
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Joshua Dorsey.  
or of the late Cap-  
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in fact, for settling  
this is to desire all Per-  
on the said Ashw's Ed-  
ants, that they may be  
dred are requested to  
ent Expence to them-  
Lancelot Jacques  
in Charles-street  
NTS of a moder-  
Week after for Co

THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**  
[Numb. 507.]

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, January 23, 1755.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Sept. 21.  
*Bella gerant fortis; tu, Pari, semper ama.* OVID.

The Brave shou'd fight; but for the Pops of France,  
Tis theirs to cook, to taylorize and dance.

**I**T now begins to be pretty manifest that the Grand Monarch (as the French stile their Sovereign), notwithstanding his distinguished Delicacy and Politeness, has a Month's Mind to a Pipe of our best Virginia. The old Scheme that was planned by Lewis Le Grand, viz. of extending the Possessions of the French from the Mouth of the Mississippi on the South to Hudson's Bay on the North seems now to be hastening into Execution. It has been for many Years the good Policy of the French greatly to encourage and support their Colonies and Plantations, always considering them as vast Seminaries of Wealth and Strength; and if we proportionably neglect those that belong to us, the Consequence is too visible to be insisted on.

The late Affair (of which however we have had but very imperfect, and blundering Accounts), demonstrates that the French have not the least Regard for the Sanction of the most solemn Engagements; the Indians are rewarded in Proportion, as they assassinate and make Inroads upon the English: War, (though not proclaim'd) is actually carried on, and our Blood is spilt and Property invaded on the Sophistry of the most subtle Pretences; a remarkable Specimen of which, I shall now lay before the Reader. When the Governor of Virginia dispatched Major Washington to Mr. Legardeur de St. Pierre, a principal French Officer, with Complaints to the following Amount, viz. "That though the Lands upon the River Ohio in the Western Parts of Virginia were notoriously known to be the Property of the Crown of Great-Britain, yet the French had erected Fortresses and made Settlements upon that very River. That he, the Governor, received daily Complaints of Acts of Hostility and Encroachment from the French, who had marched with an armed Force from Canada in open Violation of the Law of Nations, and the Treaties now subsisting between the two Crowns." To these Allegations the French Commandant sent the following shuffling, evasive, unsatisfactory Answer: "I do not know (replied he) that in the Progress of this Campaign any Thing has passed that can be reputed an Act of Hostility, or that is contrary to the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns. Had you been pleased, Sir, to have descended to particularize the Facts, which occasioned your Complaint, I should have had the Honour of answering you in the fullest; and (I am persuaded) in the most satisfactory Manner."

In the first Place, I would fain be informed, what Measure can possibly mean by this Progress of a Campaign without an Act of Hostility? In the next, did not Governor Dinwiddie descend to Particulars enough, when he alleged that Fortifications were actually erected on the River Ohio by the French, and so armed Force actually marched from Canada; one would think M. Legardeur de St. Pierre imagined the English have as little civility as he, as they have Conduits; by his endeavouring to impose such wretched Stuff upon them by such Treatment as this calls aloud for our warmest Reclamations.

*Quis Britannia sit*  
Her Feet, off-banquish'd, thus diff' her Power,  
Isalt her Standards and inflow her Sons;  
Yet not arise to Justice? Did our Sires  
Unwor'd by Obsequy, by Exile, or by Death,  
Preserve inviolate her Guardian Rights,  
And sacred to a Briton, that her Sons  
Shou'd give them up to France?  
A good Squadron properly account'd would soon  
beg these Violators of the Law of Nations to

Reason; and as the French have got a Custom of waging War, without declaring of it, I do not see why we should not take the Hint:  
—Fas est & ab hoste doceri.

—Go then, Britons, forth,  
Your Country's darling Champions; tell your Foes,  
Tell them in Thunders o'er their suppliant Land  
You were not born for Slaves: Let all your Deeds  
Shew that the Sons of these immortal Men,  
The Stars of shining Story, are not slow  
In Honour's Path to emulate their Sires,  
To assert their Country's Rights, to guard her Sons,  
To hurl the Bolts of Justice on her Foes,  
And with new Laurels crown the British Fame.  
THOMAS TOUCHIT.

L O N D O N .  
Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country  
to a Merchant in London.

**W**HAT has been foreseen and fear'd by all sensible Men, from the open as well as sly Proceedings of the French in America, and from the unaccountable Sapinenss and Inattention of our Men in Power, seems now to be near at Hand, viz. The Conquest of our American Colonies, or, which will be near equal to it, their Destruction, by being made the Theatre of War and Desolation. Plain Good-Sense can suggest but one Reason for their present audacious Proceedings, in Times of stipulated Peace; and that is, Their just Knowledge of the Value and great Importance of such Colonies, and of the Ignorance, or Inadvertency, of the English to the Fate and Concerns of them; at least such it may have appear'd to them, upon an Examination of the Course and Tenor of our Conduits. And this having been the Case, their Conclusion was a very rational one, "That better such improveable Countries should be in the Hands of Those who would convert them to a proper Use, than that they should continue to be thrown away upon the English, who have put them to little or no Use at all; which is a Loss not only to them in particular, but to the World in general." This Judgment of the French, was not, I presume, altogether form'd from the actual Condition of our Colonies, but from a good Prospect they had of what that Condition might be, under their own wise Managements and Improvements.

If it be objected, that this Way of arguing is not warranted by any Conclusions that can be drawn from true Premises, then I must desire particular fair Reasons may be given, Why the Concerns of our Colonies have been hitherto so much neglected? And to what it has been owing, that the Designs and Practices of the French, with respect to America, have been totally either unnoticed or disregarded?

But however indifferent it may have been to some Men, what the Fate of our Colonies might be; yet I will venture to pronounce, that it appears a very serious interesting Matter to the Bulk of the People of this Kingdom. They are in general sensible, how great their Value and Advantages would be to us, under proper Regulations and Improvements; and, I believe, had not altogether despair'd, that such Regulations might have been at length made, as would produce these Advantages: Nay, they are sensible, that even managed as they have been, our Colonies are negatively of great Importance; as the Possession of them by the French would prove an Accession to our Enemies of infinite Wealth and Strength.

The Time when the French, with great Foresight and Policy, obtain'd their large Possessions in America, is the Epocha from whence may be traced, by the most regular Advances, their Degree of Growth, to their Arrival at their present Height of Power and Wealth; a State, which is now so formidable and threatening to almost all the principal united Powers of Europe! They were not contented to obtain only, but they made the best Advantage of their Prize, They assist'd at the public Expence, the first Settlers

of their Colonies; they promoted the Cultivation of them by rewarding Industry, and giving right Encouragements to the Production of proper Commodities; they had Regard to public Justice, Regulation and Order, and consequently to the Characters and Qualifications of Governors and other Officers; in short, they took special Care in the Accommodation of their Settlements, and the Protection of them from the Insults and Invasions of foreign Nations. These were their Arts; this their excellent Plan, and Course of Conduits! I will not give Dishonour and Shame to my own Country, by contrasting the Management of the English Colonies with that of the French; nor have I presumed to impute Faults or Negliges from any spiteful or indirect Views; but since Reformation there must be in our Policy and Conduits, they will certainly be commenced to the best Advantage, with a Side View of that which ought to have been done and pursued from the first.

To conclude—within the Compass of a reasonable Letter. The Danger we are in of losing our American Colonies, is a Circumstance that ought to alarm every Englishman; as, with them, will assuredly follow the Loss of our Trade; and, with this the Means that can only enable us to bear up against the Policy and Power of the French. For what is it that preserves Nations, as independent Empires, but their own Wealth and Power? And from whence must these be derived, but from Commerce, which increases and enriches their Subjects? It is by that, the Merchant, the Artificer, and the Sailor, in the first Instance, are supported. It is from that too, that the Value of our Lands, and the Price of Labour and Industry, have risen. It is owing to that, by Consequence, that Persons of all Professions, Mysteries, and Occupations, find ample Employment, and make such competent Provisions for themselves and Families: In short, it is from the particular Proportions of their Trade and Commerce, that Nations become more or less powerful, and more or less learned and elegant; for the Arts and Sciences as well as Wealth and Strength, attend in the Train of Commerce. This Assertion will be made most evidently true, by viewing the State of those Countries which have Commerce, and the Condition of such as have none: The former will be found, in Degree relative to the flourishing State of their Trade, rich, potent, learned, polite; the latter—sunk in Poverty, Debility, Ignorance, universal Barbarity.

The BENEFITS of the PRESS to the PEOPLE.

**I**T is the Spring, the Stay, the Support, of useful Knowledge; from thence Genius kindles in the Young; from thence Helps are borrowed as Men advance in Years and Science; and by this Means the Old communicate their Discoveries, and conduct their Riviulets, of particular Experience, into the Ocean of human Wisdom.

It is their Security against Errors; for where there is a Press (a licensed Press is worse than none) no false Doctrine in Religion, Policy, or Physic, can be broached, and remain long undetected. The Vices, as well as the Virtues, the Humour, as well as the Understandings of Mankind, will always prompt them to unmask the Faults of others.

It is their great Preservative against political Enmities. A Notion may be in Favour with the Vulgar; an Opinion may have Credit with the Great; a System may be devised and established by a Faction. But if the Notion be absurd, the Opinion false, the System iniquitous, the Press will, sooner or later, ridicule, refute, or expose them all.

It is their great Buckler against Oppression. Men may become too big for the ordinary Courts of Justice; Magistrates may be deceived; Courts may be awed, and Men, in what Station soever, are always fallible. But the Press will ever afford injured Innocence an Opportunity of carrying it's Cause before the awful Tribunal of the Public; which, in a free Country, is ever feared.