

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 509.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1755.

His Majesty will adhere to the...
ingly adjourned to the Twelfth...
ath, called May, next.

APOLIS.
arkable warm Weather all the...
owing been more like June than...

County, January 25, 1755.
of the County Goal,
Jippa, John Tucker, a Ship...

Notice of a late ACT,
to give Notice, That
up, by Thomas Morgan, and...

January 29, 1755.
from the Subscriber,
River, on the 26th of this...

Stephen Steward.
able to LAW,
hereby given, That...

L T, just imported
in the Ship Unity, Captain
ap for Paper Money or Bill...

in Charles-Street;
ENTS of a moderate
Week after for Con...

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, October 5.
Ventent anni
Secula feris, quibus oceanus
Fucula rerum laetis, & ingens
Patent tellus, Tiphysque novus
Detegat orbis nec sit terris
Ultima Thule.

In the Succession of revolving Times
New Scenery shall open of undiscover'd Climes;
The Chains of Nature Ocean shall unwind,
And Tethys, as she rolls, more Worlds shall find,
A mighty Continent shall wide expand,
Nor Thule be the Limit of the Land.

THIS remarkable Passage of Seneca,
which I have chosen for my Motto,
has been considered by Men of Learning
ever since the Discovery of the
vast Continent America, as a Sort of
Prophecy of that Event. Thule (which according
to Caspar Peuterus is the same as Sbetland, one of
the British Islands, opposite Brida in Norway, in
Longitude 30, Latitude 36), was the Northern
Limit of the Ancients, as Gades (now Gibraltar)
was the utmost Boundary to the West.

In the Month of October, 1498, Ferdinand and
Isabella being then on the Throne of Spain, Christ-
opher Columbus, an Italian in their Service, first
discovered Part of America within the Tropic of
Cancer, though it had its Name from Americus
Vesputius, who some erroneously deem the original
Discoverer. Charles the Fifth their Grandson, Empe-
ror of Germany and King of Spain, extended his
Conquests over the Empires of Mexico and Peru,
and the most considerable Islands in the American
Sea.

In the Year 1497, Henry VII. King of England
employed Sebastian Cabot, another Native of Italy,
to make Discoveries in America; who, in the Ser-
vice of England, sailed along the North East Coast
from Cape Florida 25 Degrees North Latitude to
47, which our Fore-Fathers imagined gave them
a good Right to plant that Coast as the Spaniards
had to plant Mexico and Peru. However, no Colo-
nists were sent thither from England till the suspi-
cious Reign of the immortal Queen Elizabeth, when
the great Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a Patent to
plant that Coast, and actually sent some Colonies,
to Carolina; but Misunderstandings arising between
the Planters and the Natives, the English thought
it advisable to return home; and no farther Attempts
of that Kind were made till the Reign of King
James the First. This Prince by his Letters Patent,
dated the 10th of April, 1606, authorized Sir Tho-
mas Gates, Sir George Sommers, Richard Hackliff
Clerk, Prebendary of Westminster, and certain other
Adventurers, to plant the Coast of Virginia, from
34 to 45 Degrees of North Latitude, which includes
most of the Settlements on the Continent of North-
America, for Sir Walter Raleigh had given that
Name to all this Coast in Honour of his Mistress
Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, and the Patents of
most of our Plantations authorized the respective
Patentees to extend their Settlements as far to the
Westward as the South Sea.

The first Town the English built and fortified
was James-Town (so called from the reigning Mo-
narch) in Virginia, in the Year 1607; at which
Time, neither the French nor any other European
Nation, EITHER POSSESSED OR PRETENDED TO
HAVE A RIGHT TO POSSESS ANY Part of America
on that Side, and these Countries have been con-
sidered to the English between them and the Natives
by diverse Treaties to their mutual Satisfaction,
which good Understanding might have continued
to the End of Time, to the immense Emolument
and Advantage of both, if those common Enemies
to the Peace and Property of Mankind, the French,
had not come to sow Discord and propagate Mil-
lions.

This worthy People sailing up the River of St.
Lawrence, planted themselves on the Bank of Vir-
ginia, Maryland, New York, &c. which Situation
they seem to have chosen, in order to molest, make
Inroads and Descents upon the English every Op-
portunity, that should offer. They have accord-
ingly done so, and, like their Thieves at home,
they have generally accompanied their Plunders
with Murder.

They have also usurped the Possession of the
greatest Part of Nova-Scotia, which was ceded to
Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and
particularly the North Part of it, which lies at the
Mouth of the River St. Lawrence. But it is a Jest
to mention Treaties and the French in the same
Period; they have no Regard to Treaties, which
they only consider as a Form of Words without
any Intent or Meaning whatsoever, and they either
keep or break them, as they are directed by that
Interest, which they at all Events pursue, and that
Caprice, which is essential to their very Natures.

In Case of a Rupture with France (which one
would think unavoidable, unless they retreat to
Canada, and make ample Reparation for the In-
juries done his Majesty's American Subjects at the
Ohio and elsewhere); I say, in Case of such a Rup-
ture, if we repossess ourselves of the Navigation of
St. Lawrence, we may cut off the Communication
between Old France and Canada, and then they
will be no longer able to distress our Colonies of
Virginia, New York, &c.

On the other Hand, if we suffer the French
(which Heaven avert!) to establish themselves in
Nova Scotia, we do in a Manner deliver up all
Canada, and our Fisheries to them; but that would
not be the only bad Consequence (though bad e-
nough in Conscience), for we shall soon be deprived
of our Far Trade as well as the Fisheries.

How powerful, how august, how magnificent,
how rich has England become by the Produce of
her American Plantations! And shall she not exert
all her Power, all her Authority, all her Wealth,
in Support of such desirable Possessions? These
Planters have furnished us with Stores of Merchan-
dize to exchange, for the Produce of other Coun-
tries. But what is the most weighty Point of all
to a maritime People, our Shipping, and conse-
quently our Naval Power has always flourished in
Proportion to the flourishing State of our Colonies.

We once furnished the greatest Part of Europe
with Sugars; but in this, the French have supplanted
us, and they will also probably, in the Article
of Tobacco, now they have invaded Virginia.

Come, ye great Spirits, Cavendish, Raleigh, Blake!
And ye of later Name your Country's Pride,
Ob! come disperse these lassy Fumes of Sloth,
Teach British Hearts with British Fires to glow!
Blaze the Triumph of your better Days,
Paint all the glorious Scenes of righteous War
In all its Splendours in our swelling Sails,
Say how you bow'd a' th' insulting Frenchman's Pride,
Say how you thunder'd a' th' their prostrate Heads,
Say how you brake their Lines and fired their Ports,
Say how you Death in all its frightful Shapes
Could damp your Souls, or shake the great Resolves
For RIGHT and BRITAIN!

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, October 12.
That GOD, who is immutable and true,
Abhorre the perjured Treaty-Breaking Crew.

HAVING taken Occasion to observe in a
late Paper (inserted above), that the French
ceded to us in the Treaty of Utrecht those very
Parts of the American Continent, to which they
now put in a Claim, I shall, for the Satisfaction
of my Readers, lay before them the Cession itself, as
it occurs in the said Treaty made in the Year 1712,

and which is couched in the following Form of
Words: "The said Most Christian King shall
restore to the Kingdom and Queen of Great-
Britain, to be possessed in full Right for ever,
the Bay and Straights of Hudson, together with
all Lands, Seas, Sea Coasts, Rivers, and all
Places situated in the same Bay and Straights,
and which belong thereto, no Tracts of Land or
Sea being excepted, which are at present held by
the Subjects of France. All which, as well as
any Buildings there made in the Condition they
now are, and likewise all Fortresses there erected,
either before or since the French seized the same,
shall, within six Months from the Ratification of
this present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be
well and truly delivered to the British Subjects,
having Commission from the Queen of Great-
Britain to demand and receive the same, whole
and undemolished, together with all the Cannon
and Cannon-Ball, and Powder, &c. which are
therein." In the above Article are evidently
included those Places, where the French are now
actually erecting Fortresses, plundering the British
Subjects, and committing every Act of Violence
and Hostility. I have before observed, that to
mention the French and a Treaty in the same Period
was a Jest; but I think, I have given Demonstra-
tion. It is not however to be wondered that France,
who is apt enough to shew her Want of Faith, even
where there is no Motive for so doing, should openly
avow it, when there is a Combination of the
most alluring Temptations. America in general
(some of the most Northern Parts excepted) has in
itself all the Advantages that the three other Parts
of the Globe have, and many that they have not.
The Air, besides being wholesome, is replenished
with an Infinitude of Birds, as well such as are
formed to delight the Ear as such as gratify the
Palate. The Soil is productive of the most ex-
quisite Fruits and stately Trees, for the various
Purposes of Timber, Ornament, and Shade; the
Rivers abound with the best of Fish, and the very
Bowels of the American Earth seems to be the capi-
tal Treasury of Nature. But this is not all, France
only wants to be the principal maritime Power, in
order to make her Sovereign Emperor of the West;
and if she once possess herself of our Traffic and
Fisheries in the West Indies, she may in a short
Time be superior at Sea; in which Case, I do not
see what can prevent her accomplishing her most
ambitious Designs.

It ever has been allowed, that as Colonies pro-
per, or decline, so will their Mother Country. In
every other Part of the World almost the Balance
of Trade is against us. It is from our own Plan-
tations, that we have the greatest Vent, for our
British Manufactures; and if the French recover or
distress these, in such a Manner as to hinder our
People from making Improvements, the Consequen-
ces of our Indolence may be foreseen without any
great Degree of prophetic Sagacity. The present
seems to be the critical Conjunction; it may be too
late to oppose our Enemies, when they shall have
established themselves; or if we could hope to ex-
pel them from our Territories hereafter, it must be
at a much greater Expence, and with abundantly
more Difficulty, than it might be done at this
Time.

The Indifference and Unconcern the French
News Writers express at the late Events in America
is a Master Piece of Policy. They want to propa-
gate that Unconcern amongst the English, and make
them in Reality, as indifferent about the Matter as
they are in Appearance only. In the mean while,
they will have more Time to prepare greater Ar-
maments, and to give the finishing Stroke, to that
which they have so successfully begun. We do not
mind (says a Parisian Politician) those little Stir-
rings that have lately happened in the West Indies.
We look upon them here to be only some trifling
Disputes, which may easily be adjusted, when the
respective Boundaries are once amicably settled be-
tween the two Crowns. Another Gentleman of the